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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CUBAN INTERVIEW WITH DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENSE

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 2 Nov 80 p 18

[Interview with Deputy Defense Minister Lt Gen Le Quang Hoa by Armando Lopez Rivera in Cuba]

[Text] "The past 35 years have been marked by continuous struggle and intense battle: 9 years of anti-French resistance and 20 years of confrontation with North American imperialist intervention. And, since the victory of 1975, a new battle has been waged against Chinese expansionism. These wars have had grave consequences for the country. Nevertheless, we have carried out our internationalist obligations toward the fraternal peoples of Laos and Kampuchea."

With these words Lt Gen Le Quang Hoa, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and deputy minister of national defense, began his answer to a question on the situation in Vietnam over the last 17-1/2 years.

Lt Gen Le Quang Hoa visited our country, invited by the Committee of Solidarity With Vietnam to the activities marking the 35th anniversary of the national day of that fraternal people. A few hours before returning to his beloved fatherland the veteran of the long struggle of that Indochinese country and deputy chief of Operation Ho Chi Minh, which liberated south Vietnam, he granted this interview to VERDE OLIVO.

"Vice, drugs, prostitution and other evils flourished in South Vietnam during the colonial and neocolonial occupation. At the time of the liberation of Saigon, now Ho Chi Minh City, we found ourselves with more than 3 million unemployed and hundreds of thousands of prostitutes and drug addicts. We dealt firmly with these problems, giving urgent attention to the sick and addicts and work to the unemployed."

The visitor interviewed referred to achievements in agricultural and industrial production, public health and education. Also, in the field of foreign policy, he referred to the thwarting of the campaigns of slander and distortion unleashed by the enemies of the Vietnamese people, with the intention of confusing the public staining the prestige of the country.

He pointed out the close relations with the Soviet Union and the beneficial agreements signed with that country, among others those referring to specialized work in the field of food production to be developed in the Mekong Delta and on the western plains of Vietnam and especially in the exploration for and exploitation of petroleum possibilities. He said: "With the help of the USSR, within a few years we will be producing petroleum.

"After the liberation of the south we held general elections for national reunification and construction of an independent and socialist Vietnam. Our achievements are still modest, but one must take into account the aggressions and expansionist ambitions of Beijing. They consider us a great obstacle for their plans of hegemony and their expansion toward Southeast Asia.

"They are in league with North American imperialism and they are becoming hysterical. They have attempted a thousand and one maneuvers with the intention of sabotaging the choice of the three Indochinese countries: Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. On the northern border of our country alone they have stationed more than 610,000 soldiers, in addition to hundreds of pieces of artillery of various types, tanks and airplanes. They are constantly carrying out armed provocations, infiltrating their agents among the people of the border area, distributing leaflets and engaging in acts of sabotage. By their campaigns of slander and false rumors they are trying to attract to their side the national minorities of those zones."

[Question] You were saying that these aggressions are directed against the three Indochinese countries. Could you refer to the events in Kampuchea?

[Answer] They are also engaging in acts of sabotage and destabilization against the Kampuchean revolution. They are using the territory of Thailand to provide arms and food to the remnants of the army of Pol Pot. They try to use so-called "voluntary repatriation" to introduce elements of the former regime into the territory of Kampuchea. Nevertheless, things have not gone as they hoped, and the armed forces of the neighboring country [Kampuchea] repulsed those maneuvers, which had the support and participation of Thai troops.

Recently, the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries held a conference and drew up a four-point resolution, but Thailand, under pressure from China, refused to accept those logical and reasonable propositions. Kampuchea proposed the creation of a demilitarized zone along the common border between the two countries; however, Thailand in a counter proposal tried to ensure that the demilitarized zone be established in Kampuchea. In reality what they are attempting is to have a state within another state.

[Question] And in Laos?

[Answer] Military pressure is being applied to Laos. They close the borders and blockade the national economy. Behind all these maneuvers and aggressions is the hand of Chinese hegemony and imperialism.

In Laos, as in the other Indochinese countries, the subversive activities of the Maoist-imperialist duo have failed. In Laos as in Kampuchea are Vietnamese troops in accordance with signed treaties and at the request of the governments of the two countries to guarantee their territorial integrity. The troops will remain in there until they fulfill our internationalist obligations.

[Question] Is Vietnam prepared to confront and defeat the collusion between the Chinese and North American forces?

[Answer] We have been fighting for 30 years and we are now prepared to confront the aggression of the enemy. We will make use of the right of self-defense to safeguard our air, sea and land space and our islands.

We want peace to improve the living conditions of our people, but if they dare to invade us, we will defeat the aggressor. We will win, whatever the price. If Beijing should attempt a new armed action against our country, it will meet with the same fate as on the previous occasion.

[Question] How do you interpret the recent changes in the Chinese cabinet? Could these changes signal a shift in Beijing's foreign policy and in particular its attitude toward Vietnam?

[Answer] This is not the first time the Chinese Government has made changes in its leadership. During the past 10 years there have been various restructurings of this kind. Nevertheless, its foreign policy continues to be the same: expansionism, anti-Sovietism and great power hegemony. It is opposed to the strengthening of unity among Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea because of its interest in annexing these countries and using them as a springboard for its plans of expansion toward Southeast Asia.

[Question] What has the Chinese response been to the Vietnamese proposal for a third round of negotiations?

[Answer] In requesting the resumption of the third round of talks we were expressing our wish to resolve existing problems by this means. We have always tried to resolve differences with Beijing by means of negotiations, by peaceful means. It was Beijing that unilaterally suspended the second round and now is trying to sabotage our proposal.

China will use military power and economic pressure against our country. We desire peace, but we will not fold our arms against imperialism and the Chinese reactionaries. It is necessary to speak to them with reason and also with force. Both of these are on our side; they belong to the Soviet Union, Cuba, Vietnam and all progressive forces.

5170
CSO: 4410

HANOI DECIDES ABOUT PHASE-TWO TROOPS-RECRUITING TASK

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Nov 80 p 4

[Article: "Hanoi: Municipal People's Committee Decides About the 1980 Phase-2 Troops-Recruiting Task"]

[Text] To properly fulfill the task of building a strong permanent armed force, to achieve a high degree of combat readiness and to contribute to the economic construction, the Municipal People's Committee of Hanoi has made a decision on the second phase of its troops-recruiting task in 1980.

As this troops-recruiting phase is to be completed within a short specified time, and to ensure both quality and quantity, the city considers it a job of top importance that requires concentrated leadership and close coordination among all sectors. In order to develop the people's collective ownership right in the fulfillment of the military obligation, it must ensure the implementation of all procedures and policies. It is necessary for production installations to make public their lists for the people to discuss them.

On the basis of a decision by the Council of Ministers, the Municipal People's Committee has set the following guidelines and criteria for troop recruitment:

Male citizens in all rural areas, streets, organs, state enterprises and vocational schools (from primary to college level), no matter what jobs they are doing and what families they belong to, must enroll in the army for the specified time if they satisfy all of the recruitment criteria. For the duration of their induction, they are to receive the same treatment.

After the military obligation has been fulfilled:

- Those who volunteer to remain in the army will carry out the same procedures and policies as they are applicable to the military personnel serving in the army for a long time.

- Every year the Ministry of National Defense, along with the State Planning Commission and the sectors concerned, will make arrangement to provide those who have fulfilled their military obligation with jobs in accordance with the policy in force.

In the second phase this year, the city recruits inductees from organs, enterprises (central and local), street blocks in cities and towns and among graduates of vocational schools (from primary to college level) who after their graduation in 1980 or in the previous years have been waiting for job placement, with deferment being granted to students now in those schools or those students who have been notified about their admission to vocational schools (from primary to college level) in the 1980-1981 school year.

Criteria: males, age from 18 to 25 (born between 1955 to 1962), health classifications A and B1. In addition, some females will be recruited from both rural areas and street blocks, age from 18 to 20 (born between 1960 to 1962), health classification A, and volunteering to serve for 3 years.

Military obligation is waived for the following persons:

- The only son of a family (the parents have only a son).

- The only working person in a family.

- The last remaining son of a family of war dead, or the only son remaining in the family while other sons are serving in the armed forces (army and public security force).

To ensure work and production for organs and enterprises, the state grants deferment to a number of cadres and workers of the latter; however, depending on the actual state of their work and production, these state organs and enterprises within a period of 3-5 years must have plans for letting these people take turns fulfilling their military obligation.

5598
CSO: 4209

THEFTS INCREASING IN HANOI

Hanoi VAN HOA NGHE THUAT in Vietnamese No 7, Jul 80 p 77

[Article by Nguyen Duc Thai, the Ministry of Communications and Transportation: "Something Was Stolen Here"]

[Text] On many walls along the streets of the city, signs like the following are becoming increasingly numerous: "Here, a bicycle was stolen," "here,..."

At first, these signs were seen as an innovation that helped us to be more careful whenever we had to leave our bicycle on the sidewalk. But, as this innovation has spread, the sidewalks have ceased being sidewalks! These "good will" messages have unintentionally become boogymen sticking out their tongues and intimidating passers-by. As the lettering on the signs becomes increasingly boldface, the existence of them becomes increasingly difficult to bear. It is not that we should "hide our faults," but that these "something was stolen here" signs have made the city more than a little unsightly. Someone visiting the city for the first time might think: what has caused this lack of security in Hanoi?

7809
CSO: 4209

EDITORIAL SEES VIETNAM-MADAGASCAR RELATIONS AT NEW LEVEL

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Militant Solidarity"]

[Text] The delegation from our party and government led by Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and vice premier, has successfully completed its official visit of friendship to the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. From the moment they first arrived in the capital Tananarive until they said farewell to their hosts, the Vietnamese delegation was given a war and cordial welcome by the leaders of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, the government, the National Assembly and the people of Madagascar. This warm feeling developed in the process of the long fight waged by the two nations.

The peoples of Vietnam and Madagascar are very proud of their militant friendship, which blossomed at a very early date and has become closer with each passing day. This precious militant friendship was started by the great patriots of the two nations, Ho Chi Minh and Ra-lai-mon-go [Vietnamese phonetics]. The peoples of the two countries have always supported and encouraged each other in the long struggle for independence and freedom. Our hearts shared the pain of Madagascar when, in 1947, the colonialist aggressors sunk the brave, armed uprising by the people on the peninsula in a sea of blood. We also shared our friends' great joy when the corrupt Tsiranana dictatorship, the tool of neo-colonialism, was toppled (8 October 1972) and when patriots, led by President D. Ratsiraka, took power (15 June 1975), thereby ushering in a new period for the country. We are happy over the tremendous achievements recorded by free Madagascar in the course of building a progressive country under the guidelines of its socialist revolutionary charter.

Our people shall never forget the valuable support given them by the people of Madagascar.

On 18 December 1972, when the U.S. aggressors were insanely sending B-52's to heavily bomb Hanoi and Haiphong, the government of Madagascar declared the establishment of diplomatic relations with our country on the ambassadorial level. At the 6th High Level Conference of Non-Aligned Countries held in Havana, at a time when the U.S. imperialists and the international reactionaries were doing everything possible to falsely accuse Vietnam, President D. Ratsiraka unequivocally stated: "We, the newly independent countries, we say to our Vietnamese friends that through your fight to defeat the French imperialists and the U.S. imperialists, you have not only liberated your territory, but liberated all oppressed nations on this planet, and we shall be forever grateful to you." Madagascar has always encouraged solidarity among the peoples of the three countries of Indochina, considering this an important factor contributing to the defeat of every scheme of hostile forces and Madagascar has welcomed the efforts by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea to make Southeast Asia a region of peace and stability. The government of Madagascar voted against the unreasonable resolution of the United Nations on the representation of Kampuchea and demanded that the legitimate position of the Revolutionary People's Council as the only genuine and legal representative of the people of Kampuchea be recognized at this international organization.

In the present world situation, in the face of the increasingly close collaboration between the imperialist forces led by the United States and the international reactionary powers, strengthening the militant solidarity and the relations of friendly cooperation among the peoples of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America and the progressive forces of the world is very important and necessary. Highly evaluating the contributions made by the Democratic Republic of Madagascar in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, both old and new, apartheid and zionism to safeguard peace, primarily to maintain peace in the Indian Ocean and Africa, our people totally support the proposal by Madagascar to convene a high level conference at Tananarive to discuss the maintenance of peace and security for the countries within this region of the world.

The unanimity between Vietnam and Madagascar concerning many international issues is an important factor strengthening their solidarity and the signing of the Treaty on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation was a beautiful event that marked a new stage of development in the relations between the two countries.

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CSO: 4209

XUAN THUY ON IMPORTANT ROLE OF YOUTHS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Nov 80 pp 1, 4

[Article by Xuan Thuy, secretary of the Party Central Committee: "The Youths of Vietnam, a Powerful Revolutionary Force"]

[Text] Soon, the 4th National Congress of Delegates of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union will be held. This will be a very important event for the Youth Union and the youth movement of our country.

In greeting this Youth Union congress, we recall the words spoken by Uncle Ho:

"I love youths very much. Because, they are the persons who give revolutionary strength to the older generation and, at the same time, are the persons in charge of guiding the young generation of the future, that is, today's children. Because, youths are the assault force in economic and cultural development, in socialist construction, etc. Because, youths are the basic force within the army, the public security sector and the militia and self-defense units and are enthusiastically maintaining order and security and protecting the fatherland. Because, on every job, youths emulate to implement the slogan: 'youths go wherever they are needed and perform all jobs that are difficult.'"(1)

Over the past half-century, ever since it was established, our party has asserted: "The Youth Union is the competent right hand, the dependable reserve force of the party, is the school of communism of youths." The revolutionary history of the Communist Youth Union has been closely linked to the glorious revolutionary history and tradition of our party. Le Duan, general secretary of the Party Central Committee, has said: "The undertaking of the party is the ideal of youths, the objectives of the party are the raison d'etre of youths."(2)

Since antiquity, the majority of the heroes in the struggles of the nation has been youths. Trung Trac and Trung Nhi, Trieu Trinh Nuong, Ngo Quyen, Dinh Bo Linh, Tran Quoc Tuan, Tran Quoc Toan, Pham Ngu Lao, Nguyen Hue and so forth, all were young heroes of the nation. In particular, ever since we have been under the leadership of the party, brilliant examples have been set by youths, such as Tran Phu, Nguyen Van Cu, Ngo Gia Tu, Le Hong Phong, Nguyen Thi Minh Khai, Ly Tu Trong and so forth, in the struggles to win the independence and freedom of the fatherland. Practically all of the leaders of our party and state were youths when they began to participate in the revolution.

In the two wars of resistance against the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialist aggressors and, more recently, in the victory over the Chinese expansionist army, young heroes "blossomed like flowers in the spring." Representative of them were the 483 youths who were bestowed the title "Hero" by the state. Our people and youths frequently think of Vo Thi Sau, Tran Van On, Mac Thi Buoi, Cu Chinh Lan, Be Van Dan, Nguyen Van Troi, Le Thi Hong Gam, Le Dinh Chinh, Hoang Thi Hong Chiem and Nguyen Ba Lai. Among teenagers and children, there are Kim Dong, Le Van Tam, Ho Van Men, Ko Pa Ko Long, Ho Thi Thu, Doan Van Luyen, Nguyen Ba Ngoc, Ma Van Cho and countless other heroes and emulation warriors within the people's armed forces, in the building of the country and socialist transformation and in socialist construction.

Over the past several years, ever since the 4th National Congress of the Party, a revolutionary action emulation movement of youths has been strongly developing throughout the country. This is the "three assaults of collective ownership" movement. This movement has the purpose of accelerating the performance of the tasks of youths in work and production, in the protection of the fatherland, in their studies and in their effort to build the new life.

Several results of this revolutionary action emulation movement are worthy of praise: young workers have undertaken tens of thousands of youth projects. In 1979, the movement to collect and recycle cement bags resulted in more than 5 million being collected. This year, an effort is being made to recycle 6 million cement bags. In 1979, the young collective farmers produced more than 31 million tons of organic fertilizer; this year, an effort is being made to raise 500,000 hectares of green manure crops. In previous years, rural youths in both the South and the North recorded many achievements in the movement to carry out socialist transformation within agriculture, in the clearing of land, the restoration of fields to production, multicropping and intensive cultivation on 5 and 10 ton fields to defeat the U.S., to defeat the expansionist army. The young intellectuals of the country have undertaken many research projects and many creative projects and made many technological improvements, thereby contributing to the country's common cause. On the occasion of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the party, the Youth Union launched the "entire Youth Union builds the party" movement. Nearly 500,000 outstanding Youth Union members were introduced to the party and more than 140,000 of them were accepted into the party, thus accounting for 85 to 90 percent of the new members accepted into the party.

Having been forged in the realities of the revolutionary struggles of the class and the nation as well as in the various revolutionary activity movements, the youths of our country have matured in many respects: they possess socialist patriotism and the pure international spirit, possess the will to overcome difficulties and hardships and possess intelligence and creativity.

The process of the development of our country's revolution has clearly reflected the important role and position of youths. Youths account for a very high percentage of the workers in the economic, technical and national defense sectors (according to preliminary statistics, youths account for 54 percent of the labor within the material production sectors, which is broken down as follows: 80 percent within modern industry, 80 percent of the corps of middle level scientific and technical cadres, more than 40 percent of the corps of high level scientific and technical cadres and more than 80 percent of the national defense forces).

However, compared to the requirements of the revolutionary tasks, some of our youths possess certain shortcomings and weaknesses. Their spirit of socialist collective ownership and their ability to exercise this ownership are not high. A rather large number of youths has yet to join the various organizations of youths, including the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and the broad youth front. The number of youths who are backwards and negative in outlook is not small. These shortcomings and weaknesses are due to many causes. Foremost among them are the following: objectively, they are due to the consequences of the prolonged war, the influence of neo-colonialism, the rather prevalent influence of small-scale production and the collaboration by the U.S. imperialists with the Chinese reactionaries and with the other reactionary powers in a vain attempt to undermine our country's revolution and our corps of youths through a variety of activities. Subjectively, our organization and management of the economy and society are still marked by numerous shortcomings at a time when the education and training of youths by responsible agencies, by the various mass organizations and, in particular, by many families are not being performed well; in this area of work, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union still has a good many shortcomings.

To fulfill their tasks in the new stage of the revolution, the various party committee echelons, the cadres affairs sections and the party factions must give their attention to leading youth work. The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union must take the initiative and closely coordinate with state agencies and the other mass organizations in order to perform its work well; it must intensify its teaching of communism to Youth Union members so that they become the new strata of fully developed socialist persons, become the loyal and outstanding inheritors of the glorious revolutionary cause of the party and people; and it must continue to promote the intense revolutionary action emulation movement of youths by means of the "three assaults of collective ownership" movement.

On this occasion, the Youth Union must conduct a general review of the experiences gained in its work in the recent past, learn appropriate lessons and improve both the content and mode of its activities so that the Youth Union is close to the mass of youths, is truly the school of every youth and is the representative of the interests of youths.

All of the youths of our country must be made to understand that, under the leadership of the Vietnam Communist Party, the advance by the entire country to socialism is consistent with the history of the development of mankind. Even if the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese reactionaries together with the other types of reactionaries collaborate with one another, create a tense international situation and threaten a major war, they cannot prevent the ever increasing erosion of capitalism, prevent the Soviet Union and the socialist community from growing rapidly, prevent the national liberation movement from surging like the sea or prevent the struggles by the working class and laboring peoples of the capitalist countries from developing strongly. The activities of the imperialist clique and its lackeys will only serve to make the situation more complex, not reverse the situation. Vietnam stands in the ranks of the revolutionary and progressive forces; we have, as everyone knows, encountered difficulties, but these are only temporary. The nation of Vietnam has triumphed over the largest and most cruel of aggressors, a Vietnamese, Pham Tuan, has flown into space and young Dang Thai Son won first place in the F. Chopin contest, thereby proving that we can do anything, regardless of how difficult it might be. Our people will firmly protect the fatherland, successfully build socialism and fulfill their noble international obligation.

In view of the tremendous feats of arms and achievements that have been recorded and the rather rich experiences gained in the work of the Youth Union over the past years, the 4th National Congress of the Youth Union will surely set forth new tasks and express a new determination to advance our country's youth movement, win even larger victories and be worthy of the trust of the entire party and all our people.

FOOTNOTES

1. Speech delivered at the 2nd Congress of Vietnamese Youth, 1961, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi.

2. Le Duan: "Con duong tu duong, ren luyen dao duc cua thanh nien,"[The Path by Which Youths Can Cultivate and Forge Their Ethics], Su That Publishing House, p 12.

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CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

EDITORIAL STRESSES IMPERATIVE NEED FOR MARKET MANAGEMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Market Management"]

[Text] The people's everyday life is directly related to market activities. These activities both reflect and either encourage or slow down the development of the economy. If the market continually changes and prices fluctuate, the living conditions cannot be stable. Therefore, to manage the market and to properly organize the exchanges of goods must be a vital part of economic management. As an immediate work to do, it is an urgent part of the improvement of distribution and circulation.

Taking part in our social market today are not only the state-operated commerce and collective commerce but also the buying and selling activities of individual handicraftsmen and farmers and a number of people engaging in unorganized business. While the organized market is expanded further everyday, the unorganized market still remains because the economy still consists of many components. While the state-operated commerce and marketing cooperatives are not so widely organized and still fail to satisfy all of the people's needs, the circulation of goods within the narrow scope of the unorganized market is necessary as it makes a contribution to serving production and the standard of living. However, since its activities are dependent on the law of supply and demand and there is the participation of those who are engaged in unorganized business, the free market always gives rise to negative phenomena, particularly in the situation of difficult production and scarcity of goods. Beside the normal commercial activities there also exist the illegal black-market activities of speculators and smugglers and the destructive acts of the foes of socialism. The unhealthy development of the unorganized market badly affects production and the life of honest working people and obstructs the socialist transformation and construction.

To reorganize and strengthen market management and to build a unified socialist market consisting of the state-operated commerce and marketing cooperatives is an urgent work of economic management. The decision of the Council of Ministers about "strengthening market management" aimed at stabilizing the market and prices helps to step up production and the socialist transformation, to improve distribution and circulation, to consolidate finances, to stabilize and to create favorable conditions for improvement of the standard of living.

Market management and expansion of the state-operated commerce and marketing cooperatives in all fields -- purchases, wholesale and retail sales and services -- by means of within-the-plan and outside-of-the-plan business formulas and at directed and agreed prices are the basic measures. The leading and superior role of the socialist commerce must ceaselessly be strengthened. By means of appropriate economic policies and work formulas, the state-operated commerce must control more and more important goods produced by the state-operated, collective and individual installations so as to satisfy more effectively everyday the people's needs and to control the market. The collective commerce must correctly serve as the efficient assistant of the state-operated commerce.

As to the unorganized market, strengthen management by using in a coordinated manner all of the three kinds of economic, administrative and educational measures; putting this market under state inspection and control; and guiding its activities toward serving production and the people's life. Inspection and control are achieved through such measures as business registration; opening bank accounts; enforcing the regulations about commercial and industrial taxes, managerial procedures, control and posting of prices; rearranging rural and city markets, etc. The state transforms the privately-operated commerce and industry through the following: purchasing agents, retailers, cooperative teams, cooperatives, joint state-private enterprises, etc. The managerial measures that must be correctly carried out are to deal in accordance with the law with any violations of policies, to punish speculators and smugglers and to commend and reward those persons who have helped to fight the speculators, smugglers and market disrupters.

Market management is a part of the "who wins" struggle between socialism and capitalism in the transitional period. Wherever there are production and circulation, there must be a good organization of market management.

5598
CSO: 4209

NEW PRICE POLICY TO STRENGTHEN SOCIALIST MARKET

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 28 Sep 80 p 3

/Article by Vinh Hai: "On the Occasion of the Drive To Contribute Opinions Concerning the Draft Outline of the 2nd Congress of the City Party Organization: Thoughts on the Matter of 'Two Prices'"/

/Text/ In 1978, the socialist commerce sector of Ho Chi Minh City once accounted for 40 percent of retail sales; by 1979, however, this percentage had declined to only 27 percent.

This situation was not entirely due to the fact that the "internal forces" of the socialist commerce sector have recently declined but, generally speaking, due to the fact that the city's market in 1978 created many more favorable conditions for the socialist commerce sector, especially the state-operated sector. At that time, the city was at the height of the transformation campaign. The "pressure" of transformation forced the private sector to draw back. Bourgeoisie in commerce were shifted to production and this naturally caused a period of instability in the activities of small merchants. Some of the merchandise belonging to the bourgeoisie was purchased and redistributed by the state to support the production and daily lives of the people. This reduced the ability of the bourgeoisie in commerce to engage in speculation, hoarding and monopolization of the market; at the same time, it caused the volume of goods flowing through state-operated commerce to increase significantly.

In addition, although production within the state sector has increased in the recent past, this does not mean that the quantity of goods controlled by the state must increase if imports decline and the quantity of goods in warehouses gradually declines. On the other hand, although statistics show that the total output value of the city's industry has increased from 655 million to 1,172,000,000 dong, this does not mean that output has nearly doubled if the price of each unit of product has also increased during this period of time.

Recently, the "pressure" of transformation upon merchants has declined at a time when the "attraction" of state-operated commerce has not increased, thereby causing the already meager supply of goods for society to begin to flow onto the unorganized market.

It can be said that, over the past year, the state-operated commerce sector has not fulfilled its function of circulation and distribution, rather, it has been almost entirely involved with "redistribution." According to regulations, goods produced by the state-operated sector must be consigned to state-operated commerce for distribution. Whatever is consigned must be distributed. There have even been instances in which the commerce sector has done nothing more than "write an acknowledgement" allowing the customer to go to the production enterprise to take receipt of his goods, but without forgetting to add on the necessary "business costs."

Thus, it is not necessary to raise the matter of purchasing activities with regard to the state-operated production sector; however, when the collective and private production sectors undertake purchasing activities, they are restricted by regulations on prices, financial activities, banking activities and so forth, regulations that are considered inconsistent with the situation surrounding production and everyday life and actual practice within the five economic segments in the southern provinces.

In the southern provinces, the output of commodities within the collective and private sectors are rather large, especially the output of agricultural products, food products and some consumer goods. The purchasing activities of these sectors are not merely carried out by means of legal norms, consequently, many places have recently had to take a number of administrative measures and establish inspection stations. If the purchasing prices of state-operated commerce are not enough to stimulate production and the inspection system is tight, goods cannot circulate and production stagnates. However, if inspection measures are relaxed, neither the producer nor the consumer can benefit if the prices at one end are about the same as the prices at the other end. If inspections are abandoned, state-operated commerce cannot conduct purchasing activities at all.

On the other hand, production has not increased much in the recent past. If state-operated commerce employs administrative measures for the purpose of purchasing more goods, the supply of goods on the free market will diminish and prices on the free market will rise. As free market prices rise, state-operated commerce encounters increasing difficulties trying to purchase goods at fixed prices. Meanwhile, the quantity of goods distributed by state-operated commerce is not distributed for for the purpose of regulating the market, but distributed on the basis of supply standards. Some of the persons who are eligible for supply standards consider the products they receive under the standards to be part of their "income," consequently, whatever cooking oil they do not need is sold on the free market at high prices. This situation has led to artificial increases in prices on the free market.

In order to resolve the problems mentioned above, the state recently granted some sectors in industry and commerce permission to do business at two prices. The outline of the draft of the resolution of the 2nd City Party Organization Congress also stresses this mode of business. Purchasing at two prices has begun to achieve a number of results worthy of attention. However, some installation cadres still express an attitude of caution toward making purchases at negotiated prices because they maintain that it is only a "temporary concession by the system of laws of the planned economy to the system of laws of the value economy."

Actually, there are two types of planning: direct planning by means of legal norms and indirect planning by means of the system of economic levers. In cases in which the state is unable to balance the necessary factors for production, the use of economic levers is generally more effective than the assignment of legal norms.

As regards tobacco products, for example, previous purchasing prices forced the Saigon and Vinh Hoi Processing Plants, which have a capacity of one-half billion packs of cigarettes per year, to stand helplessly by and watch the market be monopolized by private merchants and handicraft cigarette producers. However, the two price policy has enabled the state-operated sector to purchase much more tobacco. Purchasing more will, naturally, allow it to sell more. And, with such advantages as high capacity processing plants, good means of transportation, the absence of commercial taxes, the special marketing tax and other taxes and so forth, cigarettes produced by state-operated enterprises must be cheaper. This situation has reduced the competitiveness of private merchants. When private merchants are no longer able to operate, tobacco growers will have to move closer to the state-operated sector and once they have become the masters of the situation, state-operated commerce and the processing plants can "plan" by raising or lowering purchasing and sale prices. Then, farmers will continue to grow tobacco as long as they see that tobacco yields more profit than the other agricultural products that can be raised on the same type of soil.

Another problem is that although the new policy has been initiated, some places still adhere to the old way of thinking. These places make widespread purchases at negotiated prices but when they sell at business prices, they hesitate and limit the quantity of goods put on sale.

Business prices do not mean that limits are automatically put on the quantity of goods to be sold. Very heavy demand means that prices can be raised.

In addition, there are also some places complaining that the bank has not approved the cash needed for them to purchase goods at negotiated prices. The management of cash is necessary; however, "management" should not mean "under lock and key." Spending cash to purchase products that can be sold at a profit and result in a larger amount of cash on hand is surely something that should be done.

The outline of the draft resolution of the 2nd Congress of the City Party Organization confirms that the two price policy continues to be in effect. Many persons have expressed the confidence that buying and selling at two prices will play a positive role in broadening the scope of operations of state-operated commerce in the future. However, this is still something that is brand new, consequently, it is suggested that the city party organization issue specific regulations on the authority and responsibility of the various commerce installations in buying and selling at business prices. At the same time, it should explain how to resolve problems related to finances, banking, prices, market management and so forth.

Of course, in addition to doing business at high prices, state-operated commerce must, at the same time, also supply a certain quantity of essential goods at directed prices, especially to those who work for the state.

The city's total industrial output value accounts for 24.5 percent of the total industrial output value of the country and the city contributes 25 pervent of its total budget revenues to the entire country each year. Meanwhile, the total number of persons within the city who work for the state, including cadres, manual workers, civil servants, army troops public security troops and so forth, is about 500,000. As a result, with the correct guidance of the city party organization, distributing the various types of essential goods at supply prices to the persons mentioned above is certainly not something that lies beyond the capabilities of the Commerce Service.

7809
CSO: 4209

BUSINESSES REGISTERED AGAIN IN HO CHI MINH CITY

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 27 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by V.H.: "To Insure Legitimate Rights"]

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City recently concluded a supplementary phase of registration of the industrial and commercial businesses in the collective and private sectors. Incomplete statistics show that about 120,000 installations were registered.

According to the Business Registration Committee, the detailed statements required in this registration drive will help the state to clearly determine production and business capacity so that it can adopt necessary methods of management and guidance.

Recently, however, some persons have maintained that the state's purpose behind the registration of businesses is to collect taxes. As a result, many of the registrants understated the size of their businesses for the purpose of evading taxes. Some persons had to revise their declarations several times, with their final income being 50 times higher than first declared. Some persons have stupidly declared that they only earn 1,000 dong a month, when they have been paying 1,300 dong a month in taxes up until now. There are also some production installations that declared a decline in output. State agencies observed that this represented a failure to make full use of machine and equipment capacity and suggested that this machinery be retaxed at a price equal to the declared profit. On hearing this, these installations requested permission to reregister.

This situation shows that we might not have assessed the production capacity and volume of business of collective and private industry and commerce very accurately in the recent registration drive. However, statements made at this time will be considered the "landmark" and subsequent investigations will distinguish between those who earn their living legally and those who do not.

According to the Finance Service, the computation of taxes will not only be based on the volume of business declared, but also on an investigation conducted at the conclusion of the business registration drive; the state will determine who did not register but is continuing to do business and who has declared that they have a small business while actually doing a large volume of business and will prosecute them under the business registration statutes and tax regulations.

It should be repeated that since the recent stages of transformation, especially since the transformation of private commerce in March 1978, each bourgeoisie in commerce whose business was closed has been replaced by many peddlers. These peddlers operate on many different streets and in all of the roughly 120 markets within Ho Chi Minh City, consequently, inspecting their marketing activities has become an even more complex task. Many of them refuse to comply with the arrangement of market spaces and have become merchants that have no stores, no license, no permanent location, consequently, they cannot offer their customers any guarantee on the products they sell. For example, fake western drugs, fake cigarettes, fake wine and so forth are not new to the residents of the city nor are motorbike frames that are "guaranteed for 6 months" but which must be thrown out before they can even be used without the customer knowing from whom to demand a refund or against whom to lodge a complaint.

On the other hand, it can also be said that the unsupervised marketing activities mentioned above are one of the factors encouraging the production of fake goods. Because, if fake goods could not be marketed easily, it would be difficult for the production of fake goods to develop.

The production of fake goods not only harms consumers, but also tarnishes the prestige of the legitimate production installations within the sector.

In this business registration drive, persons who have service businesses must clearly state what their business is and persons with commercial businesses must declare which products they do business in, how large their businesses are, where their products are produced, purchased and sold, what their average profit is and so forth. Production installations must report what they produce, report their production methods and techniques, their product specifications and their product label. On the basis of the statements made in the registration report, the Economic Arbitration Council, the Institute of Standards and the other responsible agencies will inspect implementation and propose prosecution under current laws if violations are found.

Thus, it can be said that the business registration is one of the basic measures taken by the state to assess the situation and, on this basis, adopt methods of management and guidance designed to insure the wholesomeness of economic activities within the collective and private sectors while guaranteeing the rights of consumers and the rights of those persons who earn a legitimate living.

7809
CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL URGES BETTER STATE ENTERPRISE TAX MANAGEMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Closely Manage State Enterprise Taxes"]

[Text] After each production or commercial period the industrial, agricultural, transportation, commercial, and other economic bases managed by the central or local levels have the obligation of immediately and fully turning over to the state budget such payments as state enterprise taxes, part of the profits, deductions for depreciation of fixed property, etc.

The state enterprise tax is a form of fixed financial income, a principal and important component of monetary accumulation of the state. The state enterprise tax is integrally related to the production and commercial results of each base. The more production expands, and the higher the economic effectiveness, the greater is the total amount of state enterprise taxes collected by the state. That assures a balanced budget and the balancing of financial income and expenditures throughout the nation.

The needs of economic and social development and of strengthening national defense and state management are increasingly great. The immediate requirements regarding monetary income, including the various payments in the form of taxes on the different economic components are still very limited. Collections are not yet sufficient to meet expenditures. Assuring monetary accumulation and mobilizing the full amount of state enterprise taxes is one of the most important responsibilities of each state enterprise as well as of the financial and banking organs, and the upper-echelon managing organs of the enterprises.

In order to fulfill the mission of mobilizing all sources of income for the state budget during the last months of the year, the enterprises must strictly observe plan discipline and financial discipline, and fulfill their obligation of submitting state enterprise taxes as well as the other payments which must be made to the budget.

In fulfilling their obligations, because they developed the collective mastership right of the workers and correctly resolved the relationships among the three benefits many advanced units have continually accelerating the development of production and increased payments to the budget. Those bases have maintained the balances in production and commercial operations, tied in production with the marketing of products, and fully met the plan norms regarding the submission of state enterprise taxes, the submission of part of the profits, etc. In addition to those enterprises which do their work properly, there are some which operate at a loss, have many negative manifestations in their production and financial activities, do not submit the full amounts of state enterprise taxes and profits by the deadlines, etc. There are bases which have abandoned their state plan missions and pursued secondary products, or have arbitrarily changed the principal products in the list of products managed by the state into "products outside the plan" in order to decrease the amounts paid in state enterprise taxes and paid into the budget. That incorrect practice has caused much damage with regard to state property and must be ended by means of resolute measures.

The financial and banking organs and the upper-echelon management organs of the enterprises have a direct responsibility in organizing and mobilizing state enterprise taxes in the basic units. It is necessary to concentrate on guiding the enterprises, especially the key bases with large incomes, intensify auditing, move the products, rapidly collect overdue bills, and supervise the enterprises in paying their taxes in correct accordance with regulations.

If the regulations and laws are to be strictly observed it is necessary to promote the improvement of the organization of state enterprise tax collections and widely apply the state enterprise tax form in all state enterprises. The assigning of 1981 state plan legal norms regarding enterprise taxes must be carried out in a spirit that is both positive and practical, and in balance with the production norms. The direction for improving the state enterprise tax system is to meet the requirement of concentrating more rapidly and in greater amounts the income that belongs solely to the state, while expanding the right of the bases to take the initiative in production and commerce, and encouraging the enterprises to truly enforce the economic accounting system.

5616
CSO: 4209

READER TELLS OF AGGRAVATION CAUSED BY RED TAPE

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 28 Sep 80 p 2

[Stories from Readers column: "The Confusing Procedures Involved in Buying a Lightbulb"]

[Text] One of the lightbulbs in my house had burned out. The agency for which I work gave me a letter of introduction so that I could go to the Electrical Appliances and Metal Goods Store to buy a new one.

When I arrived at the Electrical Appliances and Metal Goods Store at number 211 Dong Khoi Road, I was told by a person who works for the store that I had to contact the Professional Services Office at number 76C Le Thanh Ton Street in order to have my purchase approved bufore I could buy a lightbulb. As soon as I entered the Professional Services Office, I saw the following notice on a blackboard: "Purchases at the Electrical Appliances and Metals Goods Corporation approved on the following days: wholesale: Tuesday and Saturday; retail: Monday and Friday. Closed Saturday afternoon for meeting."

A cadre at the office further instructed me: because you only want one bulb, go to any one of the electrical appliance and metal goods stores and ask them to sell you a bulb. If you want to have the purchase approved, you will have to come back on the stipulated day, come back tomorrow." Satisfied by the fact that apparently nothing difficult was involved, I went to the Electrical Appliance and Metal Goods Store at 183 Dong Khoi Road. A cadre there told me to go to the store at 15-16 Eden to buy it. It was not until I stepped outside and looked up at the sign that I realized that I had entered the offices of the Electrical Appliance and Metal Goods Corporation. Walking my bicycle to the 15-16 Eden store, a salesperson there told me that they do not sell lightbulbs and sent me to the "store at 32 Dong Khoi." Following these instructions, I immediately went back to the store at 32 Dong Khoi where I was told "we do not have any" and was sent to the store at 135 Nguyen Hue Street. There, a salesgirl with a saddened expression on her face said: "We have lightbulbs but you will have to go to the Office of Professional Services and have your purchase approved before you can buy one." I still had some hope of buying a lightbulb but was beginning to feel "discouraged" because I had to go back to the beginning and start over, go back to the Office of Professional Services at number 76C Le Thanh Ton Street. I asked how long this procedure had been in effect and was told by the salesgirl: "It has been in effect for a long time, your letter of introduction must have the approval of the Office of Professional Services before the store can sell you what you want." By then, I had spent an entire afternoon trying to buy one lightbulb.

On the way home, I passed many places along the Ly Thai To and Dien Bien Phu Roads (the intersection) where electrical appliances were being sold on the roadside; I asked and was told that the price was 12 dong per bulb. Remembering how very dark it would be at home, I wanted to buy a "black market" bulb but, after hesitating for a moment, went home without one, partially because the price of one bulb would have cost me one-quarter of my monthly salary and partially because I still wanted to wait until the next day, have my order approved and buy a bulb at the official price.

The next morning I returned to the Office of Professional Services at number 76C to request that my letter of introduction be approved as instructed by the office and by the store on the previous day. When my turn came, the cadre who was handling the requests of customers said to me: "We are sold out of lightbulbs; purchases at the store at 135 Nguyen Hue Street are approved by the Children's Department Store, not by the office of Professional Services, so we are turning you over to them." I exclaimed: "The store said that this office would approve my purchase." In the end, however, I had to take my letter of introduction back to the store at 135 Nguyen Hue Street to ask where I could have the purchase approved. At the store, a salesgirl sat filing her nails beside a basket containing more than 10 lightbulbs and as she filed her nails, she said: "We do not sell lightbulbs here!"

That was the last straw! I had spent a considerable amount of time for one lightbulb, travelled from one store to another and still not purchased a lightbulb or even learned the procedures for buying one. I would probably have felt better if I was told at the outset that there are no lightbulbs, that I would not be able to buy one.

When I returned to my agency, I was still perplexed about my attempt to buy a lightbulb. I went back to the Office of Professional Services once again, not to buy a lightbulb, but to learn the procedures involved in buying one. When I entered the Office of Professional Services at number 76C, I was immediately met by the cadre who refused to approve my purchase previously. Hesitating for a moment, I showed him my letter of introduction. For some unknown reason, after examining my letter, this very same person approved my purchase of a lightbulb at the Ben Thanh Market Store.

Finally, that afternoon, I purchased one 100 watt lightbulb. The salesgirl happily explained: "If you want to buy an extension cord you will need another letter of introduction and an approval. You are very lucky to have bought a lightbulb!"

I had spent 2 days buying one lightbulb. Now, I feel that I must thank all those persons who made it possible for me to buy this consumer good, although not a very large one. However, I still feel that the instruction and procedures for approving purchases and buying products cause me--and many other persons as well--to encounter difficulties, become angry and waste much time!

STATUS OF AGRICULTURAL SITUATION UPDATED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Nov 80 p 1

[Article: "As of 5 November the North Had Harvested 304,000 Hectares of 10th Month Rice, Planted 165,000 Hectares of Winter Crops; the South Continues to Plant Winter-Spring Rice"]

[Text] According to the Statistics General Department, as of 5 November the north had harvested 304,000 hectares of 10th month rice. During the past 10 days, the harvesting rate has been double that of the previous 10-day period.

The provinces of Son La, Lai Chau, and Cao Bang had harvested 51 to 55 percent of their 10 month rice acreage. The provinces of the Red River delta had harvested only 23.2 percent of their acreage. Hai Hung had harvested 30.7 percent, Hai Hung had harvested 28 percent, Ha Son Binh had harvested 21.3 percent, and Ha Nam Ninh, Thai Binh, and Hai Phong had harvested more than 19 percent. The provinces of the former Zone 4 had harvested 22 percent but in Binh Tri Thien Province harvesting slowed down due to heavy rain.

Over-all, the main 10th month rice crop in the north has ripenned, but the organization of harvesting forces has not kept pace. The cooperatives are going all-out to deploy workers and facilities to rapidly harvest the ripe rice and avoid waste caused by scattering, and are making all-out efforts to complete harvesting this month.

Due to cold weather at the beginning of the season, the acreage affected by insects and diseases had declined by 100,000 hectares in comparison to the previous week, but it is still necessary to prevent and eliminate insects and diseases. It is especially necessary to completely eliminate insects that eat rice ears.

Despite many difficulties caused by late harvesting and wet soil, all the provinces have made all-out efforts in their winter season production activities to make up for the losses caused by natural disasters during the 10th month season.

As of 5 November the northern provinces had planted 165,000 hectares of winter crops, including 20,092 hectares of corn, 93,930 hectares of sweet potatoes, 19,446 hectares of white potatoes, and more than 30,000 hectares of vegetables and legumes of the various kinds. The acreage of the various winter crops is less than during the same period last year. But 1,990 hectares of soybeans had been planted, compared to only 587 hectares during the same period last year.

Some provinces had planted rather large areas in white potatoes. For example, Hai Hung had planted 7,742 hectares, Thai Binh had planted 3,246 hectares, and Ha Nam Ninh had planted 2,570 hectares. But Vinh Phu, Ha Bac, and Ha Son Binh had planted fewer than 1,000 hectares. The present time is the best time for planting white potatoes and the weather is becoming drier, which is favorable for the growing of winter crops in general and the growing of white potatoes in particular. The provinces of Thai Binh, Ha Bac, Thanh Hoa, Quang Ninh, and Son La had plowed 50,000 hectares and was continuing to plant white potatoes. The localities are concentrating seed potatoes in order to plant all of the planned area, and some places which lack seedstack have changed over to other crops.

Many places have deployed workers to tend the various kinds of winter crops and to plant and harvest in the correct sequence the various types of vegetables planted at the beginning of the season.

In preparing for the 5th month-spring production season the northern provinces had sown 12,750 hectares of rice seedlings, some of which were sown too early and are thus too old and cannot be transplanted, which has caused a waste of seedlings. The provinces had also plowed 75,126 hectares and had prepared nearly 3.2 million tons of organic fertilizer and more than 21,000 tons of chemical fertilizer, and had spread more than 3,600 hectares of azolla.

In the south, after surpassing the plan for transplanting the 10th month rice area by .14 percent, the provinces are going all-out to fulfill a plan to plant 672,000 hectares in winter-spring rice. The provinces of Long An, Tien Giang, and Ben Tre had planted between 11.6 and 56 percent of their early winter-spring rice area. The provinces of Quang Nam-Da Nang, Nghia Binh, Phu Khanh, and Dac Lac had planted 22,500 hectares of winter-spring vegetables, subsidiary food crops, and industrial crops, including nearly 4,000 hectares of vegetables, which was an increase of more than 9,000 hectares over the same period last year.

5616
CSO: 4209

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL URGES STEPPED-UP SOIL IMPROVEMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Improve and Invigorate Cultivated Soil"]

[Text] What can be done, in the course of production, not only to prevent soil from deteriorating but to steadily improve it? That is a basic problem of agriculture. That requirement can be effectively met only by improving, protecting, and invigorating the soil. That is an advanced technical measure which is based on intensive cultivation and the in-depth exploitation of the latent capabilities of the soil in the most scientific and beneficial manner. If the soil is improved and invigorated properly poor soil will become good soil; if not, good soil will become poor soil.

In our work of improving and invigorating soil we have achieved a number of results in understanding the soil types and soil chemistry of the agricultural areas, and have created good models regarding the improvement and invigoration of soil.

Soil maps for the north and for each province have been completed. Many provinces have drafted soil maps of each cooperative. After the liberation the southern provinces quickly studied the soil and began to draft soil maps of each district.

Cultivated areas with different soil conditions -- from the mountainous area to the coastal area -- have models regarding the improvement and invigoration of the soil. In the marshy area there is the Vu Thang cooperative in Thai Binh, in the coastal area there are the Giao An and Xuan Tien cooperatives in Ha Nam Ninh, the leached hill area has the Canh Thuy and Trung Hoa cooperatives in Ha Bac and the Dong Thanh cooperative in Vinh Phu, in the mountain area there are the Che Lan cooperative in Lang Son, the Thong Nguyen cooperative in Ha Giang, the Phat Ha cooperative in Son La, etc., which after improving their soil have advanced from unstable production and difficult living conditions to increasing average productivity from 10 to 20 quintals of paddy per hectare to 30 to 50 hectares.

In the southern provinces there are districts and villages in the acidic, saline loil areas in Dong Thap, Cuu Long, Minh Hai, etc., which, although they have only begun to build irrigation works and improve the soil, have increased rice yields by 30 to 40 quintals per hectare on fields which grow an additional winter-spring and summer-fall crop.

Most of the more than 5 million hectares now being cultivated in our country must be improved to one degree or another. A widespread situation is acidic soil that is poor in nitrogen, phosphorus, and the other nutrients, and a thin layer of topsoil, in the Mekong Delta. Of the more than 3 million cultivated hectares in that region, more than 1 million hectares are acidic and more than 1 million hectares are saline. In the coastal areas there are more than 600,000 hectares of sandy soil, and there are 2 million hectares of denuded hill land, nearly 2 million hectares of leached soil, etc.

Clearly, our work of improving, protecting, and invigorating the soil is a great, long-rang task which demands basic, meticulous measures.

Although soil type-soil chemistry plans have been drafted for each basic unit, there are many problems regarding implementation guidance and actual production activities which have not been resolved. With regard to intensive cultivation, only plants have received attention and little attention has been paid to improving and invigorating the soil. Intensive cultivation itself has not been in correct accordance with technical requirements and has not attained the minimum level. The northern provinces have only attained a level of five tons of organic fertilizer (in manure equivalent) per season per hectare. A ton of fertilizer contains only 3 kilograms of pure nitrogen, while the minimum requirement is 20 kilograms of pure nitrogen per ton of paddy. In addition to chemical fertilizer, the plans must draw nitrogen from the soil to live and develop. The soil also degenerates for many other reasons, such as failure to take steps to protect the soil during land reclamation: overflowing banks during irrigation and drainage, destroying watershed forests, denuding hillsides to grow upland rice, etc., which leads to the washing away of fertile soil. Millions of hectares of red soil in the Central Highlands have also been subjected to erosion and leaching, and have begun to laterize.

In guidance as well as in actual production, it is necessary to fully manifest the close relationships between plants and soil. Plants will develop well only in good soil. Whether soil is good or bad also depends on the requirements of each type of plant. It is most essential in improving and invigorating soil that we study and understand the land to serve as the basis forzoning, planning, and determining the production directions for each crop, area, and production base. Each crop has different requirements regarding the improvement and invigoration of the soil.

With regard to the types of soil that must be improved (such as acidic soil, saline soil, leached soil, etc.), after determining the production directions of the principal crops, but before we are able to use that land for production, we must fully utilize abandoned land and plant appropriate crops so that the soil can gradually be improved. In acidic soil areas it is possible to build embankments, dig drainage ditches, and wash out the acid in order to grow pineapples, sugarcane, manioc, and bananas before planting rice. In coastal saline soil areas, before planting rice it is possible to grow several crops of rush. In soil of medium acidity and salinity it is possible to immediately plant rice varieties that are tolerant of acidity and salinity.

The improvement and invigoration of the soil demands the implementation of a whole series of combined measures, such as combining the building of irrigation projects and the building of fields with the building of works to maintain the soil; combining agriculture with forestry; planting different crops, especially legumes on a crop rotation basis; and using fertilizer to improve the physical and chemical nature of the soil. The most decisive and important measure that must be applied to a high degree on all types of soil is the spreading of much fertilizer by using the correct techniques.

5616
CSO: 4209

1980 WINTER SEASON TASKS LISTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Nov 80 p 2

[Article by Le Van Hoang of the Cultivation Department of the Ministry of Agriculture: "Tasks That Must Be Carried Out During the 1980 Winter Season"]

[Text] The north is entering this year's winter season, which differs from winter seasons in the past. The early 10th month rice has ripened late, which has in turn slowed down the planting rate of the winter season crops. At the beginning of the winter season there was much heavy rainfall. Water is still standing in many corn fields and the corn stalks have been "crippled." Many sweet potato fields have been too moist since they were planted, which has slowed down the growth rate of the vines and leaves. The first planting of white potatoes has grown slowly; their vines are thin and their leaves are small. The various types of vegetable seeds that were planted at the beginning of the season have suffered much damage. During this year's winter season there has been much rain and the cold weather has arrived early. The best period for planting corn and sweet potatoes ended in mid-October, but in order to fulfill their area plans the localities "automatically" extended the corn and sweet potato planting period to the end of October and the first part of November. The best time for planting white potatoes will end soon but the area that has been planted doesn't amount to much.

The winter season requires workers to work night and day, and is also the period during which the main planting of 10th month rice ripens and must be rapidly harvested. The 5th month rice seedlings must continue to be sown, the spring rice seedling land must be plowed early and carefully, and azolla must be rapidly propagated in order to have sufficient amounts to cover the spring rice acreage.

"A hundred jobs and a thousand tasks" must be done at the same time. In view of the actual situation of this year's spring season, when there are few favorable conditions, no matter how difficult the situation we must attain good results with regard to area and high output with regard to all crops, especially the staple food crops. It is necessary to resolutely mobilize all of the labor in order to simultaneously apply the following principal measures.

1. Immediately tend the crops that have been planted.

During the winter season, crop tending plays a decisive role in determining whether the yields of the various crops will be high or low. Crops that were planted at the beginning of the season, such as corn, sweet potatoes, soybeans, etc., must be weeded and cultivated early. Especially, the places which must plant on damp ground must invest additional labor in tending. It must be assured that the soil is loose and sufficiently humid. The fields that are too poor in quality must receive additional nitrogen fertilizer, night soil, urine, etc. If the crops are promptly tended and fertilized they will rapidly complete the growth stage and shift over to the development stage early, before the low-temperature days of winter.

2. Rapidly expand the area planted in crops that are still in season.

First of all, the area planted in white potatoes is still too small. White potatoes should be planted before 15 November if high yields are to be attained. If they are planted after 15 November they usually affected by mould and produce how yields. We must rapidly plant the entire area during the best seasonal period. Then we must change over to guiding crop tending.

We must stress planting potatoes alone or interplanting them with the various types of winter vegetables and legumes. When seed potatoes run out but there is still winter season land available, we must endeavor to immediately plant vegetables on that land.

Azolla is part of the winter season crop structure. There must be specific plans and measures for rapidly propagating axolla so that at the end of the winter season there can be enough to spread on the 5th month-spring rice land.

3. Prepare seed stocks for winter-spring subsidiary food crops and short-term spring industrial crops.

With regard to fields on which winter crops cannot be grown, all necessary conditions must be prepared to grow winter-spring corn and sweet potatoes. With regard to land used to grow spring season subsiadiary food crops and short-term industrial crops, such as sweet potatoes, corn, spring corn, peanuts, jute, kaoliang, etc., it is necessary to pay attention to the following two matters:

If spring crops are planted on winter season land, the winter crops must be harvested 5 to 7 days before the planting begins, to assure that crops planted during the spring season are planted at the best time.

If the crops are planted on land that has laid fallow during the winter season, the soil must be prepared early, during the winter season, in order to rapidly plant winter crops during the best period.

While the winter crops are being planted, it is necessary to simultaneously prepare sufficient seedstock for the subsidiary food crops and short-term industrial crops during the winter-spring and spring seasons. Of the winter-spring and spring subsidiary food crops, attention must be paid to manioc seedstock. When harvesting manioc, sufficient seedstock must be set aside.

4. Prepare sufficient spring rice seeds, especially for the spring rice varieties that are transplanted at the end of the season.

During the past several years the winter season acreage has steadily expanded, and the spring rice acreage planted in the various short-term varieties has steadily increased. So that the winter crops can produce high yields and good quality, and also in order to assure that the spring rice is planted at the best time, even when harvesting 10th month rice the localities must take the initiative in making calculations and set aside sufficient short-term rice seedstock for the 1981 10th month and spring seasons. The winter season crops are harvested late, and the spring rice must be transplanted at the end of February or the beginning of March so it is best to use the dwarf Tran Chau variety with NN75-10, NN75-6, TH2 and the other varieties with similar growth periods.

Furthermore, during the winter season it is also necessary to be concerned with fertilizing the winter-spring and spring crops. During recent years many places have not spread additional fertilizer on spring rice transplanted on winter season land, which has had the effect of clearly reducing the yield of spring rice. At present, the quantity of fertilizer is too small and the quality of the fertilizer is not high, which has prevented the winter and spring crops from producing maximum yields.

Making preparations for the succeeding crop while harvesting the present crop is the secret to successful harvests of both crops.

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PROGRESS REPORTED IN HARVESTING, PLANTING

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Nov 80 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Putting Out the Winter Crop, Preparing for the Winter-Spring Crop"]

[Text] Although the 10th month rice ripened late and many rain storms created difficulties for winter season planting, as of 5 November the cooperatives in the outskirts of Hanoi had planted more than 14,700 hectares of 10th month rice of the various types, as well as more than 4,744 hectares of vegetables of the various types, 5,500 hectares of sweet potatoes, 2,461 hectares of corn, 1,258 hectares of white potatoes, and 800 hectares of beans. The winter corn area increased nearly 50 hectares over the same period last year.

In order to overcome the tardy planting and assure adherence to the best seasonal schedule, the districts have concentrated labor, facilities, materials, and draft power, and the soil is prepared rapidly as soon as the harvesting has been completed, so that white potatoes, vegetables, and subsidiary food crops can be planted immediately. More than 30 percent of the area has been harvested and prepared for planting in sweet potatoes, vegetables, and beans of the various kinds. The districts with much wet acreage, such as Dan Phuong, Hoai Duc, and Dong Anh have guided the cooperative members in the techniques of planting white potatoes on wet soil and growing additional vegetables and subsidiary food crops to make up for the corn acreage lost because it could not be planted in time. The districts of Gia Lam, Phuc Tho, Thanh Tri, and Soc Son allowed the cooperative members to borrow land early and plant more than 327 hectares of sweet potatoes, white potatoes, corn, vegetables, and subsidiary food crops of the various kinds, with the proper techniques.

Hanoi has encouraged the cooperatives with much acreage to assign product quotas and has allowed the cooperative member families and organs to borrow land on which the collective cannot yet produce. Creating favorable conditions for workers and families to plant white potatoes on the entire acreage, on schedule and with high effectiveness, nearly all of the cooperatives have done a good job of the soil preparation, irrigation, chemical fertilizer, insecticide, and potato seed stock tasks, and have a system of material rewards for surpassing assigned quotas by 90 to 100 percent.

Ho Chi Minh City now has nearly 400 production collectives and 10 test cooperatives, of which 104 collectives -- 26 percent of the total -- are "good" or "advanced."

The city has gotten a firm grasp of the basic situation of the collectives, such as their production area, the number of households, people, and workers, the existing material bases, and the activities of the management boards of the collectives, the party members, Youth Union members, etc., and has taken specific steps to assist each type of production collective, especially to advance the weak, deficient cooperatives to a "good" or "advanced" status.

Cadres have continually gone to the villages, collectives, and cooperatives to help draft directions and organize rational, explicit distribution according to work days.

Binh Thanh District has concentrated on helping the collective of precinct 25 to get its production on the right track. Nha Be District sent 40 accounting cadres to help the collectives do a good job of calculating and distributing. Go Vap Ward organized study for the advanced collectives by means of visits to gain experience.

Hai Hung concentrated its efforts over a 90 day period on perfecting the irrigation works, building fields, assuring sufficient water to irrigate 70,000 hectares of winter crops, and preparing to irrigate the 5th month-spring crop.

The districts assigned canal and ditch repair quotas to the water conservancy units and dredged the sluice gates. The pumping stations mobilized workers to repair their machinery. The water conservancy sector repaired 518 electric pumps, 900 diesel-powered pumps, and 79 sluice gates. Manual workers dredged 32 sluice gates and repaired the canal systems.

The cooperatives cooperated with the irrigation clusters in drafting water usage scheduled and went all-out to create sources of gravity-fed water or water obtained by manual facilities to lessen dependence on electricity and oil.

Ten thousand workers are now engaged in irrigation projects. The districts of Chi Linh, My Van, and Phu Tien, each of which dug and embanked 10,000 cubic meters of earth, completed their work early.

Recently, Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province has concentrated on building a network to organize, manage, and operate irrigation systems. All production bases have irrigation teams or units. Many units, such as those of An Phu, Phu Hoa, Dac La, Lien Binh, Nghia Binh, etc., have worked well. Many districts have begun to pay attention to irrigation management. The districts of An Khe and a Dun Pa have organize pumping machine units, which have operated smoothly. The province has launched a movement to study the Phu Hoa model. The Heo, An, Quy, and Tan Hoi pumping stations have attained high effectiveness. The De Ba, E Ro Bon, Dac Tia, Dac Ro Nang, and Lien Binh dams have done a good job of serving production. Many small irrigation systems have attained 60 to 70 percent of their designed capacity, and the An Phu istallation in Play Cu City has attained 90 percent of its designed capacity.

Attention has been paid to the elementary and advanced training of cadres and workers to manage and operate irrigation facilities.

Quang Nam-Da Nang has competed in producing organic fertilizer for the winter-spring crop. As of 3 November, nearly 70,000 tons had been produced. The districts of Hoa Vang, Dien Ban, and Thang Binh did a good job, producing 12,300 to 25,000 tons for use on winter-spring rice and subsidiary food crops. Tam Ky has mobilized the entire district to increase hog raising, produce large amounts of fertilizer, and fully utilize straw, grass, urine, green leaves, and mud in making compost to use on the winter-spring crop.

Many places have set rational fertilizer prices, and families selling a ton of fertilizer are permitted to buy a certain amount of paddy.

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CSO: 4209

CONFERENCE REVIEWS WATER CONSERVANCY WORK IN 1980

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Nov 80 p 4

[Article: "Bring Depth and Greater Effectiveness to Management and Use of Water Conservancy in Farming"]

[Text] Recently the Ministry of Water Conservancy convened a conference of representatives of water conservancy services from the midland and Red River delta provinces and Former Zone 4 to evaluate the water conservancy work done in 1980 to serve agricultural production and to discuss the water conservancy plan for 1981.

This year, the water conservancy work was done under the conditions of our economy having encountered many difficulties, complicated changing weather and grave natural calamities in the north. Serious drought that lasted long affected the fifth-month and spring rice crops; water was in very short supply. During the tenth-month rice crop, continual rains and storms flooded hundreds of thousands of hectares in the Bac Bo provinces and Former Zone 4.

The localities that were flooded or waterlogged and the water conservancy, electric power in farming and other sectors used every means available and developed their flood-fighting capacity to restore production, as in Haiphong and such provinces as Ha Nam Ninh, Thanh Hoa, Ha Son Binh, Hai Hung, etc.

However, some water conservancy works still showed weaknesses like pump stations being placed in too low a location, drainage ditches failing to operate properly because of lack of dredging, etc. The movement for emulating the Cau Ghe water conservancy network for exploiting more effectively the water conservancy works was expanded, but the quality was far from good, steady and commensurate with the capacity and need of individual networks. Prevention and control of flood and storms was done early in all sectors from central to local, but at the basic level preparations of all kinds remained poor. Except for such weaknesses, the efforts to prevent and control storms and flood this year brought about good results as the network of dikes, embankments and sluices was protected after several floods, with damages caused by them being considerably limited.

The conference unanimously agreed that the 1981 plan for construction and development of water conservancy works would be aimed at stepping up production of grain, foods and export farm products. For the northern provinces, the number-one water conservancy task in the next year will be to maintain in-depth management and use of the existing network and to create a new change -- to switch from working in the administrative routine way to maintaining management in the way of industrial enterprises. In order to attain this goal, the sector in charge of using water conservancy in farming in any locality must change its ways of thinking and working, consolidate anew its organization, rearrange its cadres' and workers' force and seriously implement the network operation pattern in such a way as to use the water conservancy works with the greatest economic results.

In addition to stepping up the use of the existing works, the right goal must be set for and the proper level of importance must be attached to building additional works and supplementing and perfecting some projects for the water drainage networks, with careful calculations of economic benefits. Efforts must be made to step up the improvement of farm land and to set norms for management, thus gradually achieving good economic and technical management and moving toward profitable production and business.

In capital construction, the sector should step up the "3 contracts" procedures -- for doing work by machines, on the basis of final products with work being done manually and for wide application of paying wages on the basis of products made in factories.

The conference heard reports on and discussed such specialized topics as a program of water drainage for the midlands and Red River delta; a program for watering in the specialized vegetables-growing zones; in-depth use of water conservancy works; continued execution of work for the half-completed projects; and consolidation of the network of dikes, embankments and sluices.

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL COAL MINERS' REVOLUTIONARY TRADITION PRAISED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Revolutionary Tradition of Coal Miners"]

[Text] With a legitimate pride in the accomplishments made in building our country's coal sector, today the coal miners and all cadres and workers in the coal se sector are celebrating their 25th traditional festival day.

When we inherited the coal sector from the old regime it consisted of a few poor material bases that were exploited principally by manual labor, but now, after 25 years of construction,it has taken great developmental steps. The mining installations include dozens of open-pit mines and large and small underground mines which have a designed capacity more than 10 times greater than in the past. Technical equipment has increased, including many modern mining and transportation facilities. The technical cadre and worker forces have continually grown. During the past 25 years the coal sector has mined a quantity of coal nearly twice that mined during 80 years in the colonial period, and has met more and more domestic and export needs. In capital construction, in addition to developing large mines with capacities of millions of tons, the coal sector has also opened small mines and secondary mines which require little investment and are rapidly constructed, while also developing the local coal mines to fully utilize raw materials and meet local needs. The construction of many installations to serve mining, such as factories to repair and maintain equipment, coal sorting installations, coal tipples and conveyor belts, etc.

In the process of advancing, the coal sector cannot avoid deficiencies and difficulties. Due to objective reasons, and also to subjective deficiencies regarding guidance, organization, and management, during recent years the development rate has slowed down: in some years the state plan has not been fulfilled and there has not been enough coal to supply to the sectors of the national economy. Capabilities regarding labor and technology have not been well exploited. The utilization effeciency of equipment is still low. The construction of many projects has been prolonged and the effectiveness of investment capital has not been developed.

The coal sector, commemorating its 25th traditional festival day at a time when the second five-year plan is concluding and the third five-year plan is about to begin, the coal sector is facing very great new missions. For many years to come coal will continue to be our country's principal energy source. The strong development of the coal sector is an important requirement for assuring the short-range and long-range development of the domestic and export economic sectors.

After many years of mining, a considerable number of new problems are being posed for the mining area. The mining conditions are clearly more difficult. More and more earth and rock must be removed, the transportation distances are becoming greater and greater, and the mines are increasingly deep and distant. At the same time, in many mines the conclusions regarding geological conditions are not yet certain. The production line is also unbalanced and incomplete. However, with the existing raw materials and the material-technical bases that have been built, and with the organizational and managerial experience it has gained, the coal sector has favorable conditions for developing and bringing about high economic effectiveness.

The all-out efforts of the coal sector must be concentrated on the correct resolution of the problems that are being posed in order to stably advance the entire sector. It is necessary to apply comprehensive measures regarding the determination of development directions, the adoption of policies regarding the mining and use of coal, plans for investing in and constructing mines, increasing technical equipment, organizing management, etc. We must go all-out to perfect the production lines, concentrate on completing the mines which are now unfinished, and quickly complete and bring into use the bases serving mining. We must make all-out efforts to advance the coal sector by doing a better job of developing the existing capabilities regarding natural resources, labor, and material-technical bases, added to effective cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries in COMECON.

The coal sector must develop the resolute revolutionary spirit of the working class in the mines, and everyone must go all-out to mine increasingly larger amounts of coal for the homeland.

5616
CSO: 4209

VANG DANH COAL MINE HELPED TO OVERCOME DIFFICULTIES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Nov 80 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Uong Bi Coal Corporation Helps Vang Danh Mine Overcome Diffities."]

[Text] The Uong Bi Coal Corporation is concentrating its forces to help the Vang Danh mine overcome difficulties in order to fulfill its plan to produce 380,00 tons of coal this year.

The Mechanized Bridge and Road Construction Enterprise brought into use Vein No 7 road, a curved segment 3,500 meters long, which created favorable conditions for the transportation of coal in an area with high output. The enterprise is extending the road from the 300-meter altitude mark to the 397-meter altitude mark, and is endeavoring to complete the work 15 days before the deadline, so that the mine can expand the mining area.

The Surface Mechanized Construction Enterprise has opened a mining site at Vein No 8 which has an output of 200 to 300 tons of coal a day.

The Uong Bi Electrical Machinery Factory has overcome difficulties regarding materials and has surpassed its plan for carrying out major repairs on tip wagons capable of transporting three tons and carried out major repairs on electric-powered locomotives which pull the coal from the shafts. The factory has also completed many projects, such as by manufacturing pulleys to errect metal shaft support columns, repairing latticework jacks, improving 11 hydrolic jacks of shaft digging combines, producing railroad switches, etc.

Recently the Vang Danh coal mine has mined between 1,200 and 1,400 tons a day, an increase of 50 percent over previous months.

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BAI BANG PAPER MILL COMPLETES PHASE ONE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Nov 80 p 1

[Article: "The Bai Bang Federated Paper Mill Completes the Installation of the Entire System of Phase One Machinery"]

[Text] On 8 November, Machine Installation Enterprise Number 3 of the Federation of Machine Installation Enterprises under the Ministry of Building consigned paper-pulping machine number 1 of the Bai Bang Federated Paper Mill in Vinh Phu to the Production Preparations Committee of the Ministry of Light Industry.

All 35 machine installation project items of phase one have been completed. In the process of construction since early 1977, although very many difficulties have been encountered and despite shortages of supplies and electricity, the machine installation cadres and workers looked for every possible way to overcome these difficulties, took the initiative and completed their task. Using large and modern construction equipment, such as the 70 ton Loren crane, the machine installation force installed nearly 100 kilometers of non-rusting steel pipe; in some months, they installed as much as 160 meters of pipe bridges. In paper-pulping system number 1, the technical workers and cadres installed nearly 1,000 tons of equipment, 10,000 meters of pipe of various types and hundreds of kilometers of electric cable. The construction force poured 76,000 cubic meters of concrete to make supports, machine bases and sturdy wall and roof sections. The mechanized construction unit and the Viet Tri Building Corporation excavated and spread more than 1.2 million cubic meters of dirt and stone.

Paper-pulping machine number one is being test operated under a load so that it can be put into official production in December.

Enthusiastic over and confident in the achievement it recently recorded, Machine Installation Enterprise Number 3 is now installing second phase equipment in an effort to maintain the construction rate and complete the construction of the Bai Bang Federated Paper Mill, which will have a capacity of 55,000 tons per year.

7809
CSO: 4209

STANDARD PROCEDURES URGED FOR TEACHERS SEEKING TRANSFERS

Hanoi NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Oct 80 p 2

/Readers' Opinions column: "Concerning Requests for Reassignment by Northern Teachers Now Working in the Southern Provinces"/

/Text/ Recently, the state adopted a specific policy concerning cadres and teachers going to work in the mountain provinces, on the islands and so forth. I feel that such regulations are very necessary and have the effect of remolding the thinking of persons transferred to these areas.

I also think that the state must soon promulgate a similar policy regarding the cadres and teachers sent from the North to work in the southern provinces. If the present situation is allowed to drag on, many teachers working in the southern provinces will encounter many difficulties and suffer undue losses. Because, due to the lack of clear regulations, the various education services handle requests for reassignment in a manner that poses many difficulties and problems to teachers. Each year, the number of teachers' requests for reassignment that is approved is very small (even though teachers have all the necessary paper work and a legitimate reason for being reassigned).

Through the sector newspaper, we would like to propose that the Ministry of Education adopt a specific policy concerning this matter; it should intervene with the various services in a number of specific cases so that teachers requesting reassignment encounter fewer difficulties and do not suffer heavy losses.

Huu Tuong
(Minh Hai Teachers Training Sector)

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CSO: 4209

READER BLAMES NEAR-DEATH OF MANY ON DRINKING HOLY WATER

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Nov 80 p 3

[Readers' Opinions column by Vu Thi Nhat of Ha Nam Ninh Province: "Near-Death Results From Drinking Holy Water"]

[Text] The cathedral of Vinh Thuong in Nam Loi Village, Nam Ninh District, is the place where Catholics come to worship and to pray. Rumors had been circulating to the effect that the cathedral had a miraculous holy water that could cure any ailments and make people who were weak and old become stronger and feel young again, respectively. The good news spread. Many people who would easily believe others gave up the productive work they were doing and found their way to the cathedral to pray and to ask for that "holy" water. In the last 2 months quite a large number of people came to the Vinh Thuong cathedral. After having drunk the holy drug, many people almost died.

We suggest that measures be taken to stop what is happening.

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Hanoi LICH SU DANG CONG SAN VIET NAM, TRICH VAN KIEN DANG [THE HISTORY OF THE VIETNAM COMMUNIST PARTY, EXCERPTS FROM PARTY DOCUMENTS] in Vietnamese 1979 Volumes I and II

[Table of Contents of LICH SU DANG CONG SAN VIET NAM, TRICH VAN KIEN DANG edited by the Editorial Board of the Department of Propaganda and Training of the Party Central Committee, published by the Marx-Lenin Textbook Publishing House, Hanoi, 1979, 15,150 copies printed at the Tien Bo Printing House, Hanoi, second printing, printing completed on 20 July 1979, Volume I: 407 pages, Volume II: 363 pages]

[Text] Volume I, 1927-1945

Introductory Note: with a view toward supporting the study of party history under the middle level and elementary programs, we have published "The History of the Vietnam Communist Party--Excerpts from Party Documents."

This book consists of three volumes:

Volume I consists of party documents from 1927 to 1945.
Volume II consists of party documents from 1945 to 1954.
Volume III consists of party documents from 1954 to 1975.

The contents of this book were selected to be consistent with these programs and an effort has been made to arrange them in a manner consistent with program chapters while still maintaining the systematic nature of the development of history.

We look forward to receiving the criticisms of readers so that the next printing will be more complete.

The Editorial Board of the Department of
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9444/5 ex 27-10-1929. Confidentiel.) 17
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END

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Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

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VIETNAM REPORT

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'NHAN DAN' REPORTS PHAM HUNG LETTER ON VPA ANNIVERSARY

BK221302 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0545 GMT 22 Dec 80

[From the review of NHAN DAN for 22 December]

[Text] NHAN DAN today carries in its frontpage a letter by Pham Hung, vice premier and minister of interior, to the minister of national defense on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the VPA.

The letter praised the VPA for its great achievements scored over the past 36 years under the leadership of the VCP and esteemed President Ho Chi Minh.

The letter said: The Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists are frantically attempting to undermine the Vietnamese revolution in order to weaken, subjugate and annex our country. They are attempting to sow division and undermine the solidarity among the three Indochinese countries and the countries in the Southeast Asian region. Faced with this threat, the sixth party Central Committee plenum has set forth, among other urgent tasks, the task of strengthening the defense and security forces to fight against the aggressors to defend the fatherland.

The people's public security forces pledge to close their ranks behind the VPA, to heighten their vigilance and strengthen their fighting ability to foil all dark schemes and adventurous acts of the Beijing reactionaries in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces.

On the occasion of this glorious traditional day, all officers and combatants of the people's public security forces wish that the entire VPA may score many more glorious achievements in defense and production tasks, and always be worthy as a heroic army of the heroic Vietnamese people.

With cordial and determine-to-win salutation.

CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

COURT TRIES GROUP FOR ATTEMPTED ILLEGAL EMIGRATION

BK261508 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 26 Dec 80

[Text] The Phu Khanh People's Court recently tried (Nguyen Duc Trong), (Doan Dinh Si) and their accomplices on charges of murder, robbery and attempted illegal emigration.

(Nguyen Duc Trong) and (Doan Dinh Si), residing in Ninh Hoa District, in late July 1980 colluded with (Vo Van Hoang), (Ho Van Nam), (Tran Van Quang), (Nguyen Tiep), (Nguyen Tho), (Vo Thi Hoa), (Vo Hong Dung), (Nguyen Ngoc An), (Le My) in stealing a boat, gasoline and weapons from the Ninh Phuoc Fishery Cooperative. They also stole food from the people in an attempt to illegally emigrate.

(Trong) assigned (Vo Thi Hoa) to steal gasoline and food, while he and his accomplices planned to steal a boat and weapons.

On 21 July 1980, making use of his rank as deputy village military unit leader, (Trong) forced militiamen in (Dam Van) hamlet to give him a number of guns and ammunition.

Carrying out their plan, on the night of 21 July (Trong) and his accomplices robbed Mr (Phu) of his boat in (Dam Van) hamlet. (Hoang) held Mr (Phu) at gunpoint and pushed him on board his boat. (Tho) stood guard while (Quang) cut the rope and sailed the boat to a nearby point. (Nam), (Si), (Tiep) stood guard while (Dung), (My) and (An) carried gasoline into the boat. While carrying out their second round of loading, the militiamen in (Dam Van) hamlet surrounded and tried to arrest them. The robbers fled in the boat and fired at the shore, killing Comrade (Tra), deputy hamlet head of (Dam Van), and wounding five other persons.

Faced with these obstinate acts, the militiamen of (Dam Van) hamlet fired back, killing (Ho Van Nam) and (Vo Van Hoang). They confiscated two guns and other material as evidence.

The Phu Khanh People's Court sentenced leaders of the group (Nguyen Duc Trong) and (Doan Dinh Si) to death; (Nguyen Tiep) and (Nguyen Tho) to life imprisonment; and (Vo Thi Hoa), (Tran Van Quang), (Vo Hong Dung), (Nguyen Ngoc An) and (Le My) to 3 to 10 years imprisonment. They were also sentenced to pay more than 5,000 dong to the Minh Phuoc cooperative and the people they robbed.

CSO: 4209

HO CHI MINH CITY OFFERS REWARDS TO FIGHT CRIME

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 25 Sep 80 pp 1, 4

[Article: "City People's Committee Promulgates Temporary Regulations on Rewards for Persons Who Expose and Struggle To Stop the Activities of Counter-Revolutionaries, Persons Who Violate Criminal Law and Those Who Violate Socialist Property in Order To Maintain Political Security and Social Order and Safety"]

[Text] On 23 September 1980, in order to mobilize and encourage the spirit of collective ownership of cadres, manual workers, civil servants and the people for the purposes of exposing and struggling to stop the activities of counter-revolutionaries, persons who violate criminal law and those who violate socialist property while implementing the policies and regulations on commendations and rewards promulgated by the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of War Invalids and Social Welfare, the city people's committee issued temporary regulations concerning commendations and rewards. Below are the main points in the code of regulations:

Eligibility for Rewards

Persons who perform the following services are eligible for rewards:

--Exposing and denouncing to the local government organizations and individuals who are preparing to commit a crime or are currently engaged in criminal activity;

--Participating in the struggle to promptly prevent counter-revolutionary acts, violations of criminal law, speculation and smuggling by dishonest merchants and the violation of socialist property in order to protect the property of collectives and the property of the state;

--Collaborating with and helping the public security agencies in the struggle to prevent and expose political crimes, violations of criminal law and economic crimes.

The persons who are eligible for rewards include all civilians, cadres, manual workers, civil servants, troops and collectives, including those within the public security sector...who perform one of the services described above.

The Size of Rewards

When merchandise or property is confiscated or reclaimed for the state, 30 percent of this merchandise or property, in the form of money or product, shall be immediately set aside for use as a reward.

The following rewards in money or products of equal value have been established:

--Individuals who record an achievement shall receive a reward of one hundred (100) to no more than three thousand (3,000) dong.

--Each unit or collective shall receive a reward of three hundred (300) to no more than five thousand (5,000) dong.

--The remaining portion of the 30 percent that is not given in rewards shall be given to the public Security Service and the precinct and district people's committees to be used for other rewards.

In all cases, rewards must be accurate and must be given to the proper recipient.

Commendations and rewards must be given in a timely fashion, that is, within at least 15 days from the day reward procedures are initiated.

Cases involving rewards that are related to the professional work of the public security sector must be kept confidential; the names of persons who make denunciations and the names of collaborators must not be revealed nor should any ongoing efforts be revealed so that all criminals involved in the case can be apprehended.

Units and individuals who record achievements in the implementation of these regulations shall receive an appropriate commendation or reward.

Anyone who, for personal motives, intentionally violates the provisions of this code of temporary regulations shall be dealt with in a strict manner ranging from criticism to prosecution under the law, depending upon the seriousness of the violation.

7809
CSO: 4209

ILLEGAL EMIGREES TRIED FOR MURDER, STEALING

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Nov 80 p 4

[VNA News Release: "The Vung Tao-Con Dao Special Zone Harshly Punishes Gang of Murderers Who Stole Ship in Attempt To Flee Overseas"]

[Text] The People's Court of the Vung Tao-Con Dao Special Zone recently tried Le Van Le and his accomplices on the crimes of murder and stealing a ship in an attempt to flee overseas.

Le Van Le, 35 years of age, once served as a soldier for the Saigon government. After liberation day, he was given clemency by the revolutionary government and sent back to his family to live and work. During a trip at sea on boat number VT678 belonging to Mrs. Nguyen Thi Tam, Le talked with Ha Ngoc Mai and Tran Cong Khanh about stealing the boat and subsequently they killed Nguyen Van Quang and Nguyen Ngoc Son, two fishermen who were also on the boat, in order to flee overseas. Carrying out their sinister scheme at a time when the boat's fishing net was entangled, Le pushed Quang overboard as he was standing on the bow untangling the net and Mai and Khanh then pushed Son into the water, cut the net and headed the boat out to sea.

On their way out to sea, Le Van Le and his accomplices, having been discovered by a patrol boat of our Navy, fled to the coast in the area of Xuyen Moc in Dong Nai Province where they stated that the public security forces had asked them to come to Vung Tao to tow another boat that had run aground. Thwarted in their attempt, Le and his accomplices, still looking for a way to illegally flee the country, fled into Ho Chi Minh City where they continued their conspiracy and organized others to attempt to flee the country. However, having been discovered by the people, all three of them were arrested by the Vung Tao public security force at their hiding place. In court, faced with overwhelming evidence, Le Van Le and his accomplices confessed to all of their crimes.

On the basis of the law and the attitude of Le Van Le and his accomplices, the People's Court of the Vung Tao-Can Dao Special Zone sentenced Le Van Le to life imprisonment, Ha Ngoc Mai to 18 years in prison and Tran Cong Khanh to 16 years in prison.

7809
CSO: 4209

HAIPHONG CONFERENCE REVIEWS TASK OF PROTECTING GOODS AT SEAPORTS

BK300700 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Dec 80

[Text] A joint conference was recently held in Haiphong by the ministries of communications and transportation and interior to review the task of protecting socialist property at seaports throughout the country.

Fully aware of the characteristics of seaports, the party and people's committees of Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh cities and Quang Ninh, Quang Nam-Danang, Nghe Tinh and Phu Khanh provinces strengthened their supervision and control over the protection of goods and built material bases for the ports. Various sectors concerned paid attention to seeking experience in the prevention of and opposition to negativism and overcoming mistakes and shortcomings causing damage to or losses of goods. The sectors owning goods and means of transportation motivated the masses to bring into play their spirit of mastery by strengthening supervision, control and protection of state property during delivery, reception and shipping operations.

Despite the many efforts made and good results achieved in the protection of seaports in recent days, negativism still exists and the protection of state property, supplies and goods still shows many shortcomings. Fully aware of these weaknesses, localities with seaports, the leadership at various echelons and the sectors concerned are motivating the masses to promote the movement for the protection of the fatherland's security in enterprises, sectors concerned and subwards and villages adjacent to the ports. They are consolidating organizations and strengthening managerial measures to struggle against and check corruption and the theft of state property and goods in seaport areas and to consolidate and unify the port defense forces. At the same time, they are strengthening coordination among the sectors and localities concerned and beginning to apply positive measures to check and eventually eradicate theft, collusion and corruption, satisfactorily protect goods sent through their ports, increase their cargo handling capability, expeditiously unload all the ships in docking and quickly clear the goods piling up at the ports.

CSO: 4209

BRIEFS

1980 SECOND PHASE TROOP RECRUITMENT--Presently various districts, provinces and cities in the country have satisfactorily finished the second phase of troop recruitment for 1980. Many districts and provinces have overfulfilled their troop recruitment quotas for the entire year. By 15 December 1980, according to statistics released by the military obligation councils of various provinces and cities, Lang Son, Son La, Hoang Lien Son, Ben Tre, Cuu Long, Dong Thap and Hau Giang provinces had either fulfilled or overfulfilled their annual troop delivery quotas. In particular, Tien Giang Province already overfulfilled its annual quotas in the first phase of troop recruitment for 1980. [Text] [BK210309 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Dec 80]

CSO: 4209

FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY ANNIVERSARY MARKED

OW290735 Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Text] Hanoi, 29 Dec (VNA)--The French Communist Party [PCF] is always a loyal defender of the interests of the working class and all other labouring people in France, says NHAN DAN's editorial today on the 60th anniversary of the PCF.

The daily of the Communist Party of Vietnam notes that the founding of the PCF at the Tours Congress was an historic turning point in the French workers' movement and an important event in the international communist movement.

The paper says: "Nguyen ai Quoc, later President Ho Chi Minh, attended this historic congress as a founder of the PCF. He was the first Vietnamese communist to lay the foundation of friendship and revolutionary solidarity between the communist parties and working class of Vietnam and France, which remain a symbol of the solidarity between the workers' movement and the national liberation movement."

The paper points out: "In the subsequent sixty years of struggle the PCF has written many pages of history full of hardships but with many successes. It has always been a loyal defender of the interests and moral values of the working class and all other labouring people in France. It has inspired the French working class united actions and the solidarity between workers and intellectuals. It upheld the banner of anti-fascism and of militant solidarity with the colonies, especially with the working class and the Communist Party of Vietnam."

The paper recalls that in recent years the PCF headed by Georges Marchais has surmounted many difficulties in uniting the working class, all other labouring people and progressive forces in a persistent struggle against monopoly capital and for greater democracy, thus paving the way for France to advance towards socialism.

The paper goes on: "Dedicated to the traditions of internationalism, the 23d PCF Congress in May 1979 reasserted solidarity with the socialist countries, with the peoples oppressed by imperialism and harassed by Chinese expansionism, and with the working class in the capitalist countries. The PCF has actively struggled for international detente and against the arms race, making a positive contribution to peace in Europe and the rest of the world. The French communists have wholeheartedly supported the party and people of Vietnam in our struggle against the Chinese hegemonists, and condemned the latter's dirty aggression against Vietnam. It has also wholeheartedly supported the struggle of the peoples of Laos and Kampuchea."

The paper goes on: "In its history the PCF has always been the courageous vanguard of the French working class and the mind, honour and hopes of the French people. It has played an important role in the international communist and workers' movement."

"The communists and the rest of the people of Vietnam rejoice at and take price in the great achievements of the PCF on its glorious path over the past sixty years. We are prodoundly grateful to the French communists for their fraternal support for our past struggle and present national construction and defence. We will protect and promote the militant solidarity between the two parties," it says.

"We wish the communists, the working class and all other labouring people in France new successes in their noble revolutionary cause, NHAN DAN concluded.

CSO: 4220

BRIEFS

NICARAGUAN FILM MAKER'S VISIT--Hanoi, 10 Dec (VNA)--Carlos Vicente Ibarra, leading official of the Nicaraguan Cinema Institute, recently visited Vietnam as guest of the Ministry of Information and Culture. While here, Vicente visited many places in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City and had working sessions with leading officials of the Vietnamese cinema service. The two sides exchanged experiences in film-making and agreed on a program for developing cinema cooperation between the two countries. They also reached an agreement on screening Vietnamese films in Nicaragua and other Central American countries. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1551 GMT 10 Dec 80 OW]

GREETINGS TO UGANDA'S OBOTE ON ELECTION--Hanoi, 18 Dec (VNA)--Acting President Nguyen Huu Tho today sent fine congratulations to President Milton Obote on his election as president of the Republic of Uganda. In his message, the Vietnamese leader wished President Milton Obote successes in his lofty tasks and the Ugandan people happiness and prosperity. [Text] [OW181831 Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 18 Dec 80]

MONGOLIAN 'RED STAR' EDITOR VISIT--Hanoi, 19 Dec (VNA)--Major General Vyanvyn Chan Too [name as received], deputy editor of the Mongolian newspaper RED STAR, today concluded a visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the general political department of the Vietnam People's Army. While here, he paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum, and visited the office and residence of the late President Ho Chi Minh. He visited the high command of the border force, the school for political officers, the office of the Seventh Military Zone and various units of the air force of the First Military Zone. Major General Tran Van Phat, deputy director of the general political department, warmly received Major General V. Chan Too. [Text] [OW191655 Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT 19 Dec 80]

SOVIET ARMY SPORTS' DELEGATION--Hanoi, 23 Dec (VNA)--A sport delegation of the Soviet Army led by Colonel K.P. Zharov, president of the sports committee of the friendly armies and vice president of the sports committee under the Soviet Defence Ministry has paid a 10-day visit here at the invitation of Vietnam's Defence Ministry. The delegation includes Colonel Khartuluriy, head of the department for physical training of the Soviet Defence Ministry. While here, the Soviet guests paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum and visited the house and office of the late president. The Soviet delegation held working sessions with the military training department under the general staff of the People's Army of Vietnam, and visited several units of the third and seventh military regions and the navy and air force. Yesterday, Lieutenant General Phung The Tai, deputy chief of the VPA General Staff, also

TRUONG CHINH ADDRESSES 29 DECEMBER VFF CEREMONY

BK041442 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Speech delivered by Truong Chinh at 29 December ceremony to award the Golden Star Order to the VFF--recorded]

[Text] Dear delegates, dear comrades and friends!

Today, on behalf of the SRV National Assembly, we are elated to present the Gold Star Order to the VFF. As the successor our people's national united fronts, the VFF has recorded many great achievements in building, consolidating and expanding our national unity bloc, and motivating and encouraging our people of all strata to score great victories in the struggle to liberate and unify the country as well as to build socialism and defend the socialist fatherland.

Throughout half a century of unity and heroic struggle by our people, the National United Front, founded and led by the VCP and President Ho Chi Minh, has grown constantly and become one of the factors that decided the victory of our revolution. Between 1930-1931, along with the campaign to establish the Anti-Imperialist League [hooij phanr dees dongf minh] and the Indochinese Anti-Imperialist Front [mawtj traanj phanr dees], the Worker-Peasant Alliance--a base of the National United Front --quickly took shape. The alliance, which led to a seething anti-imperialist and anti-feudalist revolutionary movement, reached its pinnacle with the establishment of the Nghe Tinh-Soviet movement. Then, between 1936-1939, along with the campaign to form the Indochinese Democratic Front and the growth of the revolutionary forces, a broad mass of the people of all strata joined a massive democratic campaign nationwide. They received training in both overt and clandestine struggles in preparation for the advancement of the revolution.

In 1940, the National United Front entered a new stage of development. Upholding the banner of national salvation, the newly born League for the Independence of Vietnam--the Viet Minh Front--instinctively rallied all patriotic forces to launch a movement to fight the French and drive out the Japanese, thus paving the way for the success of the August revolution and the founding of the DRV. Implementing the policy of great unity adopted by the VCP and President Ho Chi Minh, the National United Front was able to motivate the entire Vietnamese people to successfully carry out the resistance against the French colonialists, which led to the signing of the 1954 Geneva agreement recognizing the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam.

During the anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation, the VFF constantly developed its enormous impact in strengthening and expanding the all-people solidarity bloc to build socialism in the north and serve as a solid base for the liberation of the south, the defense of the north, and the unification of the country. Meanwhile, the National Liberation Front [NLF] in the south was able to unite and instinctively rally all patriotic and progressive forces to struggle heroically against the U.S. aggressors for national salvation.

Together with the NLF, the Vietnam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces [VANDPF] contribued in uniting and encouraging the people of all strata in various southern cities to participate in the struggle against the U.S. aggressors.

The strength of solidarity of the people and armed forces throughout our country defeated the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, completely liberating the south from the yoke of neocolonialism in the 1975 spring general offensive and uprising, the peak of which was the historic Ho Chi Minh campaign.

Following the complete liberation of the country, the three front organizations in both parts of the country--the VFF, the NLFSV, and the VANDPF--were merged into the great and powerful VFF. The front, which has now become the mainstay of the revolutionary administration, is constantly consolidating and expanding the all-people solidarity bloc and strengthening political and moral unanimity among the entire people, as well as motivating our compatriots throughout the country to make every effort in the struggle to build socialism and defend the socialist fatherland, thereby contributing actively to the revolutionary undertaking of the people in the world.

With all these great achievements, the VFF deserves the highest and noblest order awarded to it by the state. This is a joint honor for the various political parties, the front's mass organizations, personalities and cadres who have contribued to the building of the all-people great solidarity bloc. It is also an honor for our compatriots and overseas Vietnamese who have participated in carrying out the policy of great unity set forth by the party and President Ho Chi Minh, and for those who have participated in and supported the VFF.

Dear delegates, dear comrades and friends!

The SRV National Assembly on 18 December 1980 unanimously adopted a new constitution. The spirit and basic contents of this constitution are aimed at building the people's right to collective mastery system, and strengthening popular solidarity to successfully build Vietnam into a peaceful, independent, unified and socialist nation.

Article 9 of the new constitution affirms: The VFF, which comprises the various political parties, the Vietname Confederation of Trade Unions, the Vietnam Association of Collective Peasants, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, the Vietnam Women's Union, and other member organizations, is a firm base of the state. The front promotes the tradition of national unity; strengthens political and moral unity among the people; takes part in building and consolidating the people's power; and educates and motivates the people to raise their sense of collective mastery, and to emulate one another in building socialism and defending the country.

According to the new constitution, the systematization of the roles of the VFF, political parties and mass organizations is one of the main policies aimed at fulfilling the basic relations in our society--the relations according to which the party is the leader, the people are master and the state is responsible for management. We are confident that this task will create favorable conditions to further develop the role of the all-people solidarity bloc in the task of building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland.

Dear delegates, dear comrades and friends!

We are now in a time of peace, but war may break out at any moment. We must strive to build and reform socialism throughout the country, at the same time we have to carry out economic and cultural development tasks to gradually stabilize and improve the people's daily life, overcome negative phenomena in society, strengthen and consolidate the defense forces to be ready to fight and triumphantly smash all schemes and plans of control, of and sabotage and aggression against, our country by the enemies. Along with these tasks, we have to satisfactorily carry out international obligations, especially toward the fraternal Lao and Kampuchean peoples.

Faced with the current situation and tasks, the VFF must strengthen and expand the great national solidarity bloc, and motivate the people to enthusiastically participate in the socialist emulation movement throughout the country so as to strive to overcome difficulties; fulfill and overfulfill the 1981 state plan; and contribute, together with the armed forces, in accelerating the movement of building and strengthening the defense forces, and firmly maintaining political security, social safety and order.

The adoption of the new SRV constitution was an important event in our people's political life. We suggest that the VFF should, together with state organizations, organize a comprehensive political drive among the masses aimed at making cadres and the people understand the basic contents of the constitution, clearly realize the people's rights and tasks, the duty of each individual, and the necessity of strictly implementing the constitution and the state law. Based on this context, it must mobilize cadres and civil servants of the state and the front to self-consciously and interrelatedly check and correct all practices which are against the constitution and the state law. Criticism of the people is also needed, especially on their shortcomings in implementing the constitution and the state law, and in fulfilling their tasks for the state and the society. Through these activities, everyone has the chance to positively participate in consolidating the revolutionary administration, building the law and perfecting the socialist legal system, improving the economic and social managements, and developing the people's right to collectiv mastery.

The elections of deputies to the Seventh National Assembly and the people's committees are also important events in 1981. We suggest that the VFF and its constituents strive to closely cooperate with state organizations to satisfactorily prepare and organize these democratic elections. The front's constituents must positively participate in the three revolutions--the revolution in production relations, the scientific and technological revolution and the cultural and ideological revolution. They must accelerate the task of building a new life, new culture and a new socialist man.

Dear delegates, dear comrades and friends!

The tasks of triumphantly building socialism and firmly defending the socialist fatherland are great and long-term tasks. History over the past 50 years has proven that, due to our great unity, we defeated the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists as well as gained victory in the two wars of defending the country against the aggression of the Beijing expansionists and their lackeys.

In strengthening the solidarity of the VFF, our people will surely gain a glorious victory in the task of building Vietnam into a peaceful, independent, unified and socialist nation, and smashing all acts of provocation and aggression conducted by the enemy. Only when all these tasks have been achieved, can we then fulfill the sacred testaments of President Ho Chi Minh and advice of esteemed Uncle Ton Duc Thang.

As the new year is coming near, I wish all delegates, comrades and friends good health. May you score many achievements in your tasks and have all good luck. [applause]

CSO: 4209

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VFF HOLDS CEREMONY TO RECEIVE GOLD STAR ORDER

OW291641 Hanoi VNA in English 1622 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Text] Hanoi, 29 Dec (VNA)--The Central Committee of the Fatherland Front today held a ceremony to receive the Gold Star Order, Vietnam's highest honour, conferred on it by the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Opening the ceremony on behalf of the presidium of the front Central Committee, acting President Nguyen Huu Tho said:

"The Gold Star Order is not only for the front activists, but also for the entire people, for all those who have made glorious contributions to the struggle against foreign aggression, for national reunification, and for building and defending the socialist country."

On behalf of the National Assembly, Chairman Truong Chinh made a speech, hailing the constant growth of the front in a half-century of the [as received] policy of great unity laid down by the former Indochinese Communist Party and the last President Ho Chi Minh.

He said: "The institutionalization of the role of the Fatherland Front and the political parties and mass organizations in the new constitution is a big contribution to achieving the fundamental social relations between the party, which is the leader, the people--the masters and the state--the manager. We believe that this will create more favourable conditions to bringing into full play national unity in socialist construction and national defence."

In his speech, Hoang Quoc Viet, president of the front presidium said: "This important event will strongly encourage all political parties and mass organizations, all front workers, and all personalities to continue striving to meet the demands of this new revolutionary stage when the whole country is advancing toward socialism."

CSO: 4220

HANOI REPORTS CLOSING OF SIXTH VFF CC CONFERENCE

BK021000 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 31 Dec 80

[Report on the 31 December closing session of the Sixth VFF Central Committee conference, with portions recorded]

[Editorial report] The announcer begins by saying: "The sixth conference of the VFF Central Committee ended this afternoon, 31 December, after 3 days of work in an atmosphere of solidarity and enthusiasm over the conferrring of the Gold Star Order by the state. The conference has passed a resolution warmly acclaiming the fine success of the seventh session of the Sixth National Assembly and the promulgation of the new constitution."

The report continues with a 3.5-minute recorded excerpt of the VFF Central Committee's resolution pointing out its main tasks for 1981 read by its presidium member and secretary Nguyen Van Tien: "1981 will be the year to begin the implementation of the new constitution and the first year to implement the Third Five-Year 1981-85 Plan as well as the year in which the Fifth National Congress of delegates of the VCP will be held.

"Faced with the new situation and duties, the conference decides that in 1981, it is necessary for the front committees at all levels to streamline their organizations; improve their operational methods; step up political and ideological work; strengthen unity and unanimity among the people and national solidarity; and vigorously develop patriotism, revolutionary zeal and the sense of collective mastery among the people of all strata so that they can be diligent and thrifty in building socialism. In so doing, they must carry out the following tasks and duties:

"1. Scrupulously implement the new constitution and organize the Seventh National Assembly election; carry out propaganda work among and explain the new constitution to the people in a broad and deep manner; coordinate with various state organs in launching a political indoctrination drive, as an immediate step, aimed at making the cadres and people clearly understand the basic contents of the constitution and the rights and duties of citizens so that they can voluntarily and scrupulously implement the constitution and other laws; coordinate with various state organs in actively preparing for and satisfactorily organizing the elections of the Seventh National Assembly and the People's Councils in 1981; arrange the procedures for an motivate the people to enthusiastically participate in formulating the laws, strengthening the socialist legal system, streamlining the state apparatus, ensuring their right to collective mastery, and resolutely opposing activities that are against the constitution and other laws; and establish a committee for the legal system of the VFF Central Committee to help study and implement the aforementioned duties.

"2. Step up various patriotic emulation movements to successfully fulfill the 1981 state plan; make the people of all strata clearly understand the new situation and tasks and the favorable conditions and difficulties so they can resolutely struggle to create a new change in the economic situation andtheir everyday life; motivate the masses to earnestly and continuously emulate in their productive labor to produce more grain and food and consumer and export goods as well as to overfulfill the state plan; actively participate in improving distribution and circulation and market management; motivate the entire people to strictly practice thrift in production, construction and consumption as well as in their daily life; and accelerate the family planning campaign and make all people clearly understand the enormous benefit they will acquire from this matter in the immediate future and on a long-term basis so that they can implement it accordingly and voluntarily."

The announcer then says: "The sixth VFF Central Committee conference's resolution has pointed out the responsibility of the front at all levels concerning the effort to motivate the people to accelerate the all-people movement to build and consolidate national defense and ensure national security and the campaign to struggle against all manifestations of negativism in social activities, as well as to more satisfactorily carry out the campaign to shape a new lifestyle along with thoroughly disseminating among the people of all strata the foreign policy line adopted by the party and the state. The resolution has also pointed out a number of specific problems which must be solved in order to streamline the organizational system and improve the operational methods of the front at all levels."

The radio then presents a 3-minute recorded excerpt of the speech summing up the conference by Xuan Thuy, secretary of the party Central Committee and member of the VFF Central Committee Presidium, in which he says: "We must explain to the entire people and motivate them to implement the new constitution and to overfulfill the state plan. At the same time, we must try to rearrange the organizational and operational systems of the VFF at all levels, particularly at the grassroots level. This is necessary to gree the fifth party congress in a realistic manner."

The announcer concludes by saying: "On behalf of the presidium, Comrade Hoang Quoc Viet, chairman of the VFF Central Committee Presidium, delivered a closing speech calling on the people and combatants nationwide to strengthen unity and unanimity in their struggle to overcome all difficulties while making every effort to participate in the various patriotic emulation movements to as to fulfill all tasks in the new stage."

CSO: 4209

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VIETNAM FATHERLAND FRONT REPORT REVIEWS 1980 WORK

OW300735 Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] Hanoi, 31 Dec (VNA)--"In 1980, the Vietnam Fatherland Front, together with the Democratic and Socialist parties, mass organisations and other affiliates, have contributed to further consolidating the unity of the entire people," says a report of the front's Central Committee at a regular session to review its work this year.

The report says: "This year, the front has encouraged the entire people to overcome all difficulties to contribute to national construction and defence. It has mobilized the entire people to struggle against psychological warfare and other disruptive activities of the Chinese reactionaries in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces against our national unity.

The front committees at all levels, in cooperation with administrative committees, have correctly implemented the party and state policies aimed at strengthening the worker-peasant alliance, and policies towards intellectuals, religious communities and national minorities. The front committees in many cities and provinces, especially those hit by natural calamities, have encouraged the people to help one another in restoring and boosting production and normalizing their living conditions. The people throughout the country have also actively responded to the call for increasing production and practicing thrift. In the south, the front has mobilized peasants to join collective farming by setting up cooperatives and production collectives. Meanwhile, workers have been encouraged to overcome difficulties in the supply of raw materials. The campaigns for "retrieving 5 million cement bags" and "producing 35 million tons of organic fertiliser" have been fulfilled. Other campaigns such as those for "retrieving 6 million cement bags" and "growing 500,000 hectares of green fertiliser" have obtained good initial results.

The report continues: "In the face of the Chinese reactionaries' schemes and acts of sabotage, our people throughout the country have strengthened national defence, and maintained public order and security. The fighting potential in the armed forces and localities throughout the country has improved. The armed forces and people in various areas have promptly intercepted groups of enemy commandos and scouts intruding into our country and successfully coped with enemy provocations and encroachments on our territory in the northern frontier."

On international relations, the report says: "The front, political parties and mass organisations have sent many delegations for friendship visits to other countries and received foreign delegations visiting Vietnam and took part in international conferences such as the interparliamentary conference, the conference of the world people's parliament for peace, etc. These activities have contributed to strengthening the Vietnamese people's solidarity, friendship and cooperation with the peoples of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, consolidating our special militant solidarity and friendship with the Lao and Kampuchean peoples, and broadening our relations with Third World countries and progressive people around the world. We have also sent delegations to attend religious conferences of Catholics, Buddhists and protestants. In our international relations, we have expressed our firm support for the world struggle for peace, national independence, democarcy and socialism, and strongly condemned and denounced the plots and crimes of the Chinese expansionists in collusion with U.S. imperialism and international reaction against the revolutions of the three Indo-Chinese peoples. We have contributed to frustrating attempts by international reactionary forces to sow division among the countries of the socialist community, between Vietnam and the Soviet Union and between the three Indo-Chinese countries.

CSO: 4220

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

INDUSTRY LEADERS DISCUSS ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 25 Sep 80 pp 1, 4

[Article by Kim Vy: "Restrictions That Are No Longer Appropriate Must Be Eliminated"]

[Text] On the morning of 23 September, more than 100 leadership cadres of the various textile, leather shoe, ready-made clothing, office products and pharmaceutical products enterprises, the Printing Corporation, the city Federation of Artisans and Handicraftsmen, the city planning committee and so forth met to contribute their opinions to the draft resolution of the 2nd City Party Organization Congress. Evaluating the situation in the city since the 1st City Party Organization Congress, many representatives agreed that our party organization has made many efforts to develop production and care for the daily lives of the people. In particular, in the field of order, security and national defense, we mobilized the masses to participate in protecting the revolutionary government, thereby thwarting the schemes of sabotage of the enemy in their infancy. In the struggle to build and strengthen the system of collective ownership, the masses have actively participated in production, in organizing daily life and in economic management and have determinedly struggled against ideological deviations, negative phenomena and deviancy within the party as well as in society.

However, besides the results mentioned above, many problems still exist in economic management and the management of society that must be rapidly corrected. Specifically, in transformation, we have given light attention to building and developing production; a number of production installations have fallen into stagnation and many difficulties are being encountered in the lives of the people. Mobilizing compatriots to go to new economic zones is a correct policy of the party; however, when organizing the implementation of this policy, we have been less than thorough and allowed the present problems to develop. The representatives, who held discussions in various sections, suggested that the city party committee review the areas mentioned above in a more thorough manner. At the same time, they suggested that figures should be presented to cite as proof of the major jobs we have performed since the 1st Party Organization Congress.

In the evaluation of strongpoints and shortcomings, the congress must clearly stipulate which person, which sector or which echelon is responsible for shortcomings so that corrective steps can be taken. The representatives suggested that the economic sector committees of the city display initiative and creativity and not rely upon the upper level. In leadership work, there must be a clear division of responsibilities between the party and the government with the party playing the role of leading, supervising and inspecting, not taking over the work of or replacing the government.

Resolution number 6 has been and is being implemented and resolution 27 of the Party Central Committee is beginning to be implemented; these are effective weapons for persons performing economic work in the present stage of the city. At a time when our production and daily lives are still being controlled by the laws of small-scale production and the free market, many complex problems face the various sectors and levels that must be resolved. To begin with, in resolving economic problems, importance must be attached to economic measures. Next, in order to achieve high economic returns, we must change the present methods of operation in production and distribution. These are points that were deeply discussed and analyzed and concerning which opinions were set forth in part II of this meeting.

In the discussion group consisting of leaders of the textile sector, a leading sector of the city that is encountering difficulties, the representatives expressed many private thoughts and aspirations... One said: when a new situation exists, when a new, historic turning point has been reached in history, new policies must be adopted... However, we should realize that, although we have adopted correct positions and policies, we have implemented them incorrectly. This is one way to explain why the jobs we have performed and the measures we have taken have not been good. In actuality, however, some policies and regulations are only suited to one period of time, to a given set of economic and political circumstances. Failing to appropriately change them is no different than tying the hands of producers. Specifically, circular 34 of the Ministry of Finance assigns the bank the task of controlling the wage funds of enterprises. If the production plan is surpassed, wage funds are dispersed on the basis of the average worker grade; if the production plan is not met, the wage fund is reduced. Since 1979, a period during which the textile sector has been encountering difficulties with raw materials for production, this sector has been required to implement this circular. In actuality, the standard of living of manual workers is low, there is a lack of work and product contracts cannot be implemented (due to the difficulties with raw materials), consequently, the standard of living falls even more.

In economic management at this time, our apparatus is still cumbersome, still consists of many departments and offices. The various discussion groups proposed the following to the Party Central Committee and the city party committee for inclusion in this resolution: the possibility should be studied of combining similar economic-technical sectors instead of dividing them into central and local enterprises because the majority of the products now being produced are turned over to one echelon. For example, as regards the ready-made clothing sector and the textile sector, the central enterprise has a supply station and the enterprise of the city also has a station that distributes raw materials. Recently, in order to prepare for the 4th quarter, the central textile sector had surplus fiber and turned it over to the city textile sector for contract production of textile goods. If we centralize this sector on one level and put it under the management of one unit, we can balance supplies and the production plan.

The draft resolution emphasizes the need for investments in depth in the mechanical engineering sector and the raw materials industry. The representatives of the various enterprises suggested that the city should soon carry out well-coordinated equipment planning and, at the same time, adopt a plan for importing a number of raw materials for the textile sector, the plastics sector, the paper sector and so forth.

One of the ways to resolve the problems now being encountered in production and everyday life is to export goods. Over the past several years, the city's foreign trade sector has wanted to accelerate exports but, in actuality, the sector is still encountering difficulties. The reason is that we lack experience and management skills. On the other hand, because a number of pricing positions and policies still restrict us, we have not been able to provide incentive for producers. In addition, our method of working is still bureaucratic, consequently, we do not give production installations appropriate support. The value of exports in 1981 will be 200 million dong, a modest figure, and we should be able to raise this figure.

In addition to earning foreign currency with which to meet the import needs of the city, the task of providing jobs to workers within the export sector is also very important. The comrades in the discussion groups criticized a number of rightist phenomena of the foreign trade sector that must be rectified, such as importing foreign cigarettes while exporting bran instead of using it to develop hog herds and chicken flocks in order to export these products. The discussion groups also suggested that the party organization resolution call for the quick establishment of local export-import corporations and the full utilization of the experience and the liquid capital of private merchants under the management of the state in order to open a new position for our system of production.

If our export sector is a strength that has not been fully developed, the artisan and handicraft sector is a sector with abundant potential, especially with regard to consumer goods production. In view of the fact that there are still five different economic segments within the city, the collective economy will make a major contribution to increasing the sources of goods, regulating and controlling the market and so forth.

In the section dealing with the economy and the standard of living, the draft resolution talks about "giving attention to increasing the authority of the directors of the basic economic units." In actuality, the director has a major responsibility but no authority. As their function is presently structured, directors must provide political leadership and leadership in their special field of technology in order to produce many products at low costs, produce high quality products and earn a profit. Meanwhile, the directors are restricted by hundreds of laws and circulars that must be implemented but the directors themselves are protected by not one law should they be prosecuted. For this reason, a situation has developed in which some directors only "manage" in a benign fashion and seek to get along with others and offend no one so that no one will bother them. In order to correct this situation, enterprise leaders have suggested that the responsibilities and authority of the directors be clearly defined in the areas of the expenditure of cash, the recruitment of labor, the establishment of prices and the wage fund.

In part III of the draft resolution, which deals with party building, the various discussion groups reached unanimous agreement concerning political and ideological work, the strengthening of the basic party organizations and the improvement of work methods within the party and also recognized the need to increase the fighting strength of the party organization and bring about a strong improvement in the ability to lead and manage the economy. However, as regards organizational structure, party members and enterprise directors suggested that the city party organization research the establishment of industrial enterprise party committees directly subordinate to the precinct party organizations. This suggestion is unsuitable in many respects because the nature of production, the professional nature of the enterprises and so forth differ, consequently, the precinct party organization is unable to closely guide party work, the recruiting of new party members, the management of party members, etc. In addition, the party should adopt a plan for training cadres who specialize in party work within production enterprises, such as the secretaries of the enterprise party chapters. Because, in addition to political skills, cadres must also be skilled in economic management and not simply become leaders because of their age.

7809
CSO: 4209

LE DUAN'S BOOK ON SRV'S NEW CONSTITUTION PUBLISHED

OW131409 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] The VCP Central Committee held its plenum in September 1980 to contribute views on the SRV's draft constitution and discuss the measures aimed at ensuring scrupulous implementation of the constitution after its adoption by the National Assembly.

At the concluding session of the plenum, Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the party central committee, expressed many important views in his speech.

On the occasion of the session held by the National Assembly to discuss and adopt the new constitution, the main part of Comrade Le Duan's speech was published by the Su That Publishing House in the form of a booklet entitled "The New Constitution, A Constitution Of The Socialist Collective Mastery System." The 28-page booklet is composed of 3 parts.

The first part points out: The SRV's new constitution is the very product of our people's heroic long struggle for national and social liberation under our party's leadership. At the same time, it is a sharp weaon for our entire people to continue the struggle to firmly protect national independence and achieve the decisive success of socialism in Vietnam.

The second part stresses: Collective mastery is the basic spirit and indivisible substance of the new constitution because it is the true objective of national independence and socialism and is an extremely important moving force of our people's revolutionary undertaking.

The last part of the book points out: The socialist collective mastery system is manifested through a mechanism in which the party is the leader, the laboring people are masters and the state is the manager. These three elements, which are distinctly different as regards their substance, functions and responsibilities, are organically correlated and form a unified structure.

The last part also points out the trends and pressing tasks to be implemented after the adoption of the new constitution by the National Assembly.

The book "The New Constitution, A Constitution Of The Socialist Collective Mastery System" helps us understand the new constitution whose basic ideological substance is the achievement of socialist collective mastery aimed at building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland. The book also helps us grasp the basic direction for building and perfecting the mechanism of the socialist collective mastery system, thus giving us more strength to advance the revolutionary undertaking and achieve even more brilliant successes.

CSO: 4209

EDITORIAL STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF RURAL YOUTHS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Assault Force of the Revolution in the Countryside"]

[Text] The 8 million youths in the rural areas of our country, the nucleus of whom are the several million Communist Youth Union members, are an important socio-political force in the countryside. They also comprise a young, healthy and increasingly highly educated work force that possesses abundant revolutionary capabilities and has taken the lead in carrying out the three revolutions, accelerating agricultural production, transforming the old countryside and building the new countryside.

On the agricultural production front, the Youth Union has adopted a 10-point revolutionary action program designed to mobilize the powerful forces of the young on this front of utmost importance. Millions of young men and women have enthusiastically gone to build water conservancy projects, build fields and complete farmland water conservancy systems in order to provide irrigation water for millions of acres of crops. In the face of the shortage of fertilizer, the Youth Union launched a movement to produce 35 million tons of fertilizer followed by another movement to plant 500,000 hectares of green manure crops. The "high yield fields" and "high yield hog herds" undertaken by youths are increasing in number with each passing day.

Hundreds of thousands of youths are also enthusiastically participating in the various units building the material-technical bases of socialism and building new economic zones, new state farms and new state forestry sites. The shock youth units carrying out afforestation in a number of midland provinces, especially Vinh Phu, have made important contributions to covering tens of thousands of hectares of barren fields with vegetation, thereby creating sources of raw materials for the lumber and paper industries. From the industrial complexes and major cities, many units of young workers have eagerly left for the countryside to help to repair machinery and implements and train machine workers for cooperatives.

In the socialist transformation campaign in the rural areas of the southern provinces, Youth Union members and youths are propagandizing and encouraging their families and neighbors to follow the course of socialism.

The Youth movements mentioned above, although not truly strong, widespread and comprehensive, have made important contributions to accelerating agricultural production, implementing intensive cultivation, building material-technical bases for agriculture and expanding and strengthening the new production relations. Through these movements of practical revolutionary value, the Youth Union has widely rallied the forces of youths and created the conditions for cultivating their sense of collective ownership and forging them into new socialists. The several hundred thousand progressive youths that have emerged within the various movements and been accepted into the Youth Union have increased the fighting strength of the young communists. The tens of thousands of outstanding Youth Union members that have been accepted into the party have brought a new strength to the basic organizations of the party.

As the assault force of the revolution on the agricultural production front and in the building of the new countryside, the organizations of the Youth Union in the countryside are trying to expand their corps, especially in the newly liberated provinces, increase their fighting strength and improve their organizational skills in order to rally the forces of youths in the countryside more widely within mass movements for the purpose of carrying out their pressing immediate production tasks, expanding and strengthening the socialist production relations, insuring the purchase of grain and other agricultural products for the state and increasing the income and improving the material and cultural lives of farmers. While accelerating the various productive labor emulation movements, the Youth Union must firmly adhere to the various new policies and struggle against violations of these policies. Only by developing the collective ownership role of working farmers and closely coordinating the interests of laborers with the interests of the collective and society can we create a strong moving force for carrying out the three revolutions, stimulating the development of agriculture and building the new countryside.

7809
CSO: 4209

BRIEFS

HO CHI MINH ORDER CONFERRED--Hanoi, 3 Jan (VNA)--Acting President Nguyen Huu Tho and chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee Truong Chinh have signed a decision to confer the Ho Chi Minh Order on the Vietnam Democratic Party. The decision, made at the proposal of the Council of Ministers, says that "a member of the fatherland front, the Vietnam Democratic Party has rendered outstanding services to the strengthening of national unity and has made a worthy contribution to national liberation and reunification, and to socialist construction and national defence." Speaking at the presentation ceremony held here this afternoon, Xuan Thuy, vice chairman and general secretary of the National Assembly Standing Committee, said: "Since its founding 35 years ago, the Democratic Party has sided with the Communist Party and other patriotic organizations in the struggle for national liberation. It made an important contribution to the triumph of the August revolution of 1945 and the foundation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (now the Socialist Republic of Vietnam). The Democratic Party has also contributed to the victories of the wars of resistance against the French colonialists, the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese expansionists and their henchmen. It has played an active role in the country's socialist transformation and construction." [Text] [OW031531 Hanoi VNA in English 1518-GMT 3 Jan 81]

CSO: 4220

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

CHE VIET TAN ON CHANGES IN PLANNING

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 and 20 Nov 80

[Article by Che Viet Tan, deputy head of the State Planning Commission: "Bringing the Contents of Planning Up to Date"]

[19 Nov 80, p 2]

[Text] Bringing the contents of planning up to date is the most important element in researching and improving planning. In the improvement of planning, there is a host of questions that must be researched and clearly answered; however, the three most important questions that we must research more deeply are:

--The characteristics of our country's revolution;
--The application of the various economic laws;
--The thorough implementation of the lines and policies of the party.

1. We all know that the line of the party is set forth on the basis of applying objective laws (including economic laws, natural laws and so forth, with economic laws being of primary importance) and clearly analyzing our country's situation. Therefore, in order to gain a deep understanding of the line of the party and express this line in planning, it is absolutely necessary that we clearly understand the characteristics of our country's revolution and the characteristics of the application of laws in the present stage of the revolution; if we do not gain a clear understanding of these characteristics, it might lead to programs, policies and measures that are incorrect, that are not consistent with practice. Has not one of the main causes of the shortcomings in planning in the recent past been the failure to truly deeply analyze the characteristics of our country's situation in the present stage?

As regards the major characteristics of our country's revolution, the resolution of the 4th Party Congress set forth three major characteristics, with which we are all familiar:

The first characteristic: "Our country is in the process of advancing from a society in which small-scale production still predominates directly to socialism without experiencing the stage of capitalist development."

The second characteristic: "The entire country is advancing to socialism in a situation in which it has many very large advantages in its favor; however, there are still many difficulties resulting from the aftereffects of the war and the remnants of neo-colonialism."

The third characteristic: "International circumstances are favorable but the struggle to resolve the question of 'who defeats whom' which exists between revolutionary forces and counter-revolutionary forces in the world is still an arduous, sharp struggle."

Of the three characteristics mentioned above, the first is the most important.

An issue that we must clarify more is what changes have occurred in the international and domestic situations since then and what is the trend of development of the situation in the coming period. In the face of these changes, we must analyze these three characteristics to determine what about them is new, what is favorable and what poses difficulties; on the basis of the new situation, we must gain a deeper understanding of the characteristics of our country's revolution as presented by the previous congress of the party; on the basis of our new analysis of the characteristics of the revolution and our country's economy (with attention to natural characteristics), we must reach conclusions of practical value to planning in the initial stage of the period of transition. Consider the following example: we still say that the most important characteristic is the predomination of small-scale production; however, we must also define what small-scale production is. Are we still in the initial stage of the period of transition from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production when production forces are still small-scale production (a number of production installations and the rudiments of large-scale production) and production relations still involve many different economic segments? This characteristic is concretely manifested within each economic sector, each economic area and each type basic unit. There are a number of large production installations; where are they and how large are they? If we do not carefully analyze the diversity of our country's economy in the present stage, it might lead to the use of rigid planning methods employing model norms for each unit, each sector and each area. In form, we have clearly completed the establishment of the planning system for sectors and this planning system has been uniformly implemented throughout the country. In actuality, however, this planning system and its appended methods and system of model norms is still having less of an effect than it should have. There has been a situation in which the lower level and installations must look for every way to fill in all the necessary figures in model charts and then submitting these figures to the upper level, but only submitting them to the upper level, not using them in the economic management of the lower level and basic unit. Let us consider another example: because we inappropriately evaluated both the scale and degree of the economic and social changes following liberation and the reunification of the country as well as the aftereffects of the war, overevaluated domestic and foreign capabilities and production capacity and failed to fully realize the difficulties and complications involved in using these capabilities, a number of plan norms have not been implemented. We must give our attention to analyzing the characteristics of our country's revolution and reaching conclusions of practical benefit to planning.

2. We have discussed the impact of the various economic laws at great length; however, the question we face is what is our understanding of the special characteristics of the impact of these laws in our country in the present stage? How is the application of the various economic laws expressed in the contents of the plan and in planning methods? Is there not still a rather large gap between our understanding and the application of these laws? And, even in our understanding are there not problems that must be discussed further, especially our understanding of the relationship among the law of planned and balanced economic development, the law of value and the law of distribution in accordance with labor?

We are in the initial stage of the period of transition. This indicates that our economy still consists of many different segments. Two points that must be stressed are: among the various segments of the economy, the state-operated economy has played the dominant role and this role is being strengthened with each passing day. In every application of laws, attention must be given to this fact and the role played by the state-operated economy must be strengthened as a result. The second point is that all of the other economic segments are undergoing change, change that is taking a definite direction, that is, the private segments are being transformed and will gradually be narrowed in scope. We shall continue to make use of these segments in the initial stage of the period of transition in order to support socialism. In my opinion, the following points can be made concerning the application of laws and it is my fervent hope that you will contribute your opinions concerning this matter:

a) Applying a law means having a full understanding of this law in everything from its requirements and contents to the conditions needed for this law to have an impact. Next, we must take the initiative and create the conditions needed for this law to have the highest possible beneficial impact for us. Conversely, if we do not apply a law to support socialist construction, it is very likely that this law will have a spontaneous, objective impact, will "open its own path" and have an adverse impact.

b) In all societies, the various economic laws are in effect at the same time. These laws have an impact upon one another (they restrict or stimulate one another). When applying a particular law, very much attention must be given to the impact of the other laws, consequently, we must also understand how these other laws are applied so that they have an impact in a direction that is beneficial to us. In our country at this time, even more attention must be given to this point because there are many different types of laws governing the different economic segments which are having an impact at the same time.

c) The opinion is held by some that because the economy still consists of many different segments and because small-scale production predominates, we should emphasize the limiting aspects of the socialist economic laws (such as the basic economic law of socialism, the law of planned and balanced economic development and the law of distribution in accordance with labor). This is a matter that is being debated at great length and has led to different understandings of the application of laws in research and in the contents and methods of planning.

The impact of the various economic laws cannot be separated from the mode of social production. It must be stated that, from the point of view of the entire mode of socialist production, the impact of the socialist economic laws is rather broad in scope, encompassing the entire economy, even though the level of development of production forces is still very low and production relations are still in the initial stage of the period of transition (that is, many different segments still exist); consequently, the impact of these laws is only limited in the degree and form of expression. This is no reason to automatically restrict the scope of the impact of the economic laws of socialism to the socialist economy. As an example, consider the law of the planned and balanced development of the economy: attention must be given to the fact that within the national economy as a whole, this law has played the role of regulating the national economy, has been applied to establish the basic ratios of the economy, such as the structure of capital investments, the development of the various economic sectors, the distribution of labor and cadres, the structure of foreign trade, the financial and monetary balances, etc. The economy of our entire country is now within the orb of planning. This has been achieved because we have the dictatorship of the proletariat and because the state-operated economy plays the dominant role. On this basis, we state that the trend of development of the economy toward socialism is irreversible. Thus, the manifestation of the law of planned and balanced economic development is limited only by the fact that it is not possible to assign a full system of state plan legal norms to the various segments of the collective economy nor assign legal norms directly to the segments of the non-socialist economy. However, attention must be given to the fact that the segments of the non-socialist economy lie within the planned economy as a whole and are in the process of being transformed and gradually being narrowed in scope. Here, therefore, it is necessary to carefully examine the scope, extent and impact of the law of planned and balanced economic development and determine which characteristics must be alalyzed in greater depth by us.

d) As regards the role and impact of the law of value within the socialist economy, no one within theoretical circles in our country places it above the law of planned and balanced economic development; however, a deeper analysis must be conducted in order to determine the impact of this law, its scope, the strength of its impact and so forth. For example, the following matters must be researched:

--The influence of the law of value upon the formation of the basic ratios of the economy: does the law of value participate in the regulation of these ratios or does it merely have an impact upon or participate in regulating them within the scope of the non-socialist economic segments? Within these segments of the economy, what is the strength of the impact of the law of planned and balanced economic development and the law of value?

--Within the various sectors of the national economy, how do we apply the law of value to support planning? We have long failed to apply the law of value well in many areas of planning, such as prices, wages, bonuses and the distribution of profits. Even cost accounting, which is the center of the various economic levers used in the methods of managing the planned socialist economy and which has a very important impact and clearly manifests the application of the law of value, has not been coordinated with planning well.

--Looking back over the past, has not one of our major shortcomings in planning been our failure to fully coordinate the various economic levers with the system of legal norms and even within these norms in order to properly apply the various economic laws, the primary ones being the law of distribution in accordance with labor and the law of value? Thus, how should these laws be applied? Is it not true that present research stops at explaining the position of laws, explaining the importance of applying them but does not clearly present the specifics or the characteristics involved in applying the various laws in planning within our country in the present stage?

It is necessary to avoid both tendencies of inflating the impact of the law of value within the planned socialist economy and giving light attention to or not being aware of the impact of the law of value. However, our understanding of this law cannot stop here. The application of the law of value must be placed against the historic background of the present revolutionary stage of our country and, in particular, we must define the specifics involved in the application of this law in planning. The application of this law is not only evident in the various policies on economic levers, but is actually very evident in the formulation of plans, in plans themselves and in each plan norm as well as the entire process of guiding the implementation of plans; this is the reason why we state that the plan is the strongest lever, is the greatest stimulus to the development of the entire national economy. In order to overcome the administrative-bureaucratic nature of the plan, perhaps we should give much attention to this matter.

3. Only on the basis of correctly understanding and applying the various laws can we acquire a scientific and sound methodological basis for thoroughly implementing the line of the party. Thoroughly implementing the line of the party means correctly expressing the party's line, concretizing it in the form of an economic structure, stages of development, programs and tasks, establishing the various balances and considering all of the measures needed to insure the fulfillment of the strategic objectives of the national economy with high returns.

This is the matter of foremost importance in bringing the contents of planning up to date in our country because, if we do not thoroughly implement the line of the party, the contents of plans will not be correctly established, the major imbalances that exist cannot be corrected soon and the economy cannot develop in the correct direction. Experience has shown that a thorough understanding of the line of the party is manifested in the contents of the plan, basically in the establishment of an economic structure and stages of development that are as efficient as possible and insure continuous expanded reporduction. This is an important matter in bringing the contents of planning up to date, a matter that must be researched and resolved in the coming period in the drafts of the long-term plan as well as the yearly plans and 5-year plans, especially the 1981 plan and the 1981-1985 five year plan.

Over the long range, the economic structure of our country will be a modern industrial-agricultural economic structure formed in the process of carrying out socialist industrialization in accordance with the line of "giving priority to the rational development of heavy industry on the basis of agricultural and light industrial development" so that agriculture and industry are always closely linked together, stimulate one another and combine to form a unified entity.

[20 Nov 80, p 2]

[Text] The industrial-agricultural economic structure which we must build is a unified, nationwide economic structure that encompasses the central economy and the local economy, correctly coordinates the economy with the national defense system and coordinates economic development at home with an expansion of the international division of labor and international cooperation. Within this economic structure, the industrial-agricultural structure is the basic structure and will, depending upon the situation within each specific area, form the economic structure of each area, each locality, district and province. Within this basic structure, agriculture occupies an extremely important position in the course of socialist industrialization. The strong development of agriculture, forestry, fishing and consumer goods production has an important impact upon the process of socialist industrialization in many areas: resolving some of the difficulties encountered in everyday life, meeting the need for grain, food products and raw materials for industrialization, creating jobs in order to make good use of labor, redistributing labor on a large scale, implementing the new division of labor, raising social labor productivity, creating important sources of export goods to support the requirements of the development of industry and the other sectors and stimulating the constant growth of the industrial-agricultural structure. For this reason, the resolution of the 2nd Party Plenum pointed out: "In the next several years on the economic front, we must adhere to the foremost task of bringing about a leap forward in the development of agricultural production, forestry and fishing." Industry must be closely coordinated with agriculture from the very beginning; every stage of development of industry, especially the heavy industrial sectors that occupy key positions in industrialization, must be directed toward supporting and stimulating agriculture. We must concentrate our efforts on the task of developing agriculture and must, at the same time, actively build and develop the heavy industrial sectors and the other sectors of the economy, beginning with the exploration and development of petroleum and natural gas, power production, the production of coal, cement, lumber, fertilizer and consumer goods from domestic raw materials, the development of communications and transportation and the acceleration of the production of export goods.

In the course of industrialization, in order to create an economic structure whose nucleus is an industrial-agricultural structure, planning in the present stage must help to further stimulate the process of reorganizing production on an economy-wide scale as well as within each sector and each economic zone, beginning immediately within each basic economic unit. The specifics and requirements involved in the present reorganization of production have not been clearly manifested in our plans, especially in the plans of the districts, the places which our party considers to be the base for reorganizing production and redistributing labor.

This process of reorganizing the system of production is the process of causing the continuous formation and development of large-scale production and creating favorable conditions for planning to broaden the scope of its impact. In bringing planning up to date in the initial stage of the period of transition, importance must be attached to constantly broadening the objectives of the plan and increasing the effectiveness of planning, not only by means of the system of legal norms of the state plan, but also by coordinating the various economic levers and the various forms and methods of planning that are effective in view of the diversity of the economy.

In other words, in our country at this time, planning must even involve planning the very formation of that which is to be planned and broadening the scope of planning to planning itself; instead of planning an existing system of large-scale production, we are only planning the creation of relationships, and only this can be considered a characteristic of planning in our country in the initial stage of the period of transition. The position taken by our party with regard to building the districts into agro-industrial economic units is a part of the line on socialist construction in our country and is consistent with our country's characteristic of advancing from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production. The task of planning must be to express this position in the contents of plans. In the present situation, the plans of the districts primarily involve reorganizing production within the scope of the district by using plan norms in close coordination with other measures to reorganize production within each economic unit and create economic relationships among these units along the lines of specialization, cooperation and federation, which characterize large-scale socialist production. The plans of the districts must be integrated and balanced within the plan guidelines and planning of the province and the central level.

The formation of a modern industrial-agricultural economic structure for the entire country begins with reorganizing production in a manner closely linked to developing production. In the establishment of the third 5-year (1981-1985) plan and the 1981 plan, we must correctly evaluate the present economic situation in the economic units, the districts, provinces, municipalities and economic-technical sectors, correctly evaluate the characteristics of the initial stage in the period of transition in our country and, on this basis, establish an economic strategy that encompasses a suitable structure and stages. This is a matter of major importance in thoroughly implementing the line of the party and is something that must be accomplished in the process of formulating and integrating long-term, 5-year and yearly plans. At this scientific conference, I would like to present some initial thoughts of mine and suggest that we continue to research this matter together. In my opinion, to be suitable, this economic structure and these stages of development must resolve the problems raised by the state of our country's economy in the next several years so that we can bring about fundamental changes in many areas of our work and revise and supplement the present structure of the economy with a view toward creating an optimum economic structure in order to highly utilize our two most precious assets, our labor and arable land, making good use of existing material-technical bases and establishing a more efficient relationship between mechanized labor and manual labor in order to create many jobs, make good use of labor to virtually meet the needs for food, clothing, shelter and education, gradually improve travel and health care, meet the needs of the people for essential consumer goods better with each passing day, create large sources of export goods, develop our petroleum and natural gas, develop the rich natural resources of the country, improve the economic-social management system and create a stable initial balance and forward momentum for economic development. Therefore, in the coming years, we must attach particular importance to resolving the grain and food problem in order to meet the food needs of the people and we must provide an even better supply of grain and food products to meet the requirements of industrialization in subsequent years. As regards industry and the handicraft trades, importance must be attached to accelerating the production of consumer goods, producing export goods under contract and building and developing a number of important industrial sectors, such as the electricity and coal sector, the petroleum and natural gas sector, the building materials sector, the chemicals sector, the mechanical engineering sector, the metallurgy sector and so forth so that our country can, in the coming period, meet its need for fuel, meet an important portion of its needs for raw materials and supplies and be able to provide some of the mechanized equipment needed for the various economic sectors, especially agriculture, while expanding its export capabilities and meeting the needs for technical equipment and supplies that we still lack. We will gradually strengthen the material-technical bases of the communications-transportation sector, the scientific and cultural sectors and the other activities. On this basis, we will have sound conditions in the 1990's for strongly expanding the construction of the material-technical bases of socialism on a large scale, improving the material and cultural lives of the people and completing the task of socialist industrialization.

The above are several matters that pertain to bringing the contents of planning up to date, which we are doing now, and matters that we are continuing to research with a view toward thoroughly implementing the line of the party, the most pressing ones of which are planning the reorganization of production, coordinating it with the completion of socialist transformation in the South and the strengthening and improvement of the new production relations in the North, concentrating our efforts on strongly developing agriculture under a new structure and coordinating industry with agriculture from the very outset on a nationwide scale as well as within each province, municipality and district. We shall continue to conduct pilot projects and gain experience so that we can make steadier and more rapid progress, develop the economic potentials of each sector and each locality better, correct the imbalances that exist, extricate the economy from the present difficult situation and create firm springboards for gradually advancing our country's socialist construction.

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QUALITY OF ECONOMIC INFORMATION IN NEED OF IMPROVEMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

[Editorial: "Statistics and Economic Information"]

[Text] Management is the process of handling information arising in production and business and selecting decisions that yield the highest possible returns. To manage the planned economy, the party and state must have economic information on the actual situation, that is, information in the form of figures that reflect the process of social reproduction on the basis of a unified and scientific viewpoint. The Political Report at the 4th Congress of the Party stated: "In order to improve the management of the economy, we must perform good work in the field of economic information, strengthen statistical reporting discipline and organize a sensitive system of information from top to bottom and bottom to top to insure that the various levels of management can keep abreast of changes in production and everyday life so that they can take accurate and rapid measures."

In order to perform its task, the statistical sector has formulated and issued a system of national economic norms and many types of statistical reporting regulations for all sectors, conducted many basic investigations of the socio-economic situation and promoted the organization of unified cost accounting procedures within the national economy. By means of basic data on the socio-economic situation that is accumulated, adjusted, integrated and analyzed, statistical work and economic information directly contribute to the formulation of state plans and some economic policies. The statistical system has been established and strengthened and become a vital component of the management apparatus of the state.

The weakness of statistics and economic information is that the level of accuracy of much of the data in statistical reports is still low, especially data related to the implementation of plans, the evaluation of emulation achievements and the fulfillment of obligations to the state. The processing and transmission of information from the basic level to the central level are still being carried out slowly. Data do not promptly support the research and formulation of plans and policies. Statistical work by sector, by locality and by area, statistical work on economic balances and work on economic analysis are being carried out slowly.

Overcoming the weaknesses mentioned above and increasing the effectiveness of statistics and economic information are an important element in improving management.

The statistical sector has the task of orienting each of its activities toward supporting the formulation and the inspection of the implementation of the state plan for the improvement of economic management in a manner consistent with the steady advance to large-scale socialist production. It is necessary to further accelerate the formulation of a unified, consistent, sensitive and effective system of economic information extending from the basic level to the central level and gradually modernize the various categories of information with a view toward increasing the timeliness, accuracy and completeness of the various sources of information. We must improve and promulgate unified statistical-accounting reporting regulations for the basic units throughout the country; organize the keeping of statistics by sector, by locality and by territorial area in order to support the correct implementation of the principle of coordinating management and planning by sector with management and planning by locality and territory. Improving the quality of statistics and economic information cannot be separated from researching and applying modern science, such as electronic computer technology, information transmission technology and mathematical economics; we must collect and process statistical data well and attach importance to qualitative norms. In order to thoroughly implement the line of the party in its work and work methods, the statistical sector must correctly apply the economic laws of the period of transition in promptly and accurately analyzing and evaluating the situation surrounding the implementation of the economic plans and policies of the party during each period. In the immediate future, it must support the major requirements of the investigation and evaluation of the implementation of the second 5-year plan, the formulation of the third 5-year plan and the performance of the pressing economic tasks set forth in the resolution of the 6th Party Plenum and resolution number 26 of the Political Bureau.

In order for statistics and economic information to truly become an effective tool of the state in managing the planned economy, it is necessary to employ the combined strength of the entire state statistical system and the statistical systems of the various professional sectors. All sectors, levels and basic economic units must display a high degree of responsibility in complying with the regulations on cost accounting and statistical reporting and regularly concern themselves with building the cost accounting, statistics and economic information system.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

BINH TRI THIEN ECONOMIC ZONES--Since 1976, more than 155,000 residents of Binh Tri Thien Province have gone to build new economic zones in and outside the province. The people's committees and committees for building new economic zones at all levels, together with various sectors and mass organizations in Binh Tri Thien, have created favorable conditions for the people leaving to build new economic zones. [BK170303 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Dec 80]

CSO: 4209

NORTH VIETNAM HARVEST REPORT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Nov 80 p 1

[Article: "The North Harvests 568,000 Hectares of 10th Month Rice and Plants 227,000 Hectares of Winter Crops"]

[Text] As of 15 November, according to the Statistics General Department, the provinces and municipalities of the North had harvested 568,000 hectares of 10th month rice, 50.4 percent of the rice transplanted, which represents nearly 260,000 hectares less than the same period of time last year. Over the past 10 days, as a result of working hard and more efficiently distributing labor between the harvesting of 10th month rice and the planting of winter crops, the North has harvested 26,000 hectares per day, an increase of 11,000 hectares compared to the average during the 10 preceding days; however, compared to the amount of rice that has ripened, harvesting is still slow.

The provinces of the Red River Delta have harvested 175,000 hectares, 40.2 percent of the area planted. Hanoi has harvested 57 percent of its crop, Haiphong 54 percent, Thai Binh Province 45 percent, Hai Hung Province 40.5 percent, Ha Nam Ninh Province 39 percent and so forth. The midland provinces have harvested nearly 50 percent of their crop, former Zone 4 has harvested 52.7 percent and Thanh Hoa has harvested 53 percent.

Some of the 10th month rice that was transplanted late has not headed yet; for example, 3,741 hectares of rice have not headed in Ha Son Binh Province.

Together with harvesting 10th month rice, the provinces and municipalities of the North have planted 227,000 hectares of winter crops, including 23,700 hectares of corn, 68,513 hectares of sweet potatoes, 43,600 hectares of western potatoes, nearly 38,000 hectares of vegetables and legumes, 2,085 hectares of soybeans, 603 hectares of tobacco, etc.

During the past 10 days, the North has planted an additional 61,000 hectares of winter crops. Although the season for planting corn and sweet potatoes has ended, the provinces are continuing to plant late corn and potatoes.

The various localities have intensified the cultivation of winter crops. Ha Bac Province has earthed up the furrows on 5,000 hectares of sweet potatoes and 2,000 hectares of corn. Generally speaking, corn and sweet potato crops are growing well. Pests have appeared at a few scattered places and positive steps are being taken to control them.

Preparations for the 5th month-spring production season are being intensified. The provinces have planted nearly 21,000 hectares of seedlings, plowed 142,628 hectares, spread duckweed on nearly 6,400 hectares, prepared 3.5 million tons of organic fertilizer, 23,000 tons of chemical fertilizer, etc. Generally speaking, preparations for the 5th month-spring season are proceeding slowly; little fertilizer has been applied and the rate of plowing has been slow; seedlings were sown too early and some have become old and will be wasted if fields are not harrowed rapidly and the seedlings mentioned above are not transplanted.

The districts of Tan Phu, Thong Nhat and Xuan Loc in the specialized soybean growing area of Dong Nai Province are harvesting more than 9,000 hectares of two-season soybeans and mobilizing farmers to fulfill their agricultural product obligation.

The various villages in the specialized soybean growing area, such as Phu Hoa, Phu Loc, Xuan Bao, Bau Ham, Cay Gao and so forth, have mobilized thousands of laborers and provided them with a full supply of implements, equipment, bags and so forth so that efforts can be concentrated on harvesting soybeans. The communications sector has provided additional trucks and has transported laborers to distant fields. The industrial, commerce and agricultural supply sectors of the province have supplied various types of equipment and various types of materials to farmers and production collectives.

The districts have also strengthened and constructed additional warehouse systems and supplied rice to the specialized cultivation villages. The Tan Phu and Xuan Loc purchasing stations have established many purchasing agents and teams and done a good job of mobilizing purchases, putting nearly 500 tons of beans into warehouses during the first 10 days of November alone.

The districts of Chau Phu, Chau Thanh, Thoai Son, Phu Chau and Cho Moi in An Giang Province are expanding the amount of area under the cultivation of soybeans to more than 10,000 hectares on 10th month rice fields. Chau Phu District has adopted a plan for planting more than 3,000 hectares of soybeans during this winter-spring season.

In order to successfully implement its plan for planting soybeans during the winter-spring season, the province has been guiding the districts in planning each specific area and making prompt investments in production: 58 kilograms of urea nitrogen and 60 liters of petroleum products and insecticide have been supplied for each hectare of soybeans.

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AGRICULTURE

HANOI REPORTS NATIONWIDE AGRICULTURAL FIGURES AS OF MID-DECEMBER

BK230946 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] According to the General Statistics Department, as of mid-December, the northern provinces and cities had grown 83,000 hectares of 5th-month rice seedlings including 33,000 hectares of the "314" variety and 424,000 [figure as heard] hectares of the "Nong Nghiep 8" variety. This amount of seedlings is enough for the transplantation of 60 percent of the entire 5th-month crop area.

Various localities are guiding the peasants in growing seedlings in paddies and on hard ground on schedule and in sowing spring rice seed according to plan. Frost has accelerated the growth of the 5th-month seedlings. Various cooperatives are concentrating on quickly transplanting fully-developed seedlings. They have also plowed 641,000 hectares, 170,000 of them mechanically. This area represents a reduction of 100,000 hectares compared with the corresponding period last year.

The cooperatives have prepared 5,124,000 tons of organic fertilizers for the winter-spring crop, nearly as much as they did in the same period last year, providing an average of 4.7 tons for each hectares. Subtracting the amount of stable manure already applied to the winter crops, this means that only 2.3 tons of fertilizer are left for each hectare of the 5th-month spring rice, a mere 30 percent of the amount needed for intensive cultivation purposes. The amount of chemical fertilizers prepared for the entire crop has exceeded the same period last year by 5,000 tons, but the production of nitrogenous fertilizer has decreased by 3,000 tons. The cooperatives are trying to deploy their labor forces in a rational manner, collecting and processing stable manure as much as possible, producing green manure and rapidly growing duckweeds so as to ensure sufficient fertilizer supplies for intensive cultivation purposes.

On their part, the southern provinces and cities have planted 201,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, fulfilling more than 28 percent of the plan norm, a rate lower than the same period last year. Specifically, the provinces from Thuan Hai southward have planted 155,000 hectares, fulfilling more than 29 percent of the plan norm. The provinces achieving a relatively high rate of winter-spring rice cultivation were Long An, fulfilling 72.4 percent of the plan norm; Hau Giang, 40.5 percent; Ben Tre, 56.2 percent; Tieng Giang, 55.1 percent; and Phu Khanh, more than 47 percent. On their part, Cuu Long, Dong Thap and Tay Ninh provinces and Ho Chi Minh City have just begun to transplant winter-spring rice.

The southern provinces and cities have harvested 310,000 hectares of the 10th-month rice crop, or 16 percent of the transplanted area. Specifically, the provinces from Thuan Hai southward have harvested 166,000 hectares, or 9.8 percent of the transplanted area. Doing well were Nghia Binh, harvesting 62 percent of its rice area; Gia Lai-cong Tum, 69.4 percent; and Lam Dong, 68 percent.

This year, the 10th-month rice crop in the provinces from Thuan Hai southward developed well and suffered little from harmful insects and diseases, and the rice yields of the areas already harvested were higher than last year.

Along with harvesting rice, the localities have brought in more than 4,000 hectares of corn, sweet potatoes and cassava, nearly 1,300 hectares of vegetables and more than 2,000 hectares of industrial crops.

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURAL REPRESENTATIVES COMMENT ON DRAFT RESOLUTION

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 27 Sep 80 p 4

[Article by Thanh Le: "The Agricultural Sector Helps To Resolve Various Problems Related to Agricultural Norms in the Draft Resolution"]

[Text] At the meeting hall of Enterprise Number 3 of the Livestock Feed Corporation, nearly 140 delegates from the production installations, state farms, enterprises, offices and departments of the agricultural sector had gathered and were intensely debating the outline of the draft resolution of the 2nd City Party Organization Congress.

In addition to discussing and evaluating the overall situation, these groups of delegates were very concerned about agricultural norms because they represent the task of their own sector and are one of the foremost tasks of the upcoming congress as regards improving the life of the people, cadres, manual workers and civil servants of the entire city.

Food Products: Can the Goal of 230,000 Hogs in 1981 Be Achieved?

Nguyen Ngoc Chuong, a delegate from the Livestock Feed Corporation, said:

"We are in the process of resolving a number of problems so that we can make full use of our machine capacity (100,000 tons per one shift per year and 200,000 tons per two shifts per year). We must expand the signing of contracts with neighboring provinces for the purchase of raw materials in order to maintain production levels. We are also planning to send livestock feed to the various provinces under two-way contracts. If these provinces raise many head of livestock, they will provide a source of food products for the city."

Nguyen Van Beo, the assistant head of the Livestock Production Corporation, also said:

"The draft of the resolution states that production will double in the next 5 years, and I think that this is a goal that can be achieved. In addition to providing incentive for the people to develop household livestock production, the state-operated installations must strongly develop their herds of swine breeding stock in order to create many types of cross bred hogs so that the people have cross bred hogs that can be raised over a large area. Prices must be revised and made more reasonable in order to stimulate production, in general, and livestock production, in particular."

How Can We Achieve the Target of 230,000 Tons of Grain?

Miss Hoang Thi Yen, a crop production engineer, stated:

"Our city has the ability to meet this target. However, we must concentrate on investing in science and technology in order to develop new varieties that are resistant to planthoppers and bear high yields; a rather high percentage of the supply of fertilizer, petroleum products and insecticides must be allocated to the key areas that raise two rice crops per year."

Nguyen Van Dong, a delegate from the Farmers' Association, said in addition:

"In addition to the supplies provided by the state, it is necessary to mobilize farmers to produce much organic fertilizer.

Our city also has state farms that raise pineapples and areas specializing in the cultivation of peanuts, tobacco and other industrial crops that can be exported and, in this way, enable us to import agricultural supplies, thereby stimulating the development of agriculture."

How Should Labor Be Deployed Within the Agricultural Sector?

Within the group of delegates representing shock youths and the new economic zones, Huynh Van Tam expressed the following opinion:

"In the deployment of labor within the various production sectors in the coming period, attention must be given to sending labor to clear land and restore fields to production in the districts in the outskirts of the city, especially in the Duyen Hai area. For the time being, the city should stop sending persons to the new economic zones in the provinces and concentrate on sending labor to clear land in the wilderness areas surrounding the city because these places can yield returns in both crop production and livestock production if they are planned as food production belts producing various types of food products and industrial crops for the city."

Miss Dang Thi Loan, a delegate from the force of shock youths, stated the following:

"In view of the present situation within the urban precincts, a situation in which there are still many persons who are able to work but refuse to work because they are lazy, it is suggested that the city take steps to teach and organize them in work and production so that they produce much material wealth for society."

The Outskirts of the City Must Rapidly Build a Strong Party in Order To Advance to Cooperativization

In the recent past, the party organizations in the rural areas outside the city have fulfilled their role of leading the revolutionary movements of the masses in the fields of production and agricultural transformation and have guided farmers along the path of earning their livings collectively. However, at many places, the force of party members is inadequate. I suggest that the city party organization send additional cadres and party members who possess good qualities and skills to the rural areas outside the city in conjunction with training and accepting into the party outstanding persons in the local revolutionary movements with a view toward improving the quality of party leadership at installations, especially within agricultural production in the outskirts of the city.

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HANOI REPORTS 10 DECEMBER AGRICULTURAL NEWS

BK171338 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Agricultural review for the past 10 days]

[Summary] "According to the General Statistics Department, the northern provinces and cities have so far basically completed the 10th-month rice harvest with the average output estimated at a little more than 17 or 18 quintals per hectare.

"Various lowland and mountainous provinces have shifted their production efforts to planting vegetables, subsidiary food crops and 5th-month spring rice.

"As of the beginning of December, the southern provinces and cities had harvested 10th-month rice on more than 180,000 hectares or nearly 10 percent of the sown acreage with the output collected varying from 27 to 30 quintals per hectare."

Following the 10th-month rice harvest, the northern provinces and cities have concentrated on planting winter crops in areas where the sowing schedule still permits as well as on planting spring vegetables, subsidiary food crops and industrial crops.

"The northern provinces and cities have thus far planted more than 300,000 hectares of winter-spring vegetables, and subsidiary food crops with the areas of corn, sweet potatoes and legumes of all sorts reported to have increased over the same period last year."

The potato sowing period is already over. Various provinces are reported to have been able to sow winter potatoes on only about 70,000 hectares, or a little more than 50 percent of the planned target. Even Hai Hung, a province with the largest area of potatoes, has been able to achieve only more than 60 percent of the planned target.

"According to the Ministry of Water Conservancy, water levels in various rivers, canals and reservoirs are now lower than at this time last year. Providing water for the 5th-month spring crop production will therefore be very difficult. Fully aware of these difficulties, localities are striving to conserve water in order to sow rice seeds and duckweed. So far, localities have sown nearly 60,000 hectares of rice seeds, plowed nearly 500,000 hectares of land, prepared nearly 5 million tons of organic fertilizer and germinated more than 14,000 hectares of duckweed."

In the period ahead localities must concentrate on carrying out the following main tasks:

1. The northern provinces must care for and ensure enough water for winter crops along with efforts to step up the production of fertilizer. Meanwhile, the southern provinces must satisfactorily protect the already-planted 10th-month rice acreage against insect infestation and must continue the planting of winter-spring subsidiary food crops.

2. According to the General Meteorological Department, the weather will turn cold in the days ahead. Localities are therefore requested to pay specific attention to protecting their herds of domestic animals, especially cattle, from cold.

CSO: 4209

HANOI REPORTS 10-DAY NATIONWIDE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

BK011346 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Review of agricultural news for the past 10 days]

[Summary] "According to the General Statistics Department, as of late December, the northern provinces and cities had sown nearly 95,000 hectares of the 5th-month rice seedlings, of which 40 percent were spring seedlings. These seedlings will be transplanted on 70 percent of the planned cultivation areas."

Due to the current cold spell, however, the pace of sowing is rather slow and peasants have been shifted to plowing land and producing more fertilizer for the spring crop. As a result, localities have produced 5.55 millions tons of fertilizer to date, of which 2.5 millions tons have been delivered to rice and subsidiary crops cultivated areas.

"Also due to the cold spell, the northern provinces and cities last week only transplanted more than 36,000 hectares of the 5th-month rice and their development was slow and needed more care to maintain their normal growth.

"Meanwhile, the southern provinces last week concentrated their efforts on harvesting the 10th-month rice and transplanting the winter-spring rice. As of the end of December, these provinces had harvested almost 500,000 hectares of the 10th-month rice, representing more than 25 percent of the cultivated areas.

"In general, the yield of the 10th-month rice obtained in southern provinces this year is better than previous years with output collected varying from 22 to 25 quintals per hectare, and in some areas, as much as 30 quintals per hectare."

Along with the harvest work, the southern provinces and cities have transplanted almost 300,000 hectares of the winter-spring rice, achieving more than 40 percent of the plan norms. The pace, however, was very slow since the winter-spring rice crop is almost over. Urgent measures must therefore be applied to accelerate the pace of transplanting to fulfill the plan norms.

With respect to the growing of vegetables and industrial crops, various localities, primarily northern provinces, last week increased by more than 30,000 hectares.

Hai Hung Province planted more than 1,000 hectares of corn and 1,300 hectares of sweet potato, while Vinh Phu and Thanh Hoa provinces each grew 1,500 hectares of corn.

According to the meteorological and hydrological general department, the cold spell will remain in various localities for the next 10 days, thus these localities must concentrate their efforts on carrying out the following main tasks in the days ahead:

--The northern provinces must care for and effectively protect the spring seedlings sown since 10 December. They must satisfactorily care for the winter subsidiary crops and look after herds of cattle in mountainous areas to ensure that they are properly used in drafting work, especially during the new year days.

--The southern provinces must accelerate their harvest of the 10th-month rice to quickly fulfill their grain obligation task. Localities which were set back in transplanting the winter-spring rice must accelerate their work to fulfill plan norms according to schedule.

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

HANOI REPORTS ON 1980 FLOOD CONTROL PROGRAM

BK130856 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] In 1980, activities involving dike protection and typhoon and flood control have been carried out under conditions of repeated and extremely fierce natural calamities. During the year, there were 8 typhoons, 7 tropical depressions and 18 heavy rain spells. These typhoons and tropical depressions usually triggered heavy rainfalls, with sometimes as much as 600-700 millimeters of rain being recorded per day. The year 1980 has also witnessed many flashfloods, during which the levels on various rivers were reported to have swollen beyond the level that many dikes and dike supporting fences were designed to resist.

Overcoming countless ordeals and difficulties arising from a shortage of materials and means, various provinces and cities have made great efforts to prevent and combat typhoons and floods and to protect dikes. As of 30 November 1980, various provinces from Binh Tri Thien northward had built many dikes with the use of more than 2.877 million cubic meters of dirt, thus achieving 130 percent of the planned target. They set up 42 dike supporting fences with the use of 118,000 cubic meters of stone, thus achieving 108 percent of the planned target. And they planted approximately 135,000 bamboo bushes along river banks to hold back the water.

This year, in general, the construction of dikes and dike supporting fences has been done early in various provinces and cities. Many localities have been involved in dike construction since January. Activities involving dike construction and management and typhoon and flood control in 1980 have, however, still been fraught with numerous shortcomings. Patrols for detecting dike defects, dike supporting fences and sluices have not yet been scrupulously carried out. For instance, when teams detected some defects, they often failed to take timely steps to repair them, thus rendering repairwork more complex when the rainy and stormy season arrived.

The Ministry of Water Conservancy recently met with representatives from various provinces from Binh Tri Thien northward to draw on their experiences, to promote a determination to overcome shortcomings and to lay down measures so as to implement the 1981 plan for dike protection and typhoon and flood control satisfactorily. The conference requested that, as a first step, all localities conduct a survey of and examine the designs of various projects and then, on this basis, prepare a specific plan to build or repair these projects in such a way that they can cope with all bad weather situations in the forthcoming rainy and stormy season.

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL MATERIAL SUPPLY CADRES MEET

BK131238 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] From 8 to 11 December, more than 450 representatives of the agricultural material supply sector, together with delegates from other sectors concerned, held a conference in Hai Hung Province to mark their sector's 20th founding anniversary and to review their activities, including the control and supply of materials and technical equipment, in support of agriculture over the past 5 years, 1976-80.

During the past 5 years, despite numerous difficulties arising from natural calamities and the threats posed by the enemy, the agricultural material supply sector has been able to serve agricultural production in an ever more satisfactory manner. Since 1976, the sector has carried out its activities in support of agricultural production under many different forms on a nationwide basis. To date the total supply value per year has increased by nearly four times--from 80 million dong to 300 million dong--over that during the period of the first 5-year 1961-65 plan; that of chemical fertilizer by 2 times, insecticide by 4 times, and draft buffalo and cattle by 1.5 times.

The guidelines and tasks set forth for the agricultural material supply sector in the days ahead involve the need to successfully create basic changes in the methods and quality of running business from the standpoint of organization. This is to combine production with consumption and industry with agriculture with the aim of encouraging increased production and overcoming the tendency of running business with simple methods. It is also necessary for the sector to intensify and improve its organization in a direction where it can satisfactorily implement the guidelines for classifying material supply stations in all districts while ensuring that the supply of materials is placed under the unified management of the sector. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to establish professional plans and programs as well as procedures and policies for implementation from the central level to the units using the materials supplied.

The supply of materials must be conducted in such a way as to help encourage production with the application of advanced science and technology, and consolidate and improve the new production relations in the north and carry out the socialist transformation of agriculture in the south.

CSO: 4209

COLLECTIVE FARMING SAID TO RAISE LIVING STANDARDS

OW060807 Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] Hanoi, 6 Jan (VNA)--On an area pockmarked with shell and bomb craters from the resistance wars against the French and the U.S., the peasants of the production collective No 2 at Tram Vang Hamlet, Tay Ninh Province, some 100 kilometres northwest of Ho Chi Minh City, have grown more than 40 hectares of rice, averaging three tons per hectare per crop.

Huynh Thanh Pho, 46, head of the collective told us that collective farming has helped many peasant families avert famine in recent years.

Pho returned to Tram Vang after the liberation of South Vietnam in April 1975. Before liberation this hamlet was a strong revolutionary base and a "free fire" zone for U.S. and Saigon troops. Even several months after liberation, most villagers still had to depend on relief rice from the local administration because they could not start production on the heavily devastated land and also lacked farm tools and draught cattle.

At the start in March 1979, the collective athered 17 poor peasants working on 24 hectares of arid land. It now comprises more than 30 peasant households, almost 40 hectares. The fields have been reshaped to facilitate irrigation and a canal has been dug to make the fields yield two crops per year. A repair workshop, a sugar mill with a daily output of 750 kilos and several warehouses and drying yards have also been set up.

Do Van Hoa, who has just graduated from the Hanoi College of Agriculture was assigned to Tram Vang to initiate the peasants in the new farming techniques and experiment with new rice strains.

The income of the collective members is higher than that of individual peasants. The six-member family of Nguyen Van Tai now earns six times its previous income.

Funeral and wedding services are looked after by the collective which also foots the medical bills of its members. More and more individual peasants have joined the production collective.

Nguyen Van Vien, a 70-year-old peasant said: "I have lived here many years and gone through the years of war, but not until now has my familygot enough food and really known happiness. There's no doubt about the superiority of collective farming.

CSO: 4220

AGRICULTURE

SOUTH VIETNAM 1981 WATER CONSERVANCY PLAN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Nov 80 pp 1, 4

[VNA News Release: "The 1981 Water Conservancy Plan of the Provinces of Former Nam Bo"]

[Text] Recently, in Ho Chi Minh City, the Ministry of Water Conservancy met with the comrades in charge of water conservancy work in the provinces of the Red River Delta and eastern Nam Bo to discuss measures for implementing the 1981 water conservancy plan, beginning with supporting the 1980-1981 winter-spring production season.

In the fall and 10th month seasons of 1980, practically all provinces of former Nam Bo that established their production areas on the basis of the planning of water conservancy areas exceeded their plan norms on the amount of area under cultivation and planted their crops on schedule. Frequently flooded areas, such as An Giang and Dong Thap Provinces and a portion of Hau Giang and Long An Provinces, constructed embankments and protected hundreds of thousands of hectares of rice from waterlogging. As a result of attaching importance to building embankments to retain water and building drainage projects, a number of acidic, saline areas in the districts of Can Duoc, Can Giuoc, Ben Thu and Tan Chau in Long An Province, the area once called in Soc Trang in Hau Giang Province and Vinh Loi and Gia Rai in Minh Hai Province still had good summer-fall rice crops this year and achieved rather high yields. The water conservancy sectors of the various provinces strengthened their management of farmland water conservancy projects, kept abreast of the drought and waterlogging situations, promptly mobilized pumps of the state and the people and coordinated the use of these pumps with the natural flow of water to irrigate nearly 437,000 of the 508,769 hectares of summer-fall rice that were transplanted.

The winter-spring season is suited for high yields, but there must be effective control of water in order to achieve stable yields. The 1980-1981 winter-spring plan of the provinces in former Nam Bo is higher than the 1979-1980 plan by 30,000 hectares, thus, the water conservancy sector must provide water for new production areas. In water conservancy work in support of the 1980-1981 winter-spring season, attention must be given to the following important measures: establishing an efficient schedule for each area and providing a supply of fresh water throughout the season; at places that have the habit of retaining rainwater and have ample water for rice crops, the management of the use of this water must be intensified and projects that make thorough use of natural sources of water must quickly be put into use; the construction of project systems must be continued in order to increase irrigation capacity; importance must be attached to projects that utilize the flow of the tides to provide water; and the main canals now being dredged must rapidly be completed in order to create the conditions for water to flow into fields.

The conference launched a movement among the people to build small-scale water conservancy projects, concentrate on continuing the construction of pump stations and the various levels of canals in order to deliver water to fields, organize the management and use of pump forces well and adopt a plan for repairing pumps.

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CSO: 4209

'NHAN DAN' ON CHARACTERISTICS OF NAM BO PRODUCTION COLLECTIVES

BK290756 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Dec 80

[NHAN DAN 26 December editorial: "Dominant Characteristics of Progressive Production Collectives in Nam Bo"]

[Text] Developing their tradition of solidarity, combat and production, the peasants in the southern part of our country have promptly embarked on the path of collective work, going from low-level, simple forms to the reorganization of production and labor on appropriate scale in order to do away with exploitation and its causes, develop their right to collective mastery and gradually advance toward large-scale socialist production.

The peasants in Nam Bo have, after steadily going through various preparatory steps, gradually expanded the movement and established production collectives and a number of medium-size cooperatives. At present there are almost 4,000 production collectives which are in fact small cooperatives, and 137 cooperatives drawing the participation of about 10 percent of the total number of peasants' families and working on about 7 percent of the total cultivated area. Despite difficulties and weaknesses that are unavoidable in the initial stage, the newly established production relations have been constantly consolidated, stabilized and gradually expanded.

Over the past 2 years the Mekong Delta has repeatedly reaped bumper crops. The rice output of 1980 increased by over 800,000 tons over 1979. Many types of industrial crops have been developed. These results are possible thanks to the impetus of the new revolutionary movement of the peasants.

In the process of building and developing the economy, progressive production collectives have emerged in ever greater numbers everywhere. The predominant feature of these units consists of their correct application of the line for cooperativization and agricultural development to the local conditions, and their simultaneous conduct of the three revolutions with the scientific and technical revolution serving as the kingpin to create a new production force. The production collectives have appropriately collectivized the main production materials; and, most important, have established the right to collective ownership over land. This change in the ownership system, coupled with the reorganization of production and the division of labor, has given rise to new production orientations, a new system of management and the application of the "to each according to his work" principle.

The progressive units have developed the strength of production relations together with small-scale irrigation designed to transform ricefields in order to gradually create the material factors for using new rice strains and, on this basis, to take advantage of favorable natural conditions to develop production along the line of intensive cultivation, multicropping and area expansion. The value of each manday is now generally estimated at 10 kg of paddy or more. The production collectives now have set up funds for capital accumulation to expand production and fulfill their grain obligation. A number of public welfare facilities have been built and a cultural life has been formed, bringing initial changes to the face of the countryside. Other activities have been carried out equally well.

Localities that have closely combined the building of the party and mass organizations with the movement for cooperativization have recorded good results. Although developing under different circumstances, the progressive production collectives are vivid images serving as proof of the distinct superiority of the new production collectives are vivid images serving as proof of the distinct superiority of the new production relations; they hold a persuasive power over the peasants, testify to the correctness of the party's line and negate all slanderous allegations against the movement for cooperativization. The progressive production collectives serve as a model for the New York method and a school of the movement for agricultural cooperativization in the initial stage in the Nam Bo provinces. From there, appropriate steps will be taken to gradually reach more complex forms.

An important task is to foster the progressive units so they will constantly score new achievements and always advance step by step to guide the overall movement. Attention must therefore be given to consolidating the weak establishments, helping those units which are lagging behind or encountering difficulties achieve good or outstanding ratings, and at the same time assisting solidarity production teams in creating the conditions for building themselves into production collectives. It is also necessary to overcome the disparity in labor productivity between strong and weak units and to popularize the work experience of progressive models among all establishments and units in order to create a new impetus for steadily advancing the movement for agricultural transformation.

Nam Bo, with its vast and fertile lands and its abundant labor, plays a vital role in the settlement of the problem of grain and food for the whole society, in the supply of raw material for industry and agricultural productions for export, and in the improvement of the people's life. By positively and firmly transforming agriculture along the socialist path while developing production, we will be able to create new forces strong enough to rapidly and exploit such rich economic potentials and abundant labor in order to build a new plentiful and happy life.

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

HAI HUNG WINTER CROP--As of 5 December, agricultural cooperatives in Hai Hung Province had harvested 92 percent of the 10th-month rice area and planted 53,914 hectares of winter crops, fulfilling 88 percent of the plan. Along with continuing to plant late winter rice and vegetables and caring for the winter crops already planted, the cooperatives are actively preparing for the 5th-month spring crop. The province has plowed 36,150 hectares, grown 2,690 hectares of rice seedlings, planted 1,360 hectares of duckweeds and prepared 152,100 tons of stable manure. [BK170303 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Dec 80]

LONG AN WINTER-SPRING RICE--Vam Co, Ben Thu and Can Duoc districts and Tan An city in Long An Province completed the planting of 38,000 hectares of winter-spring rice crop in November using short-term, leafhopper-resistant strains. A number of production collectives and peasants in Ben Thu and Vam Co also planted dozens of hectares of duckweeds on winter-spring ricefields. [BK170303 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Dec 80]

DONG THAP GRAIN COLLECTION--According to Dong Thap Paper, Dong Thap Province has to date collected nearly 27,000 tons of summer-fall grain, fulfilling 45 percent of the plan and bringing the total amount of grain collected in the province since early this year to 77,000 tons, or 74 percent of the annual target. Chau Thanh district and Sa Dec city set the pace, overfulfilling the plan by 4 to 19 percent. [Text] [BK170303 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 11 Dec 80]

TIEN GIANG RICE TRANSPLANTING--Last week Tien Giang Province transplanted 4,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, bringing the total area of rice planted since the beginning of the crop to more than 43,300 hectares, fulfilling 51 percent of the plan. Go Cong district set the pace, fulfilling 100 percent of the plan. Generally speaking, Tien Giang now stands as one of the two provinces in the Mekong River delta achieving the fastest winter-spring planting pace. However, because large areas are still flooded, a number of key winter-spring rice growing districts such as Cai Be and Cai Lay have planted only little rice. To attain the target of 85,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, the province is sending the bulk of its draft power, supplies and seeds to the key districts to help them plant rice as soon as flood water recedes. [BK170303 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 11 Dec 80]

TIEN GIANG PADDY COLLECTION--Since early this year, Tien Giang Province has collected more than 84,590 tons of paddy, fulfilling 84.59 percent of the annual plan. Doing well were Go Cong Dong district, fulfilling 90.8 percent of the plan; and Go Cong Tay district, 98.8 percent. Some districts, including Cai Lay, Cai Be and Chau Thanh, have collected from 16,500 to 21,000 tons each. Although still falling short of the target, the amount of grain collected by Tien Giang thus far represents almost a twofold increase over 1979. [BK170303 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Dec 80]

1980 FLOOD WORK, PREVENTION REVIEWED--Hanoi, 25 Dec (VNA)--The year 1980 saw unusually high water levels in the Mekong River. The highest water mark on the Tien Giang, a tributary of the Mekong in An Giang Province, was 4.61 metres almost equal to the highest level in the 70's. Floods also occurred in many localities in the eastern part of the south. Almost 20,000 hectares of paddy fields and more than 1,500 hectares of industrial crops were submerged in Dong Nai, Lav Dong and Song Be provinces. The floods ruined or damaged eight irrigation systems of various sizes in these provinces. In Thuan Hai Province on the central coast, repeated floods in October, the worst so far in the province, caused substantial damage. Big efforts have been made to limit the damage caused by floods. In An Giang Province more than 130 dykes totalling some 100 kilometres have been built or repaired to protect more than 40,000 hectares of rice. Dong Thap Province has built more than 140 small dams to protect tens of thousands of hectares of rice. The central commission in charge of the fight against floods and storms recently met with its branches in the southern provinces to review the fight against floods in 1980 and work out more active measures to combat floods in the south especially in the Mekong River Delta in 1981. [Text] [OW250910 Hanoi VNA in English 0700 GMT 25 Dec 80]

CSO: 4220

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

STRONG MEASURES URGED AGAINST DECADENT MUSIC

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 27 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Pham Tuyen: "Be Vigilant Against Decadent Types of Songs"]

[Text] Our public health sector adheres to the slogan "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Many dangerous diseases that once spread very rapidly have now been extinguished as a result of intensified disease prevention: germs no longer have a favorable environment in which to spread and everyone has been equipped with common knowledge that enables them to recognize the symptoms of disease and prevent diseases; at the same time, improving one's physical condition through moderate living and by participating in sports and physical culture is considered a measure of foremost importance.

I think that the guideline of the public health sector can also be applied in some areas of our musical activities at this time. It is very regrettable that the harm caused by the various types of sick music is generally not given appropriate attention; we feel nothing out of the ordinary in the face of the negative phenomena in this area at a time when the harm being caused is extremely deep and persistent. It will be too late if we wait until the poisons of this music have eaten into the souls of some youths and led them to mistakes in everyday life as well as political life. The experience of many socialist countries has clearly shown this to us. In the sharp struggle to build and protect our socialist fatherland, we cannot be so naive as to think that there are no insidious schemes of the reactionary powers in this field of entertainment. They have long attached importance to this psychological front and they do not lack experience in this area.

I would like to discuss the recent phenomenon of the reprinting and distribution, in a rather open and brazen manner, of old songs of the U.S.-puppet period and a number of other decadent songs. While our friends in the Ho Chi Minh City Youth Cultural Office are enthusiastically printing and distributing new songs about youth, about the success of the Vietnam-Soviet space flight and so forth to support the political song festival that was opened in the recent historic month of August, on the music market and at private book counters in the city, we see many individual pieces of music or albums recently printed by hand, including very many old songs, on sale. The most popular form, and the one that is most difficult to distinguish as decadent, is the "selected songs" collections numbered consecutively beginning with volume 1, which consist of an odd assortment of songs "selected" on the basis of no particular theme whatsoever. One does see a few songs about opposing expansion along the border, about the olympics and so forth or a few songs from the USSR, Cuba and the GDR mixed with old ballads of Saigon, songs from France, the United States and so forth. However, there are also albums that include a number of rather brazenly reprinted old songs (or new songs produced clandestinely) with such titles as "Because I Am a Catholic Priest," "Is There Anything New in Paris?", "The Scars of Hatred on the Back of the Wild Horse," etc.

I have not had the chance to listen to the songs mentioned above, but from reading the music and lyrics of the songs, I do not view them as songs expressing time honored sentiments or as light types of music with innocent themes. Even the most indifferent person can see their decadent political designs, their ambiguous words and all of this is being publicly displayed and sold along the sidewalks and at the book counters in the city.

We should not be unconcerned with the dissemination of these volumes of sheet music simply because they have appeared on a scattered basis in some southern provinces and in the North as well.

The disease organisms of this type of music can very easily find a place to hide in order to undermine the wholesome spiritual lives of our youth. It is our hope that the cultural agencies in Ho Chi Minh City as well as at other places will take strong measures against this illegal printing and dissemination of music. On the other hand, each of our youths must adopt the attitude of denouncing these decadent and harmful songs.

Of these various types of songs, it is difficult to thoroughly analyze each and every one; however, a common negative trend can be seen in them: practically all of them seek to exploit the sadness, the feeling of loss and so forth over a love not returned. When first heard, one might think that these are ordinary feelings, and even when we reach communism, the ups and downs of love will surely still remain. However, when there are dozens, even hundreds of love songs dealing with these negative, sad feelings, the problem assumes totally different proportions. What we lack are very good, very profound songs that have the effect of elevating the soul of those who sing them and deepening our love of life and confidence in the future. The danger of these types of songs is that they attack the "seven passions" of the young by means of vague, consoling tunes. "The sad person never knows joy." Moreover, there are persons who want to turn their own "seven passions" into a defeat for the revolution and wish to view life through the melancholy eyes of a person who has failed in love, which itself is enough to turn pure feelings into melancholy ones. And, the nurturing of a "yearning for the past" can also have other unwholesome motives.

Finally, we must make mention of a concept that is still vaguely understood by a number of youths who want to separate political life from art as if there were no link whatsoever between the two. They are apprehensive of some songs that deal to some extent with the political problems being faced in our society at this time (of course, we do not encourage jingles which, in the name of supporting politics, violate the minimum standards of art); this is a matter that must be raised in the training of youths in the viewpoint toward art in the club activities of youths at all places. In this positive significance, the first phase of the National Political Song Festival was opened in Ho Chi Minh City during the days we commemorated the 35th anniversary of the August Revolution and National Day, 2 September. Happily, this first festival achieved fine results. Of the 25 political song groups from 14 provinces, cities and army units in Nam Bo that participated, I would like to talk about a couple of aspects of the program presented by the political song group of the Ho Chi Minh City Shock Youth, the unit that was awarded the gold medal and whose six members received awards (3 gold medals and 3 silver medals), having received a unanimous vote from the examination committee as well as the support of practically everyone who participated in the festival. The program presented by them showed us the rich spiritual life of the youths of the city, showed their lofty dreams, their intense feelings, their deep love of life (as seen in the songs "Oh, Sweet Life," "Youths and Their Aspirations," "Our Song" and so forth), honest, deep thoughts and the happy, amusing aspects of the struggle to mold the new youth (as seen in the songs "I Walked Through the Arbor," "Why Didn't You Tell Me?", "I'm Joining the Army," "There's a Lad on My Street" and so forth). The political problem here is not a dry, remote one, but one that is closely linked to the feelings of everyone and it is herein that its artistic attraction originates. It is my hope that model units such as this group become increasingly numerous, beginning in Ho Chi Minh City, so that our youths have interesting, wholesome and happy musical activities; at the same time, this is one of the most positive measures that can be taken to help to repulse and eventually abolish the other negative phenomena in the musical activities of youths. And, we are fully capable of doing this in the near future.

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HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

PROBLEMS IN DISTRIBUTION DISCUSSED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 27 Sep 80 pp 1, 4

[Article by Van Quang: "The Circulation-Distribution Sector Discusses How To Provide Cadres and the People with Two Meals Per Day"]

[Text] This was the central theme which 120 representatives of the circulation and distribution sector intensely debated during 2 days of serious, urgent work and concerning which they contributed their opinions for incorporation in the outline of the draft resolution of the 2nd Party Organization Congress.

With a fervent desire to contribute their opinions to the party, the representatives contributed many opinions of value concerning a number of issues. As regards evaluating the city's situation since the 1st Party Organization Congress, particularly with regard to the commerce sector, the representatives observed: the evaluations contained in the draft are consistent with reality but not truly complete. Although many efforts have been made, socialist commerce still does not control the sources of goods and does not meet the requirements of production, consequently, many difficulties are encountered in organizing purchases.

Abandoning the Administrative-Supply Style of Management in Commerce and Gradually Overcoming Obstacles

The administrative-supply style of business together with inadequacies in management and specialized skills have prevented us from meeting assigned norms and also caused production to develop slowly. Concerning this matter, many representatives stated that the draft resolution should more strongly emphasize the shortcomings and weaknesses of the commerce sector in order to heighten the sense of responsibility of the various units.

The draft resolution of the 2nd Party Organization Congress comes into being at the same time resolution 26 of the Political Bureau is being implemented, thereby opening fine, new prospects. One representative enthusiastically observed: this is a time when the obstacles facing our sector will be overcome, the things that have slowed production and not had a positive impact will be eliminated, the road forward has widened and we must move rapidly forward on the basis of the present situation.

Legal Norms Must Be Established for Every Product

In section 5, the atmosphere surrounding the discussion was very intense. Everyone wanted to contribute opinions concerning the draft, consequently, everyone had to register so that they could express their opinions in order. One representative raised the following question: "Why does the Vegetable and Fruit Corporation have a specific purchasing norm of 50,000 tons of vegetables per year but Food Products Corporation Number 1 and Food Products Corporation Number 3 have no specific norms included in the draft resolution?"

The representative of the marine products sector expressed the following opinion: "Following the 1st Party Organization Congress, the norm assigned by the upper level to Food Products Corporation Number 3 was 15,000 tons of fish per year. We are very capable of meeting this norm, but we have not met this norm in any one of the past 3 years; should we not determine the reasons why we have failed to meet this norm?"

The representative of Food Products Corporation Number 3 also stated: "If assigned norms are fully implemented, if losses are compensated for at actual prices, if a correct price policy is adopted and if appropriate bonuses are offered, the norm of 15,000 tons of fish will surely be met."

And, what should be done concerning the purchasing of pork? Many opinions were expressed concerning this matter. Everyone agreed that the city can only establish a partial balance between livestock production and crop production. Specialized vegetable production areas have been established and collective livestock production installations and the household livestock production movement have been encouraged; however, potentials have not been fully developed, and breeding stock, bran and so forth are not under the control of the commerce sector, consequently, it encounters difficulties managing and purchasing pork. One representative expressed the following opinion: if the city party committee were to concentrate on providing guidance in this area, the commerce sector would promise to provide a full supply of pork for sale to the people. The opinion was also expressed that providing incentive for agencies and enterprises to raise and slaughter their own hogs for distribution to their workers with the state supplying the balance of the pork needed is impractical. Because, if this were done, agencies and units would have to construct many livestock pens, concern themselves with breeding stock and bran and perform many other jobs that would adversely affect their specialized work.

The representatives unanimously agreed that investing in the development of production is the correct direction to take; this, in conjunction with adopting a series of business and management measures, receiving centralized guidance and adopting strict regulations and laws, will surely lead to high and stable economic returns.

On the basis of the analyses presented above, the representatives suggested the practice of allocating the balance of the vegetables, fish and meat needed be re-examined as there are still many complicated problems regarding this practice that must be resolved.

It Is Necessary To Change the Mode of Business by Organizing Purchases and Distribution and Raising the Professional Qualifications of the Persons Engaged in Commerce Work

The representatives of the various sections expressed the following opinion: at a time when the old mode of business cannot be immediately abolished, attention must be given to the assignment of purchasing norms. The outline must state: it is necessary to change the mode of business in all three areas: the organization of purchases and the organization of distribution in conjunction with constantly improving the ability to manage the economy, specialized skills and the ability to manage the market.

In party building, the commerce sector has learned many important lessons concerning the use of cadres; many cadres and party members possess good qualities but, because they hold leadership positions and because their management and specialized skills are weak, work has progressed slowly, business matters have been neglected, losses have been incurred and products have been damaged. Many representatives suggested that the draft of the resolution propose a policy that gives preferential treatment to veteran cadres who have satisfactorily served the revolution while boldly putting young, competent cadres in leadership positions at the various business units. On this basis, a skilled corps of cadres can be trained for the party to perform circulation and distribution work.

As regards the distribution of goods, the representatives unanimously agreed that distribution must be fair and reasonable, that products must be distributed to the proper persons and that distribution must comply with standards, be timely and convenient while combating the practices of distributing goods on the basis of averages and on the basis of subsidies. Recent facts have shown that there are still very many shortcomings in the distribution of goods. The viewpoint of the party is that circulation and distribution must have a strong impact upon production and everyday life. The policy of the party is a very correct one but the measures that have been implemented have not been effective. One comrade from one corporation expressed the following opinion: at present, distribution is very bureaucratic, very arbitrary and goods do not reach the hands of workers. The sale of food products to cadres, manual workers and civil servants is not convenient. A number of stores allocate their high quality goods for sale at high prices in order to raise their business revenues while distributing poor quality goods to cadres, manual workers and civil servants. Someone else expressed another opinion: some agencies and units are not concerned with managing their purchasing records well and, as a result, have allowed decadent personnel to take advantage of the purchasing of high quality goods and slip them onto the market.

The representatives suggested that the mode of distribution of goods be improved so that goods reach the hands of the persons for whom they are intended in a convenient and fair manner.

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POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

CHRISTMAS HIGH MASS HELD--Hanoi, 25 Dec (VNA)--Christmas high mass was celebrated at the Hanoi Cathedral this morning. It was officiated by Cardinal Trinh Van Can and assisted by Papal delegate the Reverend Roger Dunoger, president of Cor Union (Vatican). More than 3,000 Catholics in the capital attended. [Text] [OW251631 Hanoi VNA in English 1534 GMT 25 Dec 30]

CSO: 4220

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Đào Nguyên Bảo [DAOF NGUYEEN BAOR], Deceased

Member of the editorial staff and correspondent of the newspaper CONG AN VU TRANG (Armed Public Security), "which is now the newspaper CHIEN SI BIEN PHONG (Border Defense Combatants); died on 17 June 1980 of unspecified causes; information given in an editorial note accompanying a poem by the deceased published in this source. (VAN NGHE QUAN DOI No 10, Oct 80 p 76)

Trần Văn Cẩn [TRAANF VAWN CAANR]

Secretary General of the Vietnam Fine Arts Association; recently he judged a children's art contest. (THIEU NIEN TIEN PHONG 31 Oct 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Cung [NGUYEENX VAWN CUNG], Professor

Vice Minister of Water Conservancy; Head of the Water Conservancy College; on 6 Nov 80 he attended a meeting at his college to commemorate the anniversary of the Soviet October Revolution. (NHAN DAN 9 Nov 80 p 1)

Phạm Hồng Cứ [PHAMJ HOONGF CUW], Senior Colonel

Of the Tay Bac Military Region; his article "Opinions of Youths on Youth Education in the Armed Forces" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 15 Nov 80 p 3)

Võ Hồng Cường [VOX HOONGF CUWOWNG]

Head of the Institute of Social Science Information, Vietnam Social Science Commission and editor-in-chief of THONG TIN KHOA HOC XA HOI, the monthly journal of the Institute of Social Science Information; headed the Vietnamese delegation that attended the Fifth Session of the Council of International Social Science Information Systems (MISON) held in Berlin from 22 to 28 June 1980. (THONG TIN KHOA HOC XA HOI No 7, Jul 80 p 84 and masthead)

Dương Văn Đàm [ZUWOWNG VAWN DAMF], Lawyer

Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Catholic Liaison Committee; recently he attended a catholic patriotic emeulation congress in Ha Nam Ninh Province. (CHINH NGHIA 11 Sep 80 p 2)

Nguyễn Văn Đan [NGUYEENX VAWN DAN]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Ba Dinh Ward; recently he was interviewed concerning combating negativism in his jurisdiction. (DOC LAP 22 Oct 80 p 8)

Lương Quyết Định [LUWOWNG QUYEETS DINHJ]

Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Hoang Lien Son Province; recently he attended the 2nd Congress of the Hoang Lien Son Fatherland Front Committee. (DAI DOAN KET 12 Nov 80 p 3)

Phạm Minh Hạc [PHAMJ MINH HACJ]

*Deputy head of the Institute of Education Science; PhD in psychology; presided over a national symposium on utilizing natural resources and the local environment for teaching, study and scientific experimentation held in Hanoi from 12 to 19 August 1980. (NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 10 Sep 80 p 6)

Hà Trọng Hòa [HAF TRONGJ HOAF]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Thanh Hoa Province; on 25 Oct 80 he attended a Thanh Hoa Province Fatherland Front conference to discuss overcoming the effects of recent flood and storms. (DAI DOAN KET 12 Nov 80 p 3)

Trần Lăng [TRAANF LAWNG]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Tho Xuan District, Thanh Hoa Province; his article "Planning in Tho Xuan District" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 10 Nov 80 p 2)

Trần Anh Liên [TRAANF ANH LIEEN]

Member of the Secretariat of the Vietnam General Confederation of Trade Unions; Secretary of the Hanoi Trade Union Federation; on 14 Nov 80 he presented a commendation to a Soviet Technician. (NHAN DAN 16 Nov 80 p 4)

Lê Lưu Lộc [LEE LUWU LOOCJ]

*Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Van Ban District, Hoang Lien Son Province; he was mentioned in an article about road building in his district. (NHAN DAN 23 Oct 80 p 3)

Hoàng Vĩ Nam [HOANGF VIX NAM]

Deputy editor-in-chief of THONG TIN KHOA HOC XA HOI (Social Science Information), the monthly journal of the Institute of Social Science Information, Vietnam Social

Science Commission; his name appears on the masthead of the publication. (THONG TIN KHOA HOC XA HOI No 7, Jul 80 masthead)

Ngô Văn Năm [NGOO VAWN NAWM] aka Ngô Văn Dảnh [NGOO VAWN ZANHR], Deceased

Former Head of the Engineering Department, Ministry of Communications and Transportation. He died of unspecified causes on 9 Nov 80 at age 76. (NHAN DAN 12 Nov 80 p 4)

Nghiêm Qúy Ngãi [NGHIEEM QUYS NGAIR]

*Vice Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Thanh Hoa Province; on 25 Oct 80 he attended a conference to discuss overcoming the effects of recent floods and storms. (DAI DOAN KET 12 Nov 80 p 3)

Hà Thề Ngữ [HAF THEES NGUWX], Asst. Prof.

Deputy head of the Institute of Education Science; attended a national symposium on utilizing natural resources and the local environment for teaching, study and scientific experimentation held in Hanoi from 12 to 19 August 1980. (NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 10 Sep 80 p 6)

Y Ngông Niêk-dam [Y NGOONG NIEEK-DAM]

Alternate Member of the VCP Central Committee; Secretary of the VCP Committee, Dac Lac Province; on 7 Nov 80 he attended ceremonies marking the anniversary of the Soviet October Resolution. (NHAN DAN 9 Nov 80 p 1)

Lê Phú Ninh [LEE PHUS NINH], Deceased

Deputy Chief of Cabinet, Ministry of Interior. He died of unspecified causes on 16 Nov 80 at age 63. (NHAN DAN 17 Nov 80 p 4)

Lê Văn Phẩn [LEE VAWN PHAAMR]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Secretary of the VCP Committee, Tien Giang Province; recently he accompanied Vice Premier Do Muoi on a tour of his province. (NHAN DAN 22 Oct 80 p 1)

Bùi Hồng Phúc [BUIF HOONGH PHUCS]

Acting Head of the West Asia-Africa Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on 22 Oct 80 he received the Iraqi Ambassador. (NHAN DAN 23 Oct 80 p 4)

Dương Thanh Tâm [ZUWOWNG THANH TAAM]

*Deputy Head of the High School Youth Department of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; his article "How Should We Evaluate a Socialist Student Collective" appeared in the cited source. (TIEN PHONG 4-10 Nov 80 p 3)

Lê Ngọc Tấn [LEE NGOCJ TAANS], *Sr. Col.

*Deputy chief of the Political Department of the Rear Services General Department; an interview with him by this magazine on the subject of the General Department's culture and arts activities is published in this issue. (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT No 7, Jul 80 pp 4-5 & 69)

Dương Việt Tiến [ZUWOWNG VIEETJ TIEENS]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Hoang Lien Son Province; recently he attended the 2nd Congress of the Hoang Lien Son Province Fatherland Front Committee. (DAI DOAN KET 12 Nov 80 p 3)

Thanh Tịnh [THANH TINHJ], *Col.

He is the author of an article in this issue entitled "Thirty-Five Years and Thirty-Five Years of My Life," written to commemorate the 35th anniversary of the SRV. (THANH NIEN No 7-8, Jul-Aug 80 pp 2-3)

Hoàng Tư Trai [HOANGF TUW TRAI]

*Deputy Director General of the Vietnam News Agency; on 8 Nov 80 he was present when VCP Secretary Xuan Thuy received a delegation from the Soviet Novasti News Agency. (NHAN DAN 9 Nov 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Tranh [NGUYEENX VAWN TRANH]

*Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Tien Giang Province; *Acting Chairman of the People's Committee, Tien Giang Province; recently he accompanied Vice Premier Do Muoi on a visit to his province. (NHAN DAN 22 Oct 80 p 1)

Hồ Trúc [HOOF TRUCS]

Vice Minister of Education; attended a conference to review publications distribution and library work held in Hanoi from 29 to 31 July 1960. (NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 10 Sep 80 p 3); vice chairman of the Vietnam UNESCO Committee; attended a national symposium on utilizing natural resources and the local environment for education and scientific experimentation held in Hanoi from 12 to 19 August 1980. (NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 10 Sep 80 p 6)

Đoàn Văn [DOANF VAWN]

*SRV Ambassador to Madagascar; on 12 Nov 80 he attended the arrival in Madagascar of the SRV delegation headed by Vo Nguyen Giap. (NHAN DAN 16 Nov 80 p 1)

Lê Hồng Vũ [LEE HOONGF VUX], Deceased aka Vu Ngoc Ho [VUX NGOCJ HOOF]

Former Member of the Executive Committee of the Nam Bo Communist Party Organization; former Ambassador of the PRGRSV to the DPRC and the PRC; 7th Grade Specialist in Organization Department of the Central Committee of the VCP. He was in retirement at the time of his death in Ho Chi Minh City on 14 Nov 80 at age 71. [NHAN DAN 16 Nov 80 p 4)

Lừ Dín Xiềng [LUF ZINS XIEENGF]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hoang Lien Son Province; recently he attended the 2nd Congress of the Hoang Lien Son Province Fatherland Front Committee. (DAI DOAN KET 12 Nov 80 p 3)

CSO: 4209

HANOI'S REVIEW OF EVENTS FOR 16 JUL-15 AUG 80

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Sep 80 pp 32-31

[Text] **(16 July — 15 August 1980)**

July

16. Prime Minister Pham Van Dong receives a Soviet Party and Government delegation led by N.V. Talydin, member of the CC of the CPSU and Minister of Communications.

— Inauguration of the Hoa Sen (Lotus) satellite ground station built with Soviet assistance.

17. According to the Vietnam Commission of Inquiry into Crimes Committed by the Chinese Expansionists and Hegemonists during their War of Aggression in the first 6 months of 1980, the Chinese side were responsible for 1,120 armed provocations including 500 raids and ambushes on Vietnam's territory; more than 300 flights of jet fighters violating Vietnam's air space to a depth of 15-20 km; 350 armed vessels violating the territorial waters of Vietnam from Quang Ninh to Quang Nam — Da Nang provinces. The Chinese aggressors killed and wounded 100 Vietnamese civilians and caused great losses of life and production.

— A large meeting in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the agreement on economic co-operation between Vietnam and the USSR is held in Hanoi.

18. The conference of Foreign Ministers of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam held in Vientiane on 17 August is successfully concluded, adopting a statement on problems concerning the three countries and a resolution on international problems.

19. Opening of the Moscow 1980 Olympics. Vietnam attends the games for the first time.

22. At the 26th international geological conference held recently in Paris, the Vietnamese delegation confirmed that Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes are Vietnamese territory.

— Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach receives Robert Jackson, special envoy of the UN Secretary-General for the co-ordination of aid to Kampuchea.

23. The Soviet Union launches the "Soyuz-37" spaceship from Baikonur Cosmodrome. The international crew includes the commander of the ship.

the Soviet pilot-cosmonaut V.V. Gorbatko and the Vietnamese cosmonaut Pham Tuan. Vietnamese Party and Government delegation led by General Vo Nguyen Giap attends the launching of the spaceship.

24. The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry issues a statement rejecting arrogant allegations by a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman on 21 July concerning Vietnam—Soviet co-operation in oil and gas exploration and exploitation on Vietnam's southern continental shelf.

25. Signing in Berlin of the minutes on the exchange of instruments of the ratification of the consular agreement between Vietnam and the GDR.

30. Deputy Prime Minister To Huu receives a delegation of the UN International Children Funds (UNICEF) led by its Director General James P. Grant.

31. After 8 days in space, the Vietnamese and Soviet cosmonauts return safely to earth. The Vietnamese State decides to bestow on them the titles of Hero of Labour and the Ho Chi Minh Order. The Soviet State decides to award the Order of Lenin to V.V. Gorbatko and the title of Soviet Hero, the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star Medal to Pham Tuan.

— Prime Minister Pham Van Dong sends a message of greetings to Indian Prime Minister I. Gandhi on India's success in launching the Rohini satellite.

— The SRV decides to recognize the Republic of Vanuatu.

August

2. *Nhan Dan* publishes the full text of the memorandum issued by the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry on the present tension along the Kampuchean—Thai border.

— The spokesman of the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry issues a statement protesting against continued Thai violations of Kampuchea's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

3. Prime Minister Pham Van Dong receives Kurt Waldheim, UN Secretary-General.

— Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach holds talks with UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

5. *SPK* (Kampuchean News Agency): Long An province (Vietnam) has donated to Svay Rieng province 355 tons of seeds and helped it train hundreds of tractor drivers and plant protection workers. Ben Tre province has helped Kandal province build two pumping stations with a total capacity of 4,300 cubic metres per hour.

6. The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry issues a statement strongly condemning Israel's decision to make Jerusalem its national capital and demanding it to rescind this decision and fully respect the various UN resolutions on the status of Jerusalem.

CSO: 4220

— The spokesman of the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry issues a statement to the effect that "ASEAN's 12-point proposal" only causes a tense situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

— Acting President Nguyen Huu Tho issues an appeal on the occasion of the International Year of the Disabled.

8. *AFP*: A UNICEF representative in Geneva states that all international aid to Kampuchea has reached the population.

9. A large meetting in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of economic and trade relations between Vietnam and Czechoslovakia is held in Hanoi.

10. *SPK* (Kampuchea New Agency) denounces Bangkok for using the question of refugees as a pretext to serve Beijing's and Washington's dark schemes.

11. *VNA*: On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the August Revolution and the National Day, Su That (Truth) Publishing House publishes Prime Minister Pham Van Dong's works entitled: "Some Problems of the State."

— *SPK* (Kampuchean News Agency): The delegation of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council led by Foreign Minister Hun Sen concluded its visits to several countries in Western Asia, Latin America and Africa. During the visits, many countries expressed strong support for the Kampuchean people in national defence and construction.

— Arrival of a delegation of the Ministry of Agriculture of the People's Republic of Kampuchea led by its Minister Men Chhan.

— The SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs hands a note to the Ambassador of the Philippines in Vietnam protesting against the Philippines' seizing of Comodore Reef in the Vietnamese archipelago of Truong Sa.

— An economic delegation of the SRV Government, led by Deputy Prime Minister Do Muoi, leaves Hanoi for Bucharest to attend the 6th session of the Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Co-operation between Vietnam and Rumania.

— Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach leaves Hanoi for an official visit to the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

13. The spokesman of the SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs issues a statement rejecting the US slander that Vietnam is using toxic chemical in Laos and Kampuchea.

14. *VNA*: Twenty solidarity organizations of the United States, Canada and the American Friends' Service demand the ousting of the Pol Pot clique from the United Nations.

— Acting President Nguyen Huu Tho sends a reply to Madagascar's President: "Vietnam is ready to attend a Summit Conference of all countries concerned with peace in the Indian Ocean."

— A delegation of the Swedish Workers' Communist Party led by its Chairman Rolf Hagel, arrives in Vietnam on a friendship visit.

— Inauguration of the first Lao film processing workshop built with the help of the Vietnamese film industry.

END

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22 January 1981

Vietnam Report

No. 2241

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22 January 1981

VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2241

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KNOWLEDGE OF TRIBAL LANGUAGE HELPS BORDER SECURITY SOLDIER

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by Vu Manh Tuong: "Today's Youth: Learning the H'mong Language"]

[Text] That afternoon, as Senior Sergeant Pham Van Tinh (post number 41, the Thanh Hoa Provincial Border Security Troops), half soaked from the rain, placed his knapsack down inside the house of a revolutionary family in Keo Huan Village, a woman spoke a long sentence in the local tongue and pointed her finger toward the border. Tinh, who did not comprehend a word she was saying, stood there stupefied. Realizing this, she repeated the words "Chi pau a" over and over again and pointed toward the border repeatedly. From the concerned look on her face and her pointing toward the forest, Tinh guessed that something was wrong. He quickly followed her over a few hills and ran to a spot near the border. There, he discovered what she was talking about: several minutes earlier, some decadent elements stole her only water buffalo and took it across the border. She looked despondent. That night, Tinh did not sleep a wink. The expression on the woman's face kept coming back to him, an expression that implored him for help and caused him to think. Would it not be invaluable for him to know their language so that he could mobilize and help the people when they encounter difficulties? After giving the matter some more thought, he reached a conclusion: in order to protect the border well, a soldier must know the local language. Only in this way can he mix among the people and feel what they feel. Tinh turned on his lamp and wrote in his notebook the words spoken by the H'mong woman that day, "Chi pau," which mean "I do not know." From that night on, every time he visited a village for a meeting or worked with the people making slash and burn fields, he asked them about everything he saw. When the people answered in H'mong, he repeated what they said a few times until he could pronounce it well. At home at nights, he wrote the words in his notebook so that he would not forget them. Tinh decided to learn 10 to 15 words before going to bed each night. At the same time, he became deeply involved in the work of the locality, helped youths organize meetings and even took part in clearing land and making upland fields. Through this practical work, he became ever more closely attached to the local people. Knowing that Tinh liked to learn the H'mong language, the youths of the village took turns helping him, and one person even forgot his meals as he sat teaching him how to pronounce and speak the H'mong language. To repay the kindness of the people, Tinh studied hard and worked diligently in order to gain the confidence of the masses and, in this way, learned their language. Soon, Tinh was speaking H'mong rather fluently. Recently, reactionaries tried, through propaganda, to draw the

H'mong to the other side of the border. Using his ability to speak H'mong, he explained the insidious nature of the enemy's scheme to the people. They said: "Cadre Tinh is speaking the truth. We are not going anywhere. The ethnic Vietnamese, the Muong and the Dao have come up to protect our H'mong villages; they speak our language and work in our villages, so, why would we abandon our villages?

As a result of knowing the local language and achieving a feeling of true closeness to the people, Tinh won their love and respect. The people have given him much important information. Now, Keo Huan Village, which is the area of which Tinh is in charge, instead of having an average security movement, has a good movement.

Pham Van Tinh is always diligently studying the language of the local tribes. In addition to being fluent in the H'mong language, he also knows the Thai and Dao languages.

7809
CSO: 4209

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES RECRUIT TRAINING GUIDEINES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Nov 80 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "The Training of New Soldiers"]

[Text] Each year, in conjunction with military recruiting, new soldier basic training classes are carried out at the various training centers or in the military corps, divisions and so forth. This is a very important part of building a modern, regular force army and increasing the fighting strength of the entire army.

In order for the training of new soldiers to be of high quality, particular importance must be attached to providing cadres with advanced training, improving the organization and methods of training and organizing everyday life well.

The quality of training is, above everything else, dependent upon the corps of cadres. The cadres who train new soldiers must possess all the necessary qualities and skills, must have received some basic, regular force training or have experience in actual combat and the buildup of the armed forces and been trained in the program for the training of new soldiers. The advanced training of cadres must be comprehensive; we must avoid only placing emphasis upon training in technical subjects, avoid giving light attention to marksmanship training, avoid giving light attention to training in political work, ideological work, the management of troops, the implementation of orders, etc. Squad, platoon and company cadres who directly command, train and manage new soldiers must receive even more thorough training so that they display a good leadership and command style, have a firm grasp of requirements, practice what they tell others to do, are proficient in techniques and are skilled in applying the methods of training.

Of key importance in the organization and methods of training is insuring that new soldiers learn all that they need to learn within the specified amount of time and have a firm grasp of each training lesson. Theory must be taught in a clear and comprehensive but concise manner in an effort to allocate much time for practical application. Training lessons in the field should be conducted for individual training platoons, squads and teams so that soldiers can easily learn what is being taught, many persons can train at the same time, soldiers can help and observe one another and cadres can easily detect and correct mistakes. The quality of troop training not only requires firm adherence to basic training methods, the forging of soldiers in a detailed, specific and precise manner and the achievement of an increasingly high level of proficiency, but also requires that we make full use of training time, actively implement the guideline of learning new subjects and reviewing old subjects, coordinate political education and with military training, coordinate technical, tactical and physical training with complying with orders and closely link the cultivation of willpower with the forging of skills. Insuring that new soldiers comply with the Code of Discipline from the time they first join the army is a requirement to which particular importance must be attached. Therefore, every effort must be made to accelerate the movement to act in accordance with orders and to incorporate the forging of discipline, compliance with official duties, the implementation of regular force orders and the effort to combat negative phenomena in everyday training, work and life. It is necessary to heighten the responsibility of the commanders of units to teach and manage troops; on the other hand, importance must be attached to tapping the sense of collective ownership of the masses and developing the role played by the solidarity teams, the chapters of the Youth Union and the Military Personnel Council while seeking the assistance and coordination of the local government, mass organizations, people and the families of soldiers in order to do a good job of teaching and managing troops. Only in this way can we forge new soldiers well as soon as they enter the army and gradually mold within them the habit of upholding the self-imposed, strict discipline of the army. Every effort must be made to prevent every manifestation of rightism, lax discipline, impetuousness or arrogance in the training and management of new soldiers.

Thoroughly organizing the spiritual and material lives of new soldiers, insuring that everyone receives the food and clothing required by standards, has a good place in which to live and has the essentials needed for everyday life and having soldiers read the newspaper, listen to the radio and participate in cultural, art, athletic and recreational activities following their training lessons are jobs that cannot be given light attention and are of very important significance in insuring that everyone is more enthusiastic, has peace of mind, loves the army, is close to his unit, struggles in a self-conscious manner and forges himself in order to rapidly become a good soldier of the people's army.

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CSO: 4209

BRIEFS

LANG SON TROOP RECRUITMENT--As of 13 December, Lang Son Province had overfulfilled ahead of schedule the norm set for the delivery of recruits for induction in 1980 by 0.13 percent. In the second phase of troop recruitment in 1980 alone, 26 establishments and organs overfulfilled the recruits delivery norm by 4.2 percent. Learning from the first recruits delivery phase, the provincial party and people's committees concentrated on satisfactorily leading various establishments, organs and sectors and organizing for cadres, workers, civil servants and youth to study the new situation and tasks. [BK230541 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 Dec 80]

CSO: 4209

BRIEFS

WHO OFFICIAL'S VISIT--Hanoi 10 Dec (VNA)--Dr Hroshi Nakajima, director of the West Pacific region of the World Health Organization (WHO) has recently visited Vietnam at the invitation of the Ministry of Public Health. While here, Dr Nakajima was warmly received by Minister of Public Health Vu Van Can and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. He also visited various medical establishments. [Text] [OW170453 Hanoi VNA in English 1548 GMT 10 Dec 80]

CEMA ANNIVERSARY EXHIBITION--Hanoi 10 Dec (VNA)--An exhibition opened here today to mark the 30th anniversary of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. The exhibition entitled "Under the Banner of Socialism" is jointly sponsored by the Vietnamese Ministry of Information and Culture, the Soviet Ministry of Culture, the Vietnam Museum of the Revolution and the Soviet Central Museum of the Revolution. The opening ceremony was attended by Vice-Minister of Information and Culture Nong Quoc Chan, Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang An Tuan and representatives of public offices and mass organizations in Hanoi. Soviet Counsellor Minister Ior Ognetov and representatives of the embassies of the other CEMA countries in Hanoi were present. [Text] [OW170453 Hanoi VNA in English 1549 GMT 10 Dec 80]

JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION--Hanoi 13 Dec (VNA)--The delegation of the Japan-Vietnam Friendship Association led by its deputy director general, Ito Yoshinori visited Ho Chi Minh City from 9 to 11 December. The guests were received by leaders of the People's Committee, the Front Committee and the Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with peoples of other countreis. The delegation also visited the Children's House of Culture, the Cho Ray Hospital, the Motor Spare Parts Factory No 2, the Pham Van Hai state farm on the city outskirts and several cultural establishments. The delegation left for home on 11 December. [Text] [OW170453 Hanoi VNA in English 0233 GMT 13 Dec 80]

EDUCATION DELEGATION IN FRANCE--Hanoi, 16 Dec (VNA)--A delegation of the Vietnam Education Ministry led by Professor Doctor Nguyen Canh Toan has visited France under the plan of cultural, scientific and technical cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the French Republic. During its stay, the delegation had cordial contacts with officials from the general department for cultural, scientific and technical cooperation under the Foreign Ministry, and various services, research centers and educational institutions under the Education Ministry. These contacts resulted in better mutual understanding and increased the prospect of further cooperation between the educational services of the two countries in 1981 and the following years. [Text] [OW170453 Hanoi VNA in English 1632 GMT 16 Dec 80]

PRK EDUCATION DELEGATION--Hanoi, 17 Dec (VNA)--A delegation of the Education Service of Phnom Penh led by its director Um Huong visited Ho Chi Minh City from 8 to 16 December. During its stay in the city, the delegation had meetings with the education officials of the city and the standing committee of various trade unions of educational workers. The Kampuchean guests also toured a number of general schools, complementary education schools, kindergartens, schools for children of war dead, printing factories and the children's cultural house of the city. The delegation attended a reception given by the city education service. [Text] [OW170523 Hanoi VNA in English 0238 GMT 17 Dec 80]

GDR SCHOOL--Hanoi VNA 21 Dec--The senior high school No 47 in Erfurt, the German Democratic Republic was named after the late president Ho Chi Minh, reports VNA's correspondent in Berlin. More than 600 pioneers and young members of the free German youth league have studied President Ho Chi Minh's biography and ideas and have learned about the people's struggle and the life of children in Vietnam. Since early this school year, the students of the school have collected 7,000 bottles and 800 kilos of discarded materials for the solidarity fund to support the Vietnamese young pioneers and other children in the world. [Text] [OW220639 Hanoi VNA in English 0704 GMT 21 Dec 80]

SOVIET AVIATION MINISTER DECORATED--Hanoi 27 Dec (VNA)--Empowered by the Vietnamese Government, Vietnamese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Nguyen Huu Mai on 25 December conferred the Friendship Order on B.P. Bugayev, member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee and minister of civil aviation, for his active contributions to the Vietnam Civil Aviation Service. B.P. Bugayev expressed his pleasure at the award and thanked the Vietnamese party and government for their high appreciation of his services. He pledged to do his best to further promote political, economic and cultural relations between the two countries. [Text] [OW291037 Hanoi VNA in English 0702 GMT 27 Dec 80]

ART ENSEMBLE'S INDIAN TOUR--Hanoi, 27 Dec (VNA)--The Vietnamese National Art Ensemble yesterday left Hanoi for a tour of India in the framework of an agreement for 1980-1981 between the Vietnamese Ministry of Culture and Information and the Indian Ministry of Culture. The delegation comprises 25 artists led by Pham Dinh Sau, head of the Music and Dance Department. [Text] [OW291037 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT 27 Dec 80]

SOVIET WOMEN ACTIVIST'S DECORATION--Hanoi, 27 Dec (VNA)--The Vietnam Women's Union has conferred its medal "For the liberation of women" on eight Soviet women activists, among them Valentina Nikolayeva Tereshkova, president of the Soviet Women's Committee. The decoration was made in Moscow yesterday by Nguyen Thi Dinh, president of the VWU. [Text] [OW291037 Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT 27 Dec 80]

SOVIET MINISTER'S DECORATION--Hanoi, 31 Dec (VNA)--On behalf of the Vietnamese Government, Vietnamese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Nguyen Huu Mai yesterday conferred the Friendship Order on S.S. Pavlov, first vice minister of civil aviation, for his active contribution to the development of the Vietnamese civil aviation. Present at the conferment were representatives of the Soviet commission for external relations of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Ministry and Civil Aviation Ministry. Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Huu Mai praised the great and valuable assistance of the Soviet people, including the Soviet Civil Aviation Service, to the Vietnamese people during both war and peace. He warmly congratulated S.S. Pavlov for the award and wished him and the Soviet Civil Aviation Service further success. [Text] [OW311153 Hanoi VNA in English 0817 GMT 31 Dec 80]

SOVIET ELECTRONIC GAMES EXHIBIT--Hanoi, 2 Jan (VNA)--An exhibition of children's electronic games from the Soviet Union is being held here by the Hanoi Culture and Information Service. The exhibits, gifts of the Soviet Ministry of Culture, are tropicalized gadgets for such games as shooting, driving, hunting and basketball which help quicken reaction. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0716 GMT 2 Jan 81]

FAO AID--Hanoi, 5 Jan (VNA)--The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) will give Vietnam 7,500 tonnes of flour and rice worth 2.5 million U.S. dollars to overcome the consequences of floods and typhoons last year. A decision to this effect has been made by FAO director-general, following a recommendation by Garrison Nathaniel Vogen, executive director of World Food Program. This is part of the WFP aid package to Vietnam for 1980, which amounts to 19,120 tonnes of food worth 5,581,600 U.S. dollars. [Text] [OW060931 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT 5 Jan 81]

FRG FRIENDSHIP AID--Hanoi, 5 Jan (VNA)--The FRG-Vietnam Friendship Association has reviewed its assistance to Vietnam in 1980. A report presented to the organization's conference, in Duesseldorf, said that members in Bremen collected 34,000 D.M. for Vietnam. Doctors and hospitals contributed 400,000 D.M. worth of medicines and medical apparatus. In August and September, the association and other organizations held a labour drive with the participation of young people from 16 countries, collecting 14,000 D.M. for the construction of a kindergarten in Ha Dong west of Hanoi. The report also condemned war crimes by U.S. imperialism and the Beijing leadership, and pointed to the responsibility of the U.S. and other Western countries, including the FRG to contribute to healing the wounds of war in Vietnam. Theology Professor Collwitzer in a recent televised speech reminded the FRG Government of its promise of 80 million D.M. for Vietnam. "I think we must help Vietnam, because it has been heavily devastated by war," he said. [Text] [OW060931 Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 5 Jan 81]

THEATRICAL EXCHANGE WITH USSR--A delegation of Soviet stage artists has visited our country and has signed an agreement on the exchange of theatrical knowledge between the Soviet Union and Vietnam. On this occasion, the Vietnam Stage Artists Association has invited Comrade (Gibakov), a member of the delegation and also a stage performance critic, to speak about the growth of the Soviet stage performance sector since the October Revolution. [BK230531 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 14 Dec 80]

MUSIC COOPERATION WITH CSSR--At the invitation of the Vietnam Musicians Association, a deletation of the CSSR Musicians Association has paid a friendship visit to our country. Representatives of the two associations on 16 December signed an agreement on music cooperation between the two associations for the period 1981-85. [BK230531 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Dec 80]

CSO: 4209

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

DONG THAP REORGANIZATION--The Council of Ministers recently decided to divide and change names of the districts in Dong Thap Province as follows: Cao Lanh District is divided into two districts called Cao Lanh and Thap Muoi. Cao Lanh District consists of Binh Thanh, Binh Hang Trung, Binh Hang Mnotolmy Noi, My Tho, My Son, Tu Thap, Tan Thanh Dong, Tan Thanh Tay, Song My, Son Thinh, Ba Sao, An Binh, Nhut My, My Long, My Hiep, Phuong Tra, Tan Nghia, Hoa An, My Tan, My Tra Villages and Cao Lanh Town. The district office is situated in Cao Lanh Town. Thap Muoi District consists of Phong Thanh, My An, My Hoa, Truong Xuan, Thanh Duc, Doc Binh Kieu, My Kieu and My Dong Villages. The district office is situated in My An Village. Lap Vo District has been changed to Thanh Hung District. [Text] [BK080252 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 7 Jan 81]

CSO: 4209

HANOI REVIEWS 4 YEARS OF BUILDING DUC TRONG NEZ

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Nov 80 pp 1, 4

[Article by P.V.(reporter): "In Hanoi's Duc Trong New Economic Zone: More Than 3,000 Hectares of Wilderness Cleared and Nearly 14 Million Dong Earned in 4 Years"]

[Text] Recently, on 4 and 5 November, the Hanoi Municipal People's Committee reviewed the 4 years of the campaign to mobilize people to go build the Duc Trong new economic zone in Lam Dong Province.

Over the past 4 years, clearly aware of the position and importance of clearing land and building new economic zones in order to redistribute the labor force, help to build the mountain economy and strengthen the national defense system, Hanoi has been conducting an intense campaign among the cadres and people in both the city and its outskirts. With a spirit of determination and willing to assume responsibility for the lives of the people going to clear land, the various sectors and echelons in Hanoi made good preparations at the very outset and assigned competent cadres to the new economic committee; they gradually carried out investigations, planned the area and organized good advance units to prepare housing for the people. The various wards and districts established land clearing funds and, together with the city, adopted a policy providing appropriate subsidies for laborers and their families volunteering to go build the new economic zone. The city made efficient use of the sources of capital of the locality, of capital provided by the central level and of capital provided by Lam Dong Province to build a well coordinated system of material-technical bases for the area, which encompass everything from roads and production and processing support facilities to public welfare and cultural projects, such as a hospital, school, library and so forth, in order to insure that the people there have a relatively stable life and can protect and put under cultivation all land that is cleared.

To date, following 4 years of construction, the new economic zone of Hanoi in Duc Trong has cleared and put into production more than 3,000 hectares of land and built two state farms, nine agricultural production cooperatives and nine enterprises and experimental farms. As of October 1980, there were 1,783 families consisting of 9,904 persons in the zone, including 4,995 who have taken up permanent residence and are confidently building the new economic zone. The zone has produced products worth a total of nearly 14 million dong. Many state farms and cooperatives have developed rather well; for example, the value of 1 manday at the Dong Anh Cooperative was 0.2 dong in 1979 and 1.28 dong in 1980; at the Thanh Tri Cooperative, the value of 1 manday was a -0.64 dong in 1979 but 1.45 dong this year. The subsidiary economy, in which many families participate, earns from 5,000 to 10,000 dong per year.

Although the results of production are not large and although not many products are being produced, the largest victories that have been achieved in the zone are that the life of the people has been stabilized, initial material-technical bases have been constructed, the conditions have been created for production to develop rapidly in the coming period and valuable lessons have been learned about building a new economic zone.

Developing upon the achievements that have been recorded, the cadres and people of Hanoi are making every effort to correct their shortcomings and overcome their difficulties in order to intensify the campaign, in an effort to meet the norm of the 1980-1981 two year plan of sending 10,000 persons, including 5,000 laborers, to clear land and build the Duc Trong new economic zone into a model new economic zone of the entire country.

7809
CSO: 4209

DATA ON SRV DEVELOPMENTS IN PAST 35 YEARS

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English No 10, 1980 pp 19, 22

[Text]

Agriculture

Description	Unit	1944	1955	1965	1975	1979
Total of households joining agricultural cooperatives (before 1 July 1979)						
in the North	%			90.1	95.6	96.6
in the South						21.2
in the whole country						64.5
Farming						
Rice yield	100 kg/ha	10.7	14.3	19.4	21.3	19.6
Rice output	Million tons (1)	4.9	6.1	9.4	10.5	10.7
Output of ground nuts	1,000 tons	21.2	31.6	80.9	68.6	81.7
— — *jute*	—	7.5	1.2	22.7	24.6	26.1
— — *soya beans*	—	12.4	11.1	15.2	15.1	20.4
— — *tea*	—	8.0	5.2	10.6	18.0	21.0
— — *sugar cane*	—	822	860	1,725	1,638	3,446
— — *tobacco*	—	9.9	7.7	13.2	13.3	15.6
— — *coffee*	—	3.3	3.2	7.5	6.8	5.4
Animal husbandry						
Buffaloes	Million heads	1.4	1.3	2.3	2.2	2.3
Cows	—	1.0	1.2	1.9	1.5	1.6
Pigs	—	2.7	4.6	8.3	8.8	9.4

(1) *Throughout, ton stands for* metric ton *(1,000 kg)*

Industry

Description	Unit	1939	1955	1965	1975	1979
Value of G.N.P.	1939 level	1	0.4	3.6	7.1	8.9
Including: group A	—	1	0.4	4.6	9.2	11.1
group B	—	1	0.4	3.1	6.2	8.0
Output of electricity	Million kwh	86	256	1,219	2,428	3,867
— — *coal*	Million tons	2.6	0.7	4.2	5.2	5.5
— — *cement*	1,000 tons	306	262	768	527	705
— — *timber*	1,000 m³	675	780	1,408	1,252	1,780
— — *fabrics*	Million metres		29	297	240	287
— — *paper and cardboard*	1,000 tons		1.9	41.0	42.7	54.0
— — *raw sugar*	1,000 tons		13	143	46	94
— — *salt*	—	214	142	310	377	514
— — *fish sauce*	Million litres		22.0	82.0	83.2	91.4
— — *alcohol*	—	42.9	14.9	20.4	23.2	30.7
— — *cigarette*	Million packets	153	287	472	544	352
— — *soap*	1,000 tons	4.4	2.9	10.4	21.7	20.1

Capital Construction

Description	Unit	1955	1965	1976	1979
Total capital investment in contruction	Million *dong*				
in the North	–	142		2,050	
in the whole country	–			2,979	3,648
Including: investment in construction for production	–				
in the North	–			1,782	
in the whole country	–			2,564	3,251

Transport and communications

Description	Unit	1955	1960	1975	1976	1979
Amount of goods in circulation						
in the North	1960 level		1	3.2		
in the whole country	1976 level				1	1.23
Number of passengers						
in the North	1955 level	1		11.7		
in the whole country	1976 level				1	1.08

Education

Description School Year	Unit	1943 – 1944	1955 – 1956	1964 – 1965	1975 – 1976	1978 – 1979
Total number of pupils (of 1st, 2nd and 3rd level of general education schools)	1,000 pupils	721	1,976	5.333	10,320	11,804
Students in vocational training	per 10,000 population	1.4	2.8	14.6	13.4	32.3
Students in higher education	–		1.4	15.5	18.7	30.5

Public Health

Description	Unit	1943	1955	1965	1975	1979
Total of hospital beds	1,000 beds	13.9	26.2	105.7	141.6	205.7
Assistant-doctors and doctors	per 10,000 population	0.3	0.4	3.0	7.0	8.1

Sciences

Description	Unit	1955	1965	1975	1979
Total of cadres of graduate and post-graduate levels	per 10,000 population				
in the North		0.6	11.8		
in the whole country				29	43

Culture

Description	Unit	1955	1965	1975	1976	1979
Books published	Million copies					
in the North	–	7.0	23.0	42.5		
in the whole country	–				68.7	90.3
Number of cinema goers	Million visits					
in the North		21	65	120		
in the whole country					190	250
Number of theatre goers	–					
in the whole country					94	124

CSO: 4220

HANOI HAVING TROUBLE MEETING FUEL NEEDS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Nov 80 p 2

[Article by Cong Tuan, the Ministry of Home Trade: "Fuel in the City"]

[Text] The newly established Hanoi Fuel Corporation lacks means of transportation and material bases. Since the start of the year, it has received, processed and distributed nearly 100,000 tons of fuel to the people of the city. This represents a significant effort.

Distribution Is Still Not Convenient

There is an adequate supply of fuel oil to meet ration standard requirements. Recently, as a result of encountering transportation difficulties, the Level I Corporation has been unable to provide Hanoi with a regular supply of oil, only meeting 15 percent of consumer demand some days. Worth mentioning here is that on the days that they have not had oil to sell, stores, instead of posting clear, specific notices, put up signs saying: "oil has not arrived yet." Thinking that the stores' oil would be arriving late, customers have stood in line and waited, wasting much time.

Consumers also complain about being shorted by some sales persons. The corporation has equipped the various counters with 20 oil measuring machines. This type of machine has a glass container, is accurate, can be conveniently checked by customers and prevents the shorting of customers. Recently, however, a number of these machines broke down and were not promptly repaired, or the stores intentionally broke and failed to repair them, so the stores returned to the practice of measuring oil by the tankard, as a result of which unscrupulous personnel have found it easy to short customers. According to the fuel corporation, the average sales person shorts the customer by 3 to 5 percent. In view of the fact that the corporation sells 2,000 tons of oil per month, the amount of oil by which customers are shorted is not small.

When picking up oil at the depot, a number of drivers fill all three of the necks on their tanks to the very top, thereby allowing themselves to pilfer 45 liters per trip. Drivers conspire with state store personnel to market the stolen oil by the following method: not delivering the oil to the specified place and not delivering the same amount to each counter, as a result of which some have surplus oil to sell while some have no oil to sell at all.

The supplying of coal for use as a fuel is also marked by much that is inefficient and inconvenient. In the past, coal was delivered to Hanoi at five sites spread throughout the city. Now, coal is only delivered to one place in Dong Anh; customers from Thach That, Thanh Tri and Gia Lam must travel to Dong Anh to pick up their coal, thus paying higher transportation costs.

Still Far From Meeting Needs

At present, more than 60 percent of the households within the city use firewood and coal as fuel. The demand for these products is very high. The corporation has tried to organize sources of these products. Its 4th quarter plan called for the transportation of 50,000 tons of coal, firewood and peat, but the corporation only has 14 trucks and was only able to meet 15 percent of its transportation plan quota. To overcome this problem, the corporation has added additional shifts and is making active use of rudimentary vehicles. Many units, such as the Dong Da, Ba Dinh, Hai Ba and other fuel stores, use rudimentary vehicles exclusively and still meet the consumer needs of the locality.

In the processing of coal and firewood, obstacles have also been encountered, namely, the poorly coordinated supply of raw materials and the unstable supply of electric power. Electricity service is frequently interrupted, coal mixing machines cannot be operated and workers must perform this work by hand. The corporation has so far processed 49,000 tons of mixed coal, thus exceeding its plan for 1980 by more than 5,000 tons. The processing shop weighs and measures the raw materials, insures that coal and peat are mixed at the proper ratio and has improved the quality of mixed coal. The corporation has equipped with seven firewood splitting machines and firewood saws that have the capacity of 200 manual workers. With the machines, the firewood is split into small pieces that are convenient for consumers. Large pieces of firewood are no longer sold.

However, since the start of the year, only 30 percent of the need for firewood and 40 percent of the need for coal of the people of the city have been met. During the first 8 months of the year, the farmers who specialize in vegetables were not supplied with fuel. Many child care centers and collective kitchens have also lacked firewood.

Meanwhile, rather large local sources of fuel are not being tapped. Many factories and enterprises that have coal that has already been burned, scrap wood, sawdust, rice husks and so forth are not fully complying with directive number 193-CP on selling these materials to the state-operated commerce sector for distribution to the people of the city for use as fuel. At the Yen Phu Power Plant, the percentage of coal that is not completely burned is 30 percent; the power plant has about 40,000 tons of this coal each year but has never sold the fuel corporation as much as 2,000 tons. In one morning alone, the morning of 8 November, the power plant sold, in addition to five truckloads, 8 oxcarts and 12 horsecarts full of already burned coal, for a total of 51 tons. Meanwhile, the plant only delivered to the corporation two-thirds of the amount of coal required for that day under its contract and four of the corporations trucks returned empty. In general, the fuel corporation only purchases about 40 percent of the already burned coal of 50 plants. The 16 wooden furniture factories annually have more than 20,000 steres of scrap wood but, since the start of the year, only 7,000 steres have been sold to the fuel corporation by eight factories. Practically all factories hold on to their firewood in order to sell it to other units in a form of "two way trade" and to distribute it internally. Nearly 10,000 households are being distributed coal, firewood and sawdust by these factories while still receiving ration cards to buy fuel. These households sell their surplus fuel.

Effective Measures

The fuel need of Hanoi in 1981 is 337,000 tons, in coal equivalent, an increase of nearly 50,000 tons over last year. How can this need be met? Many proposals have been discussed. There is one practical measure that must be given appropriate attention, using low energy coal.

The results of research conducted by the Institute researching the integrated processing of coal show that it is possible to use 50 percent already burned coal or 50 percent number 7 coal dust mixed with 50 percent peat to process a beehive coal that is very good for cooking purposes. The average temperature of this coal is 1,080 degrees, which meets temperature standards. Yen Phong District in Ha Bac Province has been making widespread use of this type of coal to bake bricks and tiles. Using beehive coal processed from low energy coal as a fuel within the household is also convenient. The coal burns for 10 to 15 minutes. The production cost of one brick of coal, which is enough to cook one meal for one family of five persons, is 12 xu. The production of beehive coal, which is based on simple, manual methods, can be widely organized in the precincts, thereby supplying local needs. The police officers school, the security school and the 10+2 teachers school are using low energy coal and have reduced their fuel costs per meal from 6 xu to 1 xu. Kitchens are cleaner when mixed coal is used.

The sources of low energy coal in Hanoi are rather abundant. The districts of Dong Anh, Thach That, Ba Vi and so forth have sources of peat. By means of manual methods, we can annually excavate from 50,000 to 70,000 tons. Making full use of the already burned coal at power plants will also provide more than 60,000 tons per year. The sources of low energy coal in the provinces around Hanoi, such as peat in Vinh Phu, the already burned coal of the Ninh Binh Power Plant and so forth, can also be developed and conveniently transported. With these sources of coal, if attention is given to developing them, Hanoi can process more than 100,000 tons of beehive coal each year, thereby taking the initiative and meeting one-third of the localities' fuel needs.

In addition, Hanoi and a number of other localities should relaunch the movement to plant sesbania on area and plot embankments; the leaves of the plant can be used as green manure and the stalks can be used as firewood. The planting of trees for firewood must be planned in order to create a belt supplying firewood to the city. Another effective measure is for the sidewalk service teams to broaden their businesses in boiling water and cooking meals. The 2,000 collective dining halls must be strengthened and the quality of their service must be improved so that they attract additional diners and help to economize on fuel.

7809
CSO: 4209

HANOI FACING VEGETABLE SHORTAGE

Hanoi PHU NU VIETNAM in Vietnamese 12-18 Nov 80 p 2

[Article by Tung Lam: "Implementing the Resolution on Distribution and Circulation: Is There Anything Worth Talking About in the Distribution of Vegetables in Hanoi?"]

[Text] The Key Issue

Recently, I had a chance to revisit the Ham Tu Quan vegetable and fruit counter, a model unit of the Hanoi Vegetable and Fruit Corporation.

The first thing that took us by surprise when we entered this stand was that vegetables and fruit were not as plentiful as they were in previous years.

This scarcity is not only occurring at the Ham Tu Quan vegetable stand, it is a common situation at all of the vegetable stands in Hanoi at this time.

In past years, the Hanoi Vegetable and Fruit Corporation made many efforts to control the sources of green vegetables through purchases. In 1979, the corporation purchased 82,000 tons of vegetables. This represented an increase of more than 5,000 tons compared to 1975. During the first 9 months of this year, despite waterlogging, difficulties in vegetable production and a decline in the sources of vegetables, the corporation still managed to purchase 60,000 tons of vegetables, 1 percent more than it had purchased during the same period of time last year. However, this was only enough to meet two-thirds of the consumer needs of the people of the city. Moreover, vegetables have not been purchased on a regular basis. Many cooperatives that raise vegetables have entered into output contracts with households; however, they have not taken measures to closely manage products, consequently, vegetable scarcities frequently occur as cooperative members sell their vegetables on the outside at high prices. Vegetables are only delivered to state stores during the main season when vegetables are inexpensive. Therefore, during the period between seasons, the quantity of vegetables purchased by the corporation has declined, thereby significantly affecting the plan for providing meals to the people of the city. The city requires an average of 300 tons of vegetables per day but, during the recent between season period, the state store sector was only selling 50 tons on some days.

On the other hand, vegetable production is still heavily dependent upon crop seasons. Recently, typhoon number 4 destroyed more than 100 hectares of vegetables. It has been estimated that nearly 7,000 tons of vegetables were lost. Meanwhile, we lack a suitable policy on storing and processing vegetables, consequently, the quantity of stored and processed vegetables has declined with each passing day. In 1979, the vegetable corporation stored more than 2,000 tons of various types of vegetables. In 1980, only slightly more than 1,000 tons were put into storage. The Phu Thuy Cooperative in the outskirts of Hanoi is a unit that has the habit of producing and processing pickled onions. Each year, the cooperative supplies nearly 200 tons to the state store sector. This year, however, it has not sold 1 kilogram to the state.

The Ham Tu Quan vegetable counter once led the corporation in the processing of vegetables. At this time each year, the workers at the counter had five or six processed products and condiments acquired on the outside market. This year, however, the several dozen jars and containers of the store are empty. This situation exists because the vegetable and fruit corporation has established unreasonable purchasing prices and these prices have resulted in a shortage of products. The purchasing price established by the corporation is only one-fifth the market price, consequently, state store personnel cannot purchase products and their supply of products has constantly declined.

Improving Distribution

The sources at which the Hanoi Vegetable and Fruit Corporation purchases vegetables are unstable; therefore, many difficulties and problems are involved in vegetable distribution. Taking advantage of this situation, some state store personnel have conspired with other persons to bring in products from the outside at a time when there is a scarcity of vegetables. Many cadres, manual workers and civil servants who do not have vegetables to eat must purchase them on the outside at a price four to five times as high and some persons still purchase vegetables to feed to their hogs. At the Cau Giay Vegetable Store, at a time when a hospital is only distributed 7 kilograms of spinach, some state store personnel are keeping 140 kilograms of vegetables for internal distribution. In a conversation with Kieu Thi Van, the head of the Hanoi Vegetable and Fruit Corporation, we were informed that the corporation is aware of shortcomings in management and is taking positive steps to improve the mode of distribution in order to deliver an ample quantity of fresh vegetables to the hands of consumers.

The vegetable growing cooperatives in the outskirts of Hanoi generally contract with cooperative members for the harvesting of vegetables; however, harvesting is not tightly managed in terms of the specifications and quality of vegetables. Therefore, a situation has developed wherein cooperative members are only concerned with workpoints and use sickles to quickly cut vegetables and achieve high productivity, consequently, the vegetables they harvest are mixed with many weeds. As many as 50 percent of the vegetables they harvest must be thrown away, thereby harming the consumer.

In order to correct this situation, the corporation has requested that some vegetable growing cooperatives in Thanh Tri District harvest their vegetables by hand and tie them in bundles. Results have shown that this measure insures fresh vegetables of higher quality; in addition, the percentage of vegetables that must be thrown away by the consumer is insignificant.

Delivering products to agencies and enterprises is an effort now being made by the Hanoi Vegetable and Fruit Corporation. However, this mode also has many drawbacks. Administrative agencies are able to buy many products. However, persons who work shift work, persons who work and live in the outskirts of the city and retired cadres are unable to purchase vegetables. On the other hand, much production and work time is lost when waiting to buy vegetables.

It is widely hoped by consumers that, in addition to delivering vegetables to agencies and enterprises, the Hanoi commerce sector will establish suitable modes of service in order to insure fair and convenient distribution as stated in the sector's motto.

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CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

URBAN ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS--Based on Articles 113 and 107 of the SRV Constitution and Article 3 of the 18 December 1980 National Assembly Resolution setting forth a number of points in implementing the SRV Constitution, the Council of Ministers decides the following: Henceforth, administrative units inside municipalities directly under the central authority are uniformly called precincts [quaanj]. Grassroots administrative units inside municipalities and cities subordinate to provinces and inside towns and precincts are called wards [phwowngf]. In places where ward people's councils and people's committees have not yet been set up, the people's committees of provinces and municipalities directly under the central authority are responsible for helping people's committees of cities subordinate to provinces, towns and precincts to temporarily appoint ward people's committees to assume the functions of the grassroots administrative echelons until the ward people's councils and people's committees are elected according to law. A ward people's committee consists of a chairman, one or two vice chairmen, a secretary and one or two members. [Text] [BK071208 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Jan 81]

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

SRV PREMIER'S DIRECTIVE ON REORGANIZING FISHERY SECTOR

BK061531 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 3 Jan 81

[Text] In order to reorganize the fishery sector in strict accordance with the party's line and policies, the premier of the government recently issued a directive on the transformation and development of sea fishery, requesting that the marine products sector concentrate efforts on satisfactorily carrying out the following tasks:

1. The entire sector and every province, district and village must firmly grasp the situation, correctly evaluate resources and production capability and on this basis, determine appropriate production orientations, and specific tasks and targets for each area and each type of cooperative. It is necessary to formulate annual and 5-year plans for exploiting, breeding and growing marine products; and to rationally organize and use labor at sea, on land, in districts and villages, at waterway entrances and on islands.

In planning the development of fishery, attention must be given to combining the development of the agricultural economy with the development of other economic sectors, developing the state-run and collective economies and satisfactorily making use of the economy of individual workers.

2. We must continue consolidating and perfecting the socialist production relations in the north and transforming production relations in the south; and reorganize production in the sea fishery sector.

In the north, it is necessary to continue consolidating and perfecting the socialist production relations; inspect and classify cooperatives to develop specific orientations and plans for consolidating and improving management; strive to firmly maintain the existing mechanized force; and intensively invest in the mechanization of major cooperatives in important areas while developing and fully exploiting traditional manual labor in order to achieve an annual labor output of 4 to 5 tons or more. In localities where shore fishing is practiced, it is necessary to concentrate chiefly on developing manual labor, use small-size machinery and combine fishery with agricultural and other activities in order to rationally employ the available work force.

With regard to organizational forms and scales, we must, depending on specific local conditions, the availability of material and technical bases and the organizational and managerial proficiency of cadres, organize exclusive fishing cooperatives, fishery cooperatives or fishing units in agricultural cooperatives. Each cooperative should not employ more than 200 workers and attention must be given to forming production units into fleets.

We must reorganize weak or lagging cooperatives into small cooperatives or production units to suit the production conditions, the proficiency and capability of cadres and the availability of material and technical bases.

We must guide and control the economy of individual workers in accordance with state regulations on the registration of businesses.

In the south, we must continue transformation and construction efforts in an active and stable manner. In the next 5-year plan, it is necessary to basically finish transformation work with the establishment of solidarity production teams being the dominant form; and to set up cooperatives only in localities where conditions permit. Organizational scales must be appropriately determined on the basis of the local conditions and the managerial capability of cadres; and they must be gradually expanded. In the initial stage, we must organize production units generally comprised of 2 to 6 boats.

In localities where shore fishing is practiced, attention must be shifted to strongly developing manual labor, maintaining small-size machinery and combining fishery with agricultural and other activities.

Localities that have set up cooperation teams and large-size cooperatives and placed production materials under collective control but have shown poor managerial performance must consolidate and reorganize production based on appropriate organizational scales that are consistent with the characteristics of fishery, the managerial capability of cadres and with the aspirations of the people.

With regard to other economic sectors consisting of boat owners and individual production households, it is necessary to control them through the registration of their businesses so as to guide them in developing production in the right direction.

Efforts must be made to maintain existing equipment and fishing fleets and vigorously invest in mechanization in major areas such as waterway entrances and offshore islands located near highly productive fishing grounds. Priority must be given to providing equipment for socialist collective economic units that have maintained a good managerial pattern and achieved good economic results.

Concerning distribution, the fishing fleet must be considered as the unit for giving out contractual work. The managerial board is responsible for guiding production orientations, formulating plans, organizing logistical supply and performing supervisory tasks; and when conditions permit, they will assume control over all activities.

3. We must gradually build the material and technical bases and logistical facilities. Efforts must be concentrated on building and consolidating the management of fishing ports and other facilities for supplying materials, fuel, provisions and service in support of exploitation, breeding, planting and collection and

purchase of products. Attention must be given first of all to building and consolidating major facilities. At the same time, it is necessary to build ship building and repairing facilities and manufacture and restore spare parts and accessories. We must mobilize the various types of spare parts still under private ownership and import them from foreign countries along with making full use of the production capacity of cooperatives, cooperation teams and the individual sector.

Concerning processing work, we must use the capability of state-run and joint public-private enterprises as the mainstay and develop the capability of cooperation teams and the people in order to step up the processing of products, widen their variety, improve the value of goods and increase the income of fishermen.

Concerning distribution and circulation, we must consolidate the state supply, collection and purchase, and services organizations to control the sources of goods; continue eliminating middle men traders; and use small merchants and fish peddlers as distributors and give them processing orders to generate employment and control them.

4. We must improve the managerial system and the organizational structure. It is necessary to eliminate the managerial system patterned after the administration of subsidies toward production establishments. First of all, the marine products sector must study the revision of inflexible managerial regulations that inconvenience the producers and improve its own managerial systems in order to develop the initiatives and production, business and distribution activities of cooperatives, cooperation teams and fishermen.

The Ministry of Maritime Products, together with other ministries and the sectors concerned, must discuss measures to implement the premier's directive No 291-TTG and, together with the various localities, efficiently organize the management of fishery in accordance with sectors and territorial divisions so as to support production in the most satisfactory manner.

5. We must intensify the training of fishery cadres. The Ministry of Maritime Products, working in coordination with the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Higher Education and Vocational Middle Schools and the sectors concerned, must prepare and submit to the government for promulgation policies for training children of sea fishermen into fishery cadres; send technical and professional cadres to work in fishing cooperatives; and appropriately employ fishery experts.

6. We must closely combine the economy with national defense. It is necessary to closely link the perfection of fishery production relations in the north, the socialist transformation of fishery in the south and the reorganization of production with the consolidation of national defense, the building and consolidation of militia and self-defense forces and the establishment of political organizations among the fishing masses. Cooperatives engaging in sea fishery must organize their fleets into formations to support one another in production and stand ready for combat to defend their fishing grounds, maintain public order and security, prevent the reactionaries from seizing boats and escaping by sea, and counter the enemy's espionage and intelligence activities.

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AGRICULTURE

SRV DAILY ON PROSPECTS FOR DEVELOPING AGRICULTURE

BK071136 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 4 Jan 81

[NHAN DAN 5 January editorial: "Agricultural Front"]

[Text] The resolution of the Party Central Committee's Ninth Plenum on the guidelines for the 1981 economic and social welfare tasks points out: Our first and foremost task is to step up agricultural production in all areas throughout the country in order to solve the grain and food problems, obtain raw materials for industry and quickly increase the export of farm produce.

This is a very important guideline which indicates the way for economic development set forth by the Fourth Party Congress. It is based on the most important characteristic of our country's revolution; namely, advancing from small production to large-scale socialist production.

In a situation in which our country does not have a developed industry nor enjoys broad international cooperation, it is necessary for it to advance through agricultural production in order to ensure enough grain for the people and simultaneously to achieve initial capital accumulation for socialist industrialization. If agricultural production, especially the production of grain, declines, this would lead to thousands of other problems affecting the people's lives as well as other fields of social activities.

Our entire party, people and armed forces are dutybound to do their utmost to achieve all the targets on the agricultural production front in 1981. One major step is to tap and use in a most satisfactory manner our potential in land and manpower. Simultaneously striving to carry out intensive cultivation and multicropping and expanding the acreage of all kinds of crops are the most suitable means in the current situation in our country.

Each production unit and locality must carry out intensive cultivation and multicropping on their own land. They must not let any piece of land lie fallow, and must ensure that every piece of land can yield still larger quantities of products.

Our cultivated area is now very small. That is why we must seek ways to increase our cultivated area to twice the present size, as our capabilities now permit. The Mekong Delta will be the key area. There, efforts will be made to expand cultivated areas to first of all solve the grain and food problems and then advance toward expanding industrial crop lands.

We possess another precious asset, which is manpower. Our agricultural development potential is very great. Because we have more than 20 million laboring people and only some 5 million hectares of cultivated land available, the number of surplus laboring people is very large, and has not yet been used effectively.

Labor productivity in our industrial sector is still very low. If we double the intensity of use of our 5 million hectares of cultivated land, there will be much work to do and many more laboring people will be needed.

In each district, due to a great shortage of manpower in many areas, it is necessary to reexamine and redistribute the agricultural work force, rebalance the work forces between the cultivation and animal husbandry sectors, achieve a division of labor among various branches and trades and redistribute manpower on a national scale.

Along with the duties of staying combat ready and fighting well, the armed forces are also charged with engaging in economic construction. This is nothing new for the armed forces. What is new at present is that the armed forces will no longer carry out farm production in accordance with their own self-sufficiency plan, but will participate in economic construction in accordance with the collective plan of the state and its various economic and technical stipulations. The productive labor potential of our armed forces is very great, for they have many able-bodied and disciplined members who, with good education, will be able to contribute importantly to implementing this year's state plan.

Developing the laboring people's collective mastery is very important. It is necessary to ensure that the working masses can truly become masters in production, firmly control all collective production materials, successfully prevent any piece of land from being left uncultivated, participate in the organizational management of production, and truly control the distribution of the products of labor.

During the transitional period of socialism, especially in its initial steps, it is very necessary to promote increased labor productivity through material benefits. This will help develop the strength of the collective and also make full use of all the creativities of each individual. Experience shows that a correct agricultural policy will help ensure a perfect combination among the three interests of the state, the collective and the individual working peasants and remove all obstacles to efforts to stimulate economic development.

In order to make full use of land and manpower, we must change our economic management system by bringing into full play the right to self-control of various production establishments. We must expand the exercise and perfection of all forms of contracting agricultural product manufacturing on the principles of ensuring increased production, consolidating socialist production relations and satisfactorily fulfilling obligatory duties toward the state. We must attach great importance to both the collective economy and the economies of cooperative member families.

With the many correct policies of the party and the state and with the mass revolutionary movements, there are many new factors, new progress and a new momentum on the agricultural production front. By exploiting these potentials, correctly observing objective law, meeting the laboring people's aspirations and correctly determining various managerial institutions and methods, we will have a great chance to overcome difficulties to advance toward more new developments in agriculture.

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AGRICULTURE

HANOI DISCUSSES WINTER-SPRING CROP PRODUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Nov 80 p 1

[Article from HANOI MOI Newspaper: "Hanoi Discusses the Guidelines for Winter-Spring Production, the Strengthening of Cooperatives and Contract Work"]

[Text] The Standing Committee of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee has held a meeting with the secretaries and heads of the agricultural committees of the 12 districts and cities, the directors of the agricultural sector, the water conservancy sector, the public projects sector and so forth to disseminate and discuss the program for the acceleration of 1980-1981 winter-spring production, the strengthening of cooperatives and contract work within agricultural cooperatives.

In the discussion, all of the delegates unanimously agreed with the evaluation of the situation and the norms as well as the measures for the upcoming winter-spring season, namely, planting 124,807 hectares (including 85,300 hectares of grain crops) and producing 117,650 tons of grain in order to help overcome the difficulties with grain and food products in 1980, a year of major shortages due to natural disasters. Depending upon the field situation, the early rice crop will be increased to about 30 percent of the land under cultivation by using such high yield rice varieties as 75-2 (424), VN 10 and VN 20, thereby creating the conditions for rapidly increasing the size of the early 10th month rice crop and cultivating many long-term winter crops of high economic value. In the final months of this year, marked progress has been made in the production of vegetables, but particular importance must be attached to vegetable production during the main and late winter-spring seasons so that we have many vegetables to supply to the city in February, March and April of the coming year.

Many of the delegates stated that the slow development of production in the weak, deficient cooperatives is not entirely the result of the very large scale of their production; however, it is very necessary to study each place in detail in order to establish a suitable scale of production and create the conditions for cooperatives to develop in a comprehensive manner. The delegates also stated that strengthening the production units, primarily by dividing very large production units into smaller ones, and training unit commanders are very necessary, pressing jobs. The above mentioned jobs must be performed in a good and systematic manner so that they have an impact in 1981.

As regards the two forms of contracts (abbreviated as forms 1 and 2), the districts had differing opinions; however, they all agreed that it is necessary to research both forms in a truly objective manner and to fully comply with the opinions expressed in notice number 22 of the Party Secretariat and directive 01 of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Party Committee.

Summarizing the conference, Le Quang Dao, deputy secretary of the Municipal Party Committee, explained a number of additional points:

Concerning the 1980-1981 winter-spring season, it is necessary to establish a suitable allocation of rice varieties and improve the allocation of the four varieties used as seed in order to have ample reserve seed, with attention also given to the various varieties of vegetables and the other crops and species of livestock for this season and subsequent years. As regards fertilizer, livestock manure and green manure, especially duckweed and green leaves, must be produced in abundance; we must also provide a good supply of seed for these crops, organize production forces and adopt policies that provide incentive for the production of these crops. The planting of legumes to provide food for humans and improve the soil must be accelerated during the upcoming winter-spring season.

As regards the size of cooperatives and production units, the delegates unanimously agreed with the thinking of the districts. It is necessary to reorganize a number of cooperatives that are too large; however, this step must be deemed necessary, must be carefully considered by the district and must be approved by the Municipal Party Committee. The separation of one cooperative into two cooperatives must be requested by the masses and only carried out when it has been determined that production might develop better. Training unit cadres and dividing a number of production units that are too large into smaller units are jobs that also must be done, but they must be done in a rapid and systematic manner in order to quickly stabilize and develop production.

As regards contract work, Le Quang Dao offered the following analysis: managing the state-operated and collective economy is very difficult and complex work. It is constantly changing and developing depending upon the level of management and the level of technology during each period of time, within each locality and in the production of each different product. As a result, we must constantly search for the most effective methods of working. We cannot be inflexible. We must firmly adhere to basic principles, but the forms and methods of our work must constantly be improved and developed. We must uphold the present method of contracting, that is, the cooperative contracting with the production unit for a specific product and the production unit contracting with a group of laborers or cooperative members using either form 1 or form 2 contracts. We must vigorously oppose the use of non-specific contracts. Contracting method number 1, under which the cooperative contracts with the production unit for a specific product and the unit contracts with a group of laborers or cooperative members for the performance of a specific job, is the method of contracting that is suited to the level of development of collective production and is the one that has been and is being used by advanced cooperatives. However, it also has many drawbacks and does not closely link the final product to the laborer, consequently, cooperative members are not very concerned with the final product produced by them. It is dependent upon the material-technical base and the level of management. Generally speaking, it is not consistent with the universal level of development and size of cooperatives. As a result, we often see the appearance of "underhanded" methods of contracting and if we continue to exert pressure, contracting method number 1 will pose an obstacle to the development of production. It was against this background that contracting method number 2 emerged--the method of contracting with cooperative members for specific products. Actually, this method is, for the foreseeable future, consistent with the objective situation. However, this is not a simple method either and still has many drawbacks that we must continue to research. Every form of management requires a period of time in order to be perfected and we should not quickly abandon a form of management because it has shortcomings, rather, we must implement and improve it. The method of contracting that is used must answer seven questions: how are contract quotas established? Which jobs are to be performed under contracts? How is cropland to be assigned? How is the product to be managed? What kind of incentive is provided to specialized units? How are material-technical bases used? What insures that products are produced in accordance with the plan? As a result, contract form number 1 must be implemented, improved and developed upon. Contract form number 2 must also be implemented depending upon the requirements of each place. In the use of these two methods, we should avoid placing sole emphasis upon either one. The method that is used must be requested by the masses and evaluated and guided by the party committee echelon. However, we must firmly adhere to our method of working, provide close leadership and guard against deviations. It is necessary to guard against three tendencies: only wanting to use method number 1, only wanting to use method number 2 and, instead of providing close leadership, always being inclined to meet the requests of the masses. It is necessary to engage in democratic discussion with cooperative members and to avoid exerting pressure upon them. On the other hand, it is very necessary that we oppose the use of non-specific contracts in both forms (because, if either of these methods is loosely managed and if leadership is given light attention, non-specific contracting will be the result). It is necessary to train cadres, gain experience and take specific measures regarding policies and organization in order to fully satisfy all three interests (the interests of the state, collective and cooperative members). It is possible to make use of both forms of contracting within the same cooperative, consequently, we should not be inflexible or pressure cooperatives into using but one form. As regards livestock production, places that raise livestock on a regular basis and have experience must continue to use the method of contract quotas with workpoint bonuses and contracting with livestock production families, depending upon the conditions at each place. However, within the collective livestock production sector, we must establish quotas that are truly accurate before we can contract with livestock production households. We must be determined not to assign cropland (15 percent) to families.

Le Quang Dao concluded: notice 22 of the Secretariat is based on the actual situation and the experience at many places. It is necessary to scrupulously implement notice 22 and directive 01 of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Party Committee and gain experience and make improvements while performing our work.

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BRIEFS

QUANG NAM-DANANG RICE--As of 10 December, Quang Nam-Danang Province had been able to plow only about 37,000 hectares and plant only 7,500 hectares of rice out of the planned 50,000 hectares. The provincial agricultural sector has sent cadres to various localities to help grassroots-level organizations work out sowing schedules. [BK230551 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 15 Dec 80]

CUU LONG GRAIN TAX--Cuu Long is one of the two provinces in the Mekong Delta which have completed its 1980 agricultural tax collection. The province is directing various subordinate districts to audit tax records and urge peasants to honestly declare their cultivated areas. [BK230551 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 15 Dec 80]

DONG NAI PRODUCTION COLLECTIVES--There are now 887 production collectives in Dong Nai Province, including 15 progressive and 133 good ones. However, more than 520 of them still rate as weak and poor performers. To promote the steady development of the production collective movement, the province is motivating all sectors and echelons to contribute to strengthening the collectives. The provincial agricultural transformation committee has sent cadres to work together with various villages in evaluating and classifying production collectives and assist the weak ones in surveying their labor force, land and production tools again and in formulating production plans. At the same time, the province has opened several classes to train cadres for various collectives. [Text] [BK230541 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 17 Dec 80]

THANH HOA RICE--Thanh Hoa Province is directing various cooperatives to produce enough rice seedlings for transplanting 110,000 hectares of 5th-month rice. The province has so far sown more than 4,000 tons of rice seeds of all sorts including the "314" and "424" rice varieties. This amount of rice seeds will produce enough seedlings for transplanting 40 percent of the planned acreage. [BK230551 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 17 Dec 80]

NGHIA BINH COOPERATIVE MEETING--Nghia Binh Province recently held a meeting with representatives of the various districts and cities and key cooperatives to discuss measures to strengthen cooperatives and implement the piece-work system in agriculture. In the current winter-spring crop, Nghia Binh has instructed 18 key cooperatives to implement on an experimental basis the piece-work system in the production of rice, subsidiary food crops and industrial plants and in animal husbandry. An emulation movement has been launched throughout the province to promote the strengthening of cooperatives. [BK230541 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 18 Dec 80]

HA BAC COOPERATIVE CONFERENCE--Ha Bac Province recently held a conference of frontrank cooperatives to discuss measures to consolidate basic production units and put a check on the implementation of unauthorized work contracts in agricultural cooperatives. The province recently transformed 14 large-scale cooperatives into 47 cooperatives of a more adequate size and assigned more economic and technical managers to 34 weak cooperatives. [BK230541 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 18 Dec 80]

PHU KHANH RICE PLANTING--As of 15 December, peasants in Phu Khanh Province had planted 17,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, fulfilling 47 percent of the plan. Most of the areas already transplanted had been plowed and harrowed two or three times and had received more than 2 tons of stable manure per hectares. The local cooperatives and production collectives assigned people to regularly visit ricefields so as to promptly detect harmful insects and diseases in the newly transplanted areas. [BK230551 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Dec 80]

THUAN HAI GRAIN COLLECTION--As of 30 November, Thuan Hai Province had delivered 34,000 tons of grain to state granaries, overfulfilling the annual grain collection plan by 1 percent. In the previous years, the amount of grain sold by local peasants to the state under two-way economic contracts and at agreed-upon prices was negligible. This year, however, this amount has reached more than 20,400 tons. After fulfilling the 1980 grain collection plan, the local production collectives and agricultural cooperatives are shifting to harvesting the 10th-month rice and discharging the 1980 10th-month grain obligation. [BK230551 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Dec 80]

VINH PHU DISTRICTS REALIGNMENT--The Council of Ministers recently made a decision to readjust the boundary of Song Thao, Song Lo and Phong Chau Districts of Vinh Phu Province as follows: 1) Divide Song Thao District into two districts and rename them Song Thao and Yen Lap Districts. 2) Divide Song Lo District into two districts and rename them Thanh Hoa and Doan Hung Districts; and combine the remaining four villages of Song Lo District with Phong Chau District of the same province. [Text] [BK010915 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 25 Dec 80]

MINH HAI GRAIN COLLECTION--The paper NHAN DAN recently carried an article dealing with grain collection in Minh Hai Province in 1980. The article says: As a leading major rice producing province in the Mekong River delta region, Minh Hai since 1975 has contributed large quantities of agricultural products and food, such as paddy, pork, fish and shrimps, to the state. In 1980, Minh Hai has delivered as many as 183,616 tons of grain to state granaries, thus overfulfilling the planned norm by 2 percent. [BK071031 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 26 Dec 80] As of 25 December Minh Hai Province had reaped 65,000 ha of 10th-month rice, representing 27 percent of the cultivated acreage. As of the same date the province had also collected 13,000 tons of paddy. [BK071031 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 2 Jan 81]

THUAN HAI GRAIN COLLECTION--During the first 20 days of December Thuan Hai Province delivered 1,700 tons of grain to state granaries. Along with intensively reaping the 10th-month rice, cooperatives in the province are stepping up the collection of grain so as to fulfill the norm set for 27,000 tons ahead of schedule. [BK071031

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Dec 80] Thuan Hai Province has harvested nearly 15,000 ha of 10th-month rice, fulfilling 45 percent of the cultivated area, with a yield of 2.2 to 2.5 tons per ha. Along with reaping the 10th-month rice, the province has also planted other crops on more than 7,600 ha. [BK071031 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 6 Jan 81]

NGHE TINH POTATOES--As of 15 December Nghe Tinh Province had planted 26,295 ha of winter potatoes--an increase of 3,000 ha over last year--and 5,290 ha of spring sweet potatoes. Taking advantage of favorable weather conditions, cooperatives in the province are accelerating soil preparation striving to plant 60,500 ha of winter-spring sweet potatoes, some 10,000 ha more than the area planted with this crop in the previous winter-spring crop season. [BK071031 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 Dec 80]

NORTHERN SOYBEAN PLANTING--Recently in Hai Hung Province, the Ministry of Agriculture met with leading agricultural cadres from 17 provinces and 25 districts in the north to discuss measures to expand the soybean area. In 1980, the entire country planted some 48,000 ha of soybeans, including 23,724 ha planted by the northern provinces. To meet the needs arising from the people's livelihood, in 1981 the entire country will strive to plant 82,000 ha with the northern provinces accounting for 36,000 ha. [BK071031 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 30 Dec 80]

HOANG LIEN SON GRAIN COLLECTION--As of 20 December people of various ethnic minority groups in Hoang Lien Son Province had overfulfilled their 1980 grain collection plan by 1.2 percent. In addition to delivering grain to state granaries, they also sold 200 tons of paddy to the state at agreed-upon prices. [BK071031 Hanoi Domestic Service 1100 GMT 30 Dec 80]

NGHIA BINH WINTER-SPRING RICE--By the end of December Nghia Binh Province had transplanted winter-spring rice on nearly 55 percent of the planned area, producing an increase of some 10,000 ha over the same period last year. Besides transplanting rice, cooperatives in some localities have also planted more than 2,000 ha of sweet potatoes. [BK071031 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 1 Jan 81]

LAM DONG RESETTLEMENT--During the last week of December, some 178 families comprising 803 people and 378 laborers left Hanoi for resettlement in new economic zones in Lam Dong Province. The arrival of these families has brought to 5,400 the total number of the people coming from Hanoi to resettle in Lam Dong Province in 1980. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 2 Jan 81]

QUANG NAM-DANANG WINTER-SPRING RICE--By late December Quang Nam-Danang Province had planted winter-spring rice on 42,000 ha, representing 88 percent of the planned norm, and winter crops on 8,200 ha. The province is also expanding the areas of subsidiary crops, especially sweet potatoes and manioc, in an effort to increase its grain output. [BK071031 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Jan 81]

HAU GIANG WINTER-SPRING RICE--By the end of December Hau Giang Province had transplanted winter-spring rice on more than 27,000 ha, thus basically completing the cultivation of this rice. Production collectives and peasants in the province are intensively caring for the riceplants against drought. [BK071031 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 3 Jan 81]

WATER CONSERVANCY WORK TEAMS--The Ministry of Water Conservancy has sent nine work teams consisting of engineers with good experience in designing and planning work to the Mekong River Delta Province to restudy and decide on water conservancy plans for the 1981-85 period. Despite numerous difficulties, these teams have quickly studied the local situation and coordinated with the local authorities in establishing specific plans for 1981. In the immediate future, they will work in localities having water sources and adequate means to draw water into the ricefields to support the 1980-81 winter-spring crop cultivation. [BK071031 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 7 Jan 81]

PIG BREEDING IN SOUTH--Hanoi VNA 19 Dec--The pig herd in the southern provinces of Vietnam has reached 3,326,000 head, 6.7 percent more than that planned for. The figure includes 503,000 sows. The pig herds in the 3 provinces of Thuan Hai, An Giang and Long An have increased by more than 50 percent. The southern provinces have also built more animal feed factories, breeding pig farms and vaccinated their pig herd against epizootic diseases. Apart from developing pig breeding, the southern provinces have 502,000 buffaloes and 957,000 oxen. The draught cattle herd has also been developed for agricultural cultivation. [Text] [OW200441 Hanoi VNA in English 0441 GMT 19 Dec 80]

LAND RECLAMATION IN SOUTH--Hanoi VNA 20 Dec--The state farms in the Mekong River Delta Province of Long An this year have reclaimed 10,000 hectares of land for rice and [word indistinct] term industrial crop cultivation, a tenfold increase over last year. By combining manual work with mechanized means, the "Lua Vang" rice farm has opened 9,000 hectares of land for main rice cultivation. Two other farms specialized in pineapple and sugarcane planting have restored 300 more hectares to cultivation, bringing the total acreage under these crops to more than 1,000 hectares. The southern most province of Minh Hai, one of the major rice-growing areas in the south has reclaimed 26,000 hectares of which 25,000 hectares have been put under cultivation. [Text] [OW220639 Hanoi VNA in English 0233 GMT 20 Dec 80]

THAI BINH JUTE CROP--Hanoi VNA 22 Dec--A large area has been set aside for jute and rush growing in Thai Binh Province, about 100 kms southeast of Hanoi. The area covering almost 5,000 hectares includes fertile fields in Hung Ha, Vu Thu and Quynh Phu Districts along the Red River. The first jute crop yielded 2.5 tonnes per hectare. Thai Binh produces hundreds of thousands of square meters of jute carpets a year for export. It has just built a jute fibre processing establishment with an annual capacity of 7,000 tonnes. Rush weaving is also a traditional trade in the province. In the past it was practiced only as a sideline occupation by peasant families. Now it has become a large-scale production line involving more than 10,000 people working in 3 sectors: State-run, collective and family. Thai Binh plans to expand the rush-growing area to 2,800 hectares in the next few years, 20 times the area of 2 decades ago. Over recent years Thai Binh has moved millions of cubic metres of earth to build sea dykes and expand polders for growing rush. More than 1,000 hectares newly reclaimed from littoral areas have been turned into rush fields with an annual output of five tonnes of dry rush per hectare. High voltage transmission lines have been installed to supply power for rush-processing enterprises. [OW220639 Hanoi VNA in English 0310 GMT 22 Dec 80]

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS EXPORTS--Hanoi VNA 30 Dec--The northern border province of Lang Son this year has achieved the highest export quota of agricultural and forestry products including more than 2,500 tonnes of aniseed, 700 tonnes of tobacco and 200 tonnes of ginger. The local authorities have applied policies to encourage the growing and harvest of agricultural and forest products. In 1981, Lang Son will extend the areas under tobacco, aniseed, ginger and pineapple. [Text] [OW311153 Hanoi VNA in English 0722 GMT 30 Dec 80]

LAND SURVEY--Hanoi VNA 5 Jan--More than one third of Vietnam's land area is still uncultivated, including almost 3.6 million hectares suitable for agriculture and more than 6.5 million more suitable for forestry. These statistics are published in a report by the Central Survey Commission on the general land survey conducted throughout the country from 1977-1979. Of the total 6,953,880 hectares of agricultural land, about 6 million are under annual crops, including rice (4.6 million), subsidiary starch-bearing plants, vegetables and short-term industrial crops. Rice acreage alone covers more than 639,000 hectares in the Red River Delta and more than 2.2 million hectares in the Mekong River Delta. Forest land currently in use totals more than 13.4 million hectares of natural forests. The area reserved exclusively for capital construction, irrigation projects and reeds covers 4.25 percent of the total land area. [Text] [OW060931 Hanoi VNA in English 0717 GMT 5 Jan 81]

PIG INCREASE--Hanoi VNA 5 Jan--By the end of 1980 the pig herd in Vietnam totalled nearly 9.1 million, including 5 million sows, up by 5 percent over 1979. In South Vietnam alone, the pig herd rose to 3.3 million head against 2.2 million at the time of liberation in 1975. A network of pig-breeding farms has been established down to district level to supply swine for collective farms and peasant families. Many foreign breeds of pig have been acclimatized to the local conditions or crossed with the local breeds. The hybridisation rate of pigs in the country keeps increasing, reaching as high as 40 and even 60 percent in some localities, such as Ha Bac Province and Hanoi suburbs. Artificial insemination has been widely practised at the pig farms as well as private pigstyes. The veterinary institutes and animal drug factories have turned out several drugs which have helped increase a pig weight by from 15 to 20 percent. In addition, the veterinary service has produced many kinds of vaccines for pigs. [Text] [OW060931 Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT 5 Jan 81]

PHU KHANH WINTER-SPRING RICE--As of 25 December Phu Khanh Province had transplanted winter-spring rice on more than 23,500 ha. This figure represents more than 65 percent of the planned norm and shows an increase over the same period last year. Thanks to favorable weather conditions, Tuy Hoa District was able to complete the cultivation of this rice on nearly 16,000 ha in 20 days. [BK071031 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 3 Jan 81]

NORTHERN GRAIN QUOTAS--As of 31 December the northern provinces had achieved 80 percent of the grain obligation for 10th-month rice and 87 percent of the prescribed quota for 1980. Son La, Ha Bac, Nghe Tinh, Ha Son Binh, Hoang Lien Son Provinces and Haiphong City fulfilled or overfulfilled the prescribed quotas. Ha Bac and Nghe Tinh Provinces also fulfilled the norm for selling grain to the state at agreed-upon price, while 78 districts and 1,800 agricultural cooperatives from various provinces fulfilled their grain obligations. [BK071031 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 4 Jan 81]

CSO: 4209

COOPERATIVE REFINES ALUMINUM FROM DOMESTIC RAW MATERIALS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Nov 80 p 1

/Article by Quang Dau: "Aluminum Refined from Domestic Raw Materials"/

/Text/ Aluminum is an important material in industry. At present, practically all of the aluminum used in the factories and enterprises of our country is imported. After liberation day, Joint Geological Projects Group Number 6 (the Geological Projects General Department) discovered a large deposit of bauxite in the South, one that will permit us to build large-scale aluminum refining plants in the future. However, the pressing, immediate requirement is to use some bauxite ore to support the national economy. The Tan Binh Chemical Plant (CO-PHA-TA) in Ho Chi Minh City has been using Lam Dong bauxite to produce aluminum hydroxide, primarily for supply to the various water works; the plant has a capacity of 3,500 tons per year.

Recently, under the guidance of the city party committee and the city people's committee and after 91 days of diligent research, Nguyen Nhu Truyen and the collective of the Phuoc Thanh Cooperative in Ho Chi Minh City achieved success in refining aluminum from aluminum hydroxide of CO-PHA-TA using a hand-operated furnace they constructed.

The furnace operates on the principle of the electric arc furnaces commonly used throughout the world. The positive pole is a block of graphite measuring 15 centimeters in diameter which is raised and lowered by means of a screw and nut assembly. The exterior of the smelting crucible is constructed of brick, the bottom is lined with a layer of graphite and the interior measures 30 x 30 centimeters. In the electric arc process, a flow of 10 volts is maintained at a maximum intensity of 1,800 amperes; the intensity of the flow of electricity during the electric arc process is from 1.7 to 2 amperes per square centimeter.

During the past 3 months, the Phuoc Thanh Cooperative has experimented with many different procedures; in the 12 batches it has produced, it used about 150 kilograms of raw materials and produced 70 kilograms of refined aluminum. Analyses of samples by the labor Safety Institute of the General Federation of Trade Unions and the testing laboratory of Joint Geological Projects Group Number 6 showed: the amount of aluminum in a recent batch was 88.2 percent. This percentage approaches that of the aluminum hydroxide imported from Japan. According to initial calculations, the energy consumed in the production of 1 kilogram of aluminum is 30 kilowatts/hours; the experimental production cost is 19.9 dong per kilogram of aluminum. Of course, this production cost will be significantly reduced once large-scale production has been started.

Soon, with an investment of electricity from the industrial power network of the state, the Phuoc Thanh Cooperative will open a production shop producing from 200 to 1,000 kilograms of refined aluminum per day.

The initial success of Phuoc Thanh opens the prospect of using domestic supplies and raw materials to refine aluminum in an economically profitable manner.

7809
CSO: 4209

CHEMICAL PLANTS BOOST PRODUCTION

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Nov 80 p 1

[Article by Nguyen Huu Loc: "The Plants Within the Chemicals Sector Overcome Their Difficulties and Accelerate Production"]

[Text] Since the start of the year, despite encountering difficulties with supplies, raw materials, equipment, electric power and means of transportation, many of the plants within the chemicals sector have been endeavoring to overcome their difficulties and accelerate production.

The Lam Thao Superphosphate Plant, as a result of organizing its production in a manner consistent with the difficulties being encountered with coal and electric power, has been able to maintain production and recently produced more than 107,000 tons of superphosphate, a two-fold increase compared to the same period of time last year. The plant has also made full use of local discarded materials and produced nearly 330 tons of insecticide for use in fields. In order to further increase the output of fertilizer, the plant has accelerated its production while building additional capacity in order to increase its present output 1.5 times by 1983.

Since the start of the year, the Van Dien Phosphate Fertilizer Plant, the Ninh Binh Phosphate fertilizer Plant, the Hai Hung, Ninh Binh, Binh Tri Thien and Da Nang Apatite Grinding Plants, the Southern Fertilizer Corporation and so forth have produced tens of thousands of tons of products including NPK fertilizer, organic fertilizer, ground limestone, ground dolomite and baked lime to support agricultural production and the improvement of fields in Ha Son Binh, Hai Hung, Ha Nam Ninh and Quang Nam-Da Nang Provinces and the Mekong River Delta, which greatly appreciate receiving these products.

In order to overcome the difficulties with raw materials and supplies, especially imported supplies that have not arrived on time, the Southern Insecticide Corporation, the Viet Tri Chemical Plant and the Vinh Thinh Chemical Plant have made many efforts to procure raw materials and supplies to maintain production. The Southern Insecticide Corporation has successfully researched and produced many new types of insecticide of scientific value: ba-sa [Vietnamese phonetics] insecticide for rice stem borers and ba-xin 78 [Vietnamese phonetics] insecticide for large pests of vegetables; it has also used DDVP to produce various types of household pesticides to kill rats and a worm medicine for livestock called TGS.

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CSO: 4209

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

BRIEFS

ELECTRIC PUMPING STATION--Hanoi, 1 Jan (VNA)--Another electric pumping station, the second biggest in Ho Chi Minh City, has been built at Ba Gia in the suburban district of Cu Chi. The station's 30 mechanical pumps have an aggregate capacity of 3,000 cubic meters per hour. They will water 2,000 hectares of the Pham Van Coi state farm. The station is already supplying water to 500 hectares of subsidiary food crops in the current winter-spring crop. [Text] [OW031241 Hanoi VNA in English 0721 GMT 1 Jan 81]

NONFERROUS METAL PRODUCTION--Over the past 11 months, the southern nonferrous metals sector has produced nearly 26 million meters of electric wires and 120 tons of other products. The sector has expeditiously received supplies turned over by the state while actively exploiting raw materials lying stagnant in warehouses and buying from its customers in various localities more than 600 tons of copper and more than 10 tons of nonconductive varnishes so as to firmly maintain production. [BK230541 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Dec 80]

SOVIET-AIDED REPAIR WORKSHOP--The construction of a farm machinery repair workshop was completed recently in Duc Linh District, Thuan Hai Province. This is a project built with Soviet assistance to better serve the repair and maintenance of farm machinery and equipment on a district scale. The workshop is capable of repairing various types of existing farm machines and improving work tools for use in land reclamation, irrigation and intensive cultivation. [BK071011 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Dec 80]

NEW TOWBOAT--The Bach Dang shipyard in Haiphong has recently launched an 800-horse power towboat capable of pushing a 2,000-tonnage barge along the coastline at a speed of 7 nautical miles per hour. This is the largest towboat ever built for the General Maritime Department to transport cargo on the Haiphong-Ho Chi Minh City route. The shipyard has also assembled and turned over a 500-cubic meter/hour dredger designed and built by the Soviet Union to the corporation responsible for the construction of the Song Da hydroelectric project. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 5 Jan 81]

COAL PRODUCTION--In 1980, the Deo Nai coal mine of the Hon Gai Coal Corporation in Quang Ninh Province actively implemented all of its plans in line with its production capabilities and conditions while concentrating on exploiting all available sources of coal and improving the coal sorting system. As a result, the coal mine was able to increase its coal output to 120,000 tons. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 7 Jan 81]

CSO: 4209

LIGHT INDUSTRY

SHORTAGE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS SLOWS PROCESSING

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Processing Industry and the Raw Material Base"]

[Text] Due to the shortage of agricultural raw materials, many grain, food product and consumer goods processing enterprises have had to reduce their level of production or cease operations. Equipment and machinery capacity is not being fully utilized. Plants do not have adequate raw materials because, when they were constructed, they were not coordinated with the installations producing raw materials. At a time when agricultural products are not in abundant supply and the sources of raw materials for the processing industry are not centralized, a significant quantity of these raw materials are still being circulated on the unorganized market. Purchasing activities still involve many different centers. A number of local state-operated installations and collective installations are engaged in disputes with central state-operated enterprises over the sources of goods. Small merchants are engaging in speculation and competing for raw materials by raising prices, thereby disrupting both the market and prices.

Organizing the supply of agricultural raw materials well is a decisive element in the utilization of the existing production capacity of industry. The Tran Phu Agro-Industrial Federated Tea Enterprise has taken the initiative and closely linked the tea growing area of state farms to the processing plant, thereby stabilizing production and raising output. The Vinh Phu Exported Canned Fruit Processing Plant has achieved stable production as a result of planning the planting of more than 4,000 hectares of pineapples in the three districts of Tam Dao, Lap Thach and Tam Thanh. The Thai Binh Jute Fiber Plant was constructed in such a way that it is closely linked to the 4,400 hectare jute growing area within the locality and was able to immediately go into operation. The Southern Tobacco Federated Enterprise, which has implemented a flexible mode of purchasing and flexible prices this year, now controls twice as many raw materials as it once did. Many other industrial installations have developed better sources of agricultural products through economic contracts and purchases outside the plan at negotiated prices.

The experience of the enterprises that have taken the initiative and resolved the raw material problem is that they have, on the one hand, organized purchasing activities in order to control the sources of agricultural products and, on the other hand, have constructed stable raw material production areas. The new decision by the Council of Ministers concerning the policy on stabilizing the obligation of agricultural cooperatives, production collectives and farm households to sell agricultural products to the state gives the industrial enterprises or the agro-industrial federated enterprises the authority to directly purchase agricultural products in centralized, specialized farming areas for use as raw materials in processing. Purchases are made through two-way economic contracts and at directed prices. The trading of commodities insures the centralization of sources of raw materials for state-operated enterprises and will gradually eliminate the activities of private buyers and sellers from the rural market.

The installations of the processing industry must be closely linked to raw material production areas and sources. The construction of new capacity and the expansion of existing installations must be coordinated with the construction of raw material production areas within a well coordinated investment plan which insures that processing plants can go into stable operation as soon as they are constructed. As regards enterprises now in operation, investments must be investments in depth, which consist of investments in equipment for crop production, harvesting, transportation, storage and pre-processing. Depending upon the specific situation, effective modes should be employed which closely link raw material production areas to processing plants, such as closely coordinating raw material production installations with processing installations managed by the state in agro-industrial federated enterprises or through economic contract relations between processing plants and state-farms, agricultural cooperatives and production collectives in accordance with the production planning and plans and the division of purchasing areas of the districts and province.

In conjunction with building raw material production areas, the enterprises and supply organizations have the responsibility of creating favorable conditions for economic contracts to be implemented and providing incentive for installations and localities to expand their production and sell raw materials to the state.

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BRIEFS

SWEDISH AID PAPER MILL--Hanoi VNA 22 Dec--The Vinh Phu Paper Plant built and equipped by Sweden has turned out its first rolls of paper. This modern paper complex which will have a capacity out of 55,000 thousand tonnes per year is being built in the province of Vinh Phu, some 100 kms northwest of Hanoi. The first phase of construction was completed at the end of November 1980. Vu Duc Yen, director of the mill said that the completion of the first phase of construction and of machine installation is a vivid expression of Sweden's cooperation and assistance. At present Vietnamese and Swedish specialists and workers have put into operation the first paper machine with an output of 27,000 tons per year. Part of the 16,000 kw power station, a system of water treatment plants, an engineering workshop and a 12 kilometer railway are already functioning. Next year, the mill will supply the home market with 10,000 tonnes of writing, printing and wrapping paper. [OW220639 Hanoi VNA in English 0315 GMT 22 Dec 80]

FARM MACHINERY REPAIR SHOP--Hanoi VNA 31 Dec--Ho Chi Minh City's first farm machine repair was recently inaugurated in the suburban district of Thu Duc. Built with aid from the commercial service of the Foreign Trade Ministry of the Soviet Union, the workshop is composed of two production and reconditioning of tractor spare parts. The workshop is capable of maintaining hundreds of tractors and of undertaking major repair work on at least 30 others per year. [Text] [OW311153 Hanoi VNA in English 0301 GMT 31 Dec 80]

CSO: 4220

CONTROLS TIGHTENED IN TRANSPORTATION UNIT

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Nov 80 p 1

[Article by Hoang Tien: "Transport Group 11(the Truong Son Military Corps) Strictly Maintains Specific Regulations on Transportation and Promptly Praises Good Persons and Good Work"]

[Text] Transport Group 11 (the Truong Son Military Corps) has taken many specific measures to build its unit on the basis of regular force procedures and combat negative phenomena within the unit.

The group has adopted specific regulations for each route, established fuel consumption ceilings for each vehicle and established specific rest stops for the drivers on long-distance routes. The group has also established detailed regulations concerning orderly duty at garages and maintenance facilities; it maintains strict procedures when vehicles depart, namely, a cadre assigns the driver a specific task and informs him of the pertinent regulations; when a vehicle is about to pass through the gate, a cadre on duty inspects it and immediately detains it if it is hauling something not recorded on the manifest; when the vehicles returns, the driver must immediately report on the results of his trip. The group takes decisive action regarding incidents that occur on the road, promptly praising "good persons and good work." One battalion or company cadre is in charge of every five trucks or more that are taking the same route or carrying important cargo.

Each day, the garage duty section closely observes the persons and vehicles that enter and leave the garage and directs drivers to the stipulated place to park their vehicles. Drivers who want to repair their trucks must receive permission from the duty section; there is a separate repair section for vehicles, which has served to prevent mistakes and the loss of spare parts.

The group's force of youths, which has been trained well, displays good revolutionary qualities, displays the spirit of bravely protecting socialist property that was displayed by Dinh Trong Lich and Le The Bui, has heightened its spirit of collective ownership and has cultivated the virtues of the socialist driver.

They have also organized "the construction of a 1,800 square meter garage after work hours"; all drivers within the unit have been trained in the technology of gasoline powered trucks and diesel trucks in order to achieve "technical uniformity."

As a result, drivers can undertake technical work when on jobs by themselves and can replace one another when necessary.

The group has kept its vehicles in regular operation; has reduced disciplinary violations and the display of a liberal, undisciplined style to the lowest possible level; has reduced the damage to and loss of cargo due to a lack of a spirit of responsibility; and has completed its routine and emergency transportation plans well. As of October, it had transported 551,818 tons/kilometer to the correct destinations, on schedule and with no loss of cargo or its quality.

7809
CSO: 4209

HANOI PORT TIGHTENS MANAGEMENT

Hanoi DOC LAP in Vietnamese 15 Oct 80 p 6

/VNA News Release: "The Struggle Against Negative Phenomena in the Hanoi Port"/

/Text/ The Hanoi port is a large river port which, in addition to the hundreds of thousands of dong worth of means and equipment it has, regularly has many commodities and supplies in its warehouses and storage yards needed for production and everyday life, such as coal, sand, gravel, cement, fertilizer, metals, chemicals, grain, food products and so forth.

Each day, thousands of tons of means of river transportation enter the port to deliver their cargo and leave and, along its shore, 600 to 700 trucks and rudimentary vehicles enter and leave the port. At night, thousands of persons live in the port complex. For these reasons, the port was very disorganized in recent years: production areas were mixed among living areas, cargo handling areas were mixed among construction areas and large numbers of persons entered and left the port without being managed. Many decadent elements inundated the warehouses and storage yards to take coal and steal goods belonging to the state. Although the management of the port was revamped each year, there were still many loopholes, internal regulations and management regulations were not specific and responsibilities were not clearly defined, consequently, for a long period of time there was waste and the loss of much cargo belonging to the state.

Since the start of this year, in keeping with directive 81 of the Party Secretariat and joint Ministry of Communications and Transportation-Ministry of Interior resolution, the Hanoi port has formulated a plan and taken comprehensive measures to prevent and eventually eliminate negative phenomena. The port has concentrated on combating and preventing major thefts and putting an end to bribery and theft in cargo handling, transportation and the shipping and receiving of goods. The port has been closely managing movement to and from wharves and gangplanks, thus preventing persons from stealing coal and goods belonging to the state. Strengthening the party organization and making each party chapter a strong, solid party chapter have become the way of thinking and are the best ways to overcome each of the negative phenomena that occurs on a daily basis within the port. The port party organization has also been determined to expel from the party persons who have become deviant.

Having formulated a plan for combating negative phenomena, the Hanoi port had all key cadres of the party, government, Trade Union and Youth Union carefully study and discuss the plan and then expanded this effort to workers. The port has classified each echelon and attached importance to classifying the workers that handle incoming cargo and cargo that has been dropped in order to adopt a plan for educating them. The port has conducted an investigation of the various areas of management, especially the management of shipping and receiving and the management of supplies, and looked for loopholes in order to close them and re-establish efficient operating procedures.

The Hanoi port has also closely coordinated with the public security agency in order to transfer persons who have made mistakes in security work and has assigned 13 newly trained public security troops to security work; it has strengthened the inspection stations at the two entrances to the port. As a result, the port has gradually restored order. The port has reorganized the stevedore force, intensified inspections by section chiefs and deployed the force of workers within warehouses and on barges in a rotating manner instead of on a permanent basis as it once did. Upholding the right of collective ownership of the masses, the port has prosecuted a number of workers who were caught violating socialist property, such as Le Quang Chanh, Nguyen Xuan Vinh, Do Cong Trien, Dinh Son Hai and so forth. Pilfering and extortion by the members of boat crews have disappeared. Many manual workers, such as Vu Van Mau, Nguyen Van Ly and Tran Thanh Hiep, have denounced thieves and persons who have offered bribes.

Together with taking disciplinary action against criminals and rapidly acting upon the complaints filed by cadres and manual workers, the Hanoi port has attached particular importance to shipping and receiving and the storage of cargo; it has republished shipping and receiving regulations and made it mandatory upon shipping and receiving personnel to comply with the stipulations within internal regulations; it regularly holds meetings with the owners of cargo, inspects the circulation of documentation when cargo is being shipped and received and so forth.

The struggle against negative phenomena in the Hanoi port has begun to achieve good results. The number of thefts of coal and cargo belonging to the state has definitely declined; bribery is gradually decreasing. The campaign against negative phenomena has helped to raise the productivity of cargo handling in the port. In the imported cargo area, there are many broken and torn cement bags, however, the stevedore units have still managed to handle from 120 to 130 tons per shift, 10 to 20 tons per shift more than their quota; they have exceeded their quota on the handling of flour by 50 to 60 tons per shift. The various units have rescheduled their work time and coordinated between shift rest periods with the electric power generating section, thereby insuring the implementation of their plan and increasing their production time by 1 hour per day.

In particular, when they have encountered difficulties due to circumstances beyond their control, port cadres hold discussions with the related parties and look for ways to overcome these difficulties in order to rapidly move ships from the port. Since the start of the year, ships have been moved from the port 15 to 20 hours faster.

Since the start of the year, in addition to handling 370,000 tons of cargo consisting of coal, rice, cement and food products, the cadres and manual workers of the port have also excavated 30,000 tons of sand to meet construction needs. To develop upon its initial success, the Hanoi port has adopted a plan for continuing to combat negative phenomena and accelerate production in order to complete the 1980 plan well.

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HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

BRIEFS

CIVILIAN PROSELYTIZING--The paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN on 6 January carries an article dealing with civilian proselyting work performed by the 7th platoon of group N-32 in Kampuchea. The article hails the success made by the platoon in establishing a good relationship with the people in a village in Cheung Prey District, Kompong Cham Province, by helping them repair and keep their houses clean; giving part of its troops' daily rice ration to the poor; providing their children with education and medical care; and assisting the village administration in organizing and developing their hamlets. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1045 GMT 6 Jan 81]

CSO: 4209

HANOI'S REVIEW OF EVENTS FOR 16 AUG-15 SEP 80

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English No 10, 1980 p 32

[Text]

August

16. A meeting to mark the 35th founding anniversary of the People's Public Security Force of Vietnam and the conferment of the Gold Star Order on it is held in Hanoi.

– Signing in Bucharest of the minutes of the 6th session of the Joint Vietnamese – Romanian Governmental Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Co-operation.

17. Prime Minister Pham Van Dong receives Lao Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Phoun Sipaseuth.

18. Signing in Phnom Penh of an agreement on Vietnam's non-refundable economic aid to Kampuchea for 1980.

20. Kampuchean News Agency *(SPK)*: The Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council has just formed a Constitution Drafting Committee headed by President Heng Samrin and Vice- President Penn Sovan.

21. The spokesman of the SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs issues a statement on the Chinese authorities' threats in an interview granted to the Japanese News Agency *Kyodo* on 20 August 1980 in Beijing : "China reserves itself the right to attack Vietnam again."

22. The spokesman of the SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs issues a statement protesting against the US impudent decision to annex the Panama Canal to US territory.

– *VNA*: Representatives of the UN Disaster Relief Organization (UNDRO) arrive in Vietnam to assess the damage caused by typhoon number 4 (JOE).

23. The Political Bureau of the Swedish Workers' Communist Party calls on all its organizations to help Vietnam overcome the damage caused by the recent typhoon and flood.

– Prime Minister Pham Van Dong receives the delegation of the All-India Peace and Solidarity Organization (AIPSO) led by its President Chandrajit Yadav.

– Signing in Managua of an agreement on co-operation and exchange of information, photographs and professional and technical experiences between the Vietnam News Agency and the Nicaraguan News Agency.

26. The SRV decides to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level with Jordan.

– The SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs publishes a memorandum on the tense situation in Southeast Asia and states that the appropriate way to ease it is through peaceful negotiations.

– The spokesman of the Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs issues a statement fully supporting the just stand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan as expressed in its statement of 19 August which condemned all criminal actions of the US imperialists, the Chinese expansionists and other reactionary forces against the Afghan people and firmly demanding them to stop these criminal actions immediately.

28. Hun Sen, Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, states that Kampuchea completely supports the correct stand of the 26 August 1980 Memorandum of the SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

– Prime Minister Pham Van Dong receives the Cuban Government trade delegation led by Minister of Foreign Trade Ricardo Cabrisas which had come for talks on the signing of a trade agreement and an agreement on goods exchange for 1981–1985 between the two countries.

– On the 35th National Day of Vietnam, the *Su That* (Truth) Publishing House published Truong-Chinh's works: "President Ho Chi Minh, his great cause and eternal example."

29. A delegation of the Kampuchean Propaganda and Training Commission of the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea led by its President Boun Thong arrives for a visit to Vietnam.

31. The hydraulic engineering factory No. 276 of Ho Chi Minh City helped the People's Republic of Kampuchea build seven irrigation projects in the provinces of Battambang, Kompong Speu, Takeo and Pursat.

September

1. A grand meeting to mark the 35th anniversary of the August Revolution and Vietnam's National Day (2 September) is held in Hanoi. Prime Minister Pham Van Dong delivers an important speech.

– The spokesman of the Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs issues a statement demanding the US to dismantle its military bases and withdraw its armed forces out of the Arabian Sea, the Horn of Africa and the Indian Ocean.

3. A meeting of the countries providing aid within the programme of humanitarian aid for the Kampuchean people held in New York highly praises the effective aid of Vietnam, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

4. The SRV decides to confer the title of Labour Hero of Vietnam and the Ho Chi Minh Order, First Class on Soviet Air Force Lieutenant-General V.A. Shatalov, Deputy Commander of the Soviet Air Force, in charge of cosmonaut training; the Ho Chi Minh Order, Second Class on Bui Thanh Liem, major, member of the Soviet-Vietnam stand-in flight team.

5 Nearly 15 million nursery and general education school pupils throughout the country begin the 1980-1981 school year.

– *Nhan Dan*: The SRV Government decides to set up an organization committee for the celebration of the 1,300th founding anniversary of the Bulgarian State.

6. Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach leaves Hanoi for an official friendship visit to the USSR and other countries.

8. Acting-President Nguyen Huu Tho receives Lao Industry and Trade delegation led by Acting-Minister Vanthong Lisomphou.

9. A delegation of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine led by Abu Ali Moustafa, Political Bureau member and Deputy General Secretary, arrives in Vietnam on a friendship visit.

10. Signing in Hanoi of an agreement on increasing the transit of Lao imports and exports through Vietnam.

11. *VNA* : The Hungarian Red Cross Society decides to give the Vietnamese victims in storm - and flood-stricken areas relief goods of food, clothes and medicines worth 1.5 million forints.

12. *VNA* : The publishing house of the Communist Party of India has just published President Ho Chi Minh's "Prison Diary".

– The Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs sends a note to the Chinese Foreign Ministry suggesting a 3rd round of Vietnam-China talks.

13. The spokesman of the Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs issues a statement rejecting Thai Premier Prem Tinsulanond's slanders against Vietnam on 10 September 1980.

15. Signing in New Dehli of a protocol on the Indian Government's grant of an interest-free food loan to Vietnam.

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END

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ARMY GROUP MAINTAINS CLOSE TIES WITH POPULACE

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Nov 80 p 1

[Article by Phan Thai: "The Song Cau Group of the Pac Bo Military Corps Actively Helps the People in Production and Everyday Life"]

[Text] In the performance of their task on the frontline of the fatherland, the cadres and soldiers of the Song Cau Group (the Pac Bo Military Corps) have achieved the objective of "the army and the people sharing the same will," have mobilized the people well and have received the wholehearted love and assistance of the people.

The group maintains close ties with the local party organization and government and the various agencies located in the area in which its troops are stationed, coordinates the performance of its combat and combat readiness tasks with educating negative elements within the locality and has mobilized the people to be vigilant in the face of the schemes and tricks of the enemy. The group has sent many cadres to help the locality train the militia and self-defense forces and improve the technical and tactical proficiency of the local armed forces. The units working on the frontlines have closely coordinated with the militia, conduct regular patrols along the border and through the various villages and have constructed fences and erected obstacles along strategically important roads.

As a result of being thoroughly educated, all of the cadres and soldiers of the Song Cau Group scrupulously adhere to the 12-point code of discipline concerning relations between the army and the people. Although it is busy with very many jobs, the group has still managed to spend much time helping the people to rebuild their homes, build water conservancy ditches and canals, build potable water reservoirs and perform sanitation work in the villages; it spent more than 5,000 mandays helping the people harvest their rice and plant their 10th month crop. During the first 6 months of 1980, in the face of the difficulties being encountered by the people with grain, the units of the group voluntarily reduced their eating standard and supplied the local people with 5,400 kilograms of grain. These units have also conducted many supplementary education classes for the people and organized 36 talks on contemporary affairs in order to propagandize and mobilize the people to implement the policies of the party and state, talks that were attended by 2,870 persons. One hundred percent of the group's Youth Union chapters and joint chapters have established brotherhoods with the local Youth Union chapters and begun to build a number of projects of significance, such as playgrounds, schools, clubs, youth bookcases, youth afforestation hills and so forth.

In particular, the 10th Company, the unit tasked with security work at M. Pass, having noticed several large forest fires in the area in which its troops were stationed, promptly mobilized the unit to fight the fire, saving hundreds of hectares of pine forests and winning the warm praise of the local government and people.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

LANG SON WORKS WITH PEOPLE TO DEFEND BORDER

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Nov 80 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Lang Son Province: the Border District of Van Lang Successfully Carries Out the 'Army and the People Share the Same Will' Campaign"]

[Text] Vang Lang is one of the mountain districts of Lang Son that is successfully carrying out the "army and the people share the same will" campaign, thereby intensifying production, stabilizing the life of the ethnic minorities, maintaining combat readiness and protecting the border.

The unified military command of the district has guided the various military units and villages in broadening the brotherhood between the army and the people so that they can coordinate with and help one another maintain combat readiness and win victory in a fight against the Chinese agrressor army. Each month, the army-civilian brotherhood committees hold a meeting to resolve specific problems arising in the relationship between the army and civilians. The people of the various ethnic minorities, together with their armed units, have reinforced their trenches, built combat positions and exchanged combat plans with the villages and combat clusters within their area. Practically all villages have established and strengthened Associations of Soldiers' Mothers to help sew and mend uniforms and visit and encourage troops.

The armed units stationed in the locality have agreed to sponsor militia and self-defense units. Having been helped by the armed units with training, the militia and self-defense units of the entire district have completed their military training program for all of 1980 and completed it in a manner reflecting high quality.

As a result of being trained, the militia and self-defense forces have closely coordinated with the armed forces in patrols and guard duty and have arrested dozens of spies as soon as they entered the locality.

The units have also sent cadres and soldiers to the various villages to help build cooperatives, reorganize production, plant and harvest crops on schedule and organize guard duty to protect the people in production.

As a result of carrying out the campaign well, the unity between the army and the people has been strengthened, political security and the safety of society in the border area have been firmly maintained and the people of the various ethnic minorities are confidently and enthusiastically accelerating production and are vigilant in the face of every psychological warfare argument of the enemy.

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EDITORIAL REVIEWS COMBAT READINESS REQUIREMENTS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Nov 80 p 1

/Editorial: "The Order and Discipline of Combat Readiness"/

/Text/ Constantly raising the level of combat readiness and maintaining a high state of combat readiness is a requirement in the nature of a principle of the armed forces in every period, when the country is at war as well as in peace time. This requirement must be fully met in all of the ideological and organizational work of units to insure that our troops, be they on the frontlines or in the rear area, can, regardless of what task they are performing, be it training, productive labor or economic construction, take the initiative and promptly retaliate against and win victory over every aggressive attack by the enemy as soon as that attack is launched.

In order to achieve a high level of combat readiness, it is necessary to perform very good ideological and organizational work and provide very good combat training as well as fully implement the various regulations on combat readiness. Importance must regularly be attached to educational work so that every cadre and soldier has a deep understanding of the revolutionary situation and task and the combat task of the unit, is clearly aware of the insidious schemes and cunning actions of the enemy, struggles against complacency and laxity and builds his determination to fight and a high spirit of revolutionary vigilance.

Educational work must be closely linked to inspecting the level of combat readiness of the unit, to making every effort to develop upon strengths and overcome weaknesses, learning practical lessons and constantly raising the level of combat readiness.

Together with improving the quality of training and becoming familiar with combat plans through training, it is of utmost importance to implement the various combat readiness regulations well. Depending upon the specific task and requirements of each echelon, line, branch and service, units must tightly organize and strictly maintain the orderly duty, duty watch and combat alert systems, always know their troop strength and weapon inventory and prepare both command and support activities well. The commanders and the staffs on the various echelons must conduct both scheduled and unscheduled inspections and use maneuvers and practice alerts to put combat readiness on a regular basis and achieve good coordination throughout the entire organization, from the highest commander of the unit to the combat soldiers and the combat support forces.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

THANH HOA BORDER FORCES REVIEW EMULATION MOVEMENT

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Nov 80 p 1

[Article by Nguyen Khac Thuan: "The Thanh Hoa Border Defense Forces Review the 'Follow the Example of Dinh Trong Lich, Study Le The Bui' Movement"]

[Text] The Thanh Hoa Provincial Border defense forces recently conducted a review of the "follow the example of Dinh Trong Lich, study Le The Bui and build border defenses that are strong in every respect" movement.

In this intense emulation movement, every agency, unit, cadre and soldier has had specific norms regarding each weakness, has developed upon their strengths and has successfully achieved the objectives of the campaign while building a strong border security defense line. The units recorded many achievements and completed the eight training lessons in border security work, tactics, military arts, supplementary training for platoon leaders, foreign languages and so forth for more than 500 cadres, all of whom recorded good and above average grades (69-73 percent recorded above average grades). The border defense units in the mountains stood shoulder to shoulder with the local people and cooperated with friendly units to formulate combat plans for protecting the border. In inspections by the upper echelon, border defense posts 37, 39, 41 and 43 were found to have met the standards for being a combat ready unit. During the recent typhoons, the cadres and soldiers of units 80, 72, 74 and 78 saved hundreds of homes, rescued 136 injured civilians and cadres, transported hundreds of tons of property belonging to the state and the people to safe locations, maintained security during the typhoons and won the praise of the local government and people.

In the movement to thwart and repulse negative, backward phenomena, all movements have actively participated, achieved marked results, served as a firm foundation for the masses to expose decadent elements and arrested them. When, in the performance of their tasks, they have encountered decadent elements who have attempted to bribe them in every way possible, hundreds of soldiers have maintained their fine qualities; for example Dinh Trong Lich and Le The Bui confiscated for the state many precious metals and many scarce goods worth hundreds of thousands of dong. Every station has established many "Dinh Trong Lich guard towers and sections" and conducts "Le The Bui patrols."

On the basis of the tasks and requirements of border defense work in the new period, the border defense stations have stood shoulder to shoulder with the militia and self-defense forces and with friendly units, serving as the staff of the local party committee and government in the construction of border defenses and the building of a strong people's war battle position. Border patrols and guard duty are increasingly being put on a regular basis. Together with the combat alert militia and self-defense forces, the border defense stations have conducted many scheduled and unscheduled patrols during which they have arrested many persons for border violations and reclaimed tens of thousands of dong for the state. All stations have established additional mass security installations, many of which are leading banners in the maintenance of local security. The mountain border defense posts have mobilized the people of the various ethnic minorities to save and send to the lowlands more than 300 tons of grain to help the flood-stricken localities. Every unit in the province has completed from one to four projects in the "army and the people share the same will" campaign. Some 56 outstanding Youth Union members have been accepted into the party, 45 Youth Union members have been introduced to party chapters and recognized as candidates for acceptance into the party and everyone is enthusiastically beginning the new emulation campaign to follow the examples set by the heroes Dinh Trong Lich and Le The Bui and record many new achievements in commemoration of 22 December.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

TAY NINH FORCES MAINTAIN BORDER SECURITY

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Nov 80 p 1

[Article by Ngo Manh Sieu: "Tay Ninh Armed Forces Promote Maintenance of Order and Security"]

[Text] While carrying out military training and specialized study, the regular, militia, and self-defense units of Tay Ninh cooperated closely with people's public security forces to do a good job of maintaining political security and social order.

In its assigned sphere of operations, each unit has plans for coordinating with the other units, continually patrol and stand guard, and positively pursure and mop up the reactionaries. The units have made many all-out efforts to contribute to organizing and encouraging the masses to participate in maintaining order and security. With the broad participation of the people, the mass associations and armed forces and discovered and punished reactionaries who appeared to engage in sabotage operations, captured tens of reactionaries engaging in counterrevolutionary activities, and captured six weapons, two grenades, and a number of documents, while stopping a number of armed robberies, capturing 36 people, and confiscating a number of weapons, grenades, and daggers. The units defending the border uncovered and stopped a number of instances of blackmarketing, captured a number of people who had infiltrated from another country to engage in intelligence activities, prevented a number of bad people from fleeing abroad by sea, maintained security along the border and, along with the country bordering ours, created a border area of peace and friendship. The Tay Ninh armed forces also uncovered six instances of the theft of socialist property and positively participated in eliminating the evils of collusion and illegal livelihood, and the other negative phenomena in society.

Developing the accomplishments they have achieved during the recent period, the Tay Ninh armed forces are clutching their weapons night and day, are always sharpening their vigilance, and are prepared to punish the reactionaries and the bad elements which refuse to reform and to, along with the mass associations and people in the province oppose the negative manifestations and acts in the units and in society.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BEN TRE YOUTHS ENTHUSIASTICALLY ENLIST

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Nov 80 p 1

[Article by Nguyen Khac Xue: "Tens of Thousands of Ben Tre Youths Enthusiastically Set Out to Defend the Homeland"]

[Text] The provincial military organ and Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union of Ben Tre are concentrating their leadership on the "Ben Tre youths enthusiastically set out to defend the homeland"movement in order to victoriouslly fulfill the 1980 troop recruitment norm.

In comparison to previous years, this year troop recruitment in Ben Tre has undergone many transformations, which have assured high quality and that troops are delivered rapidly and efficiently.

When carrying out the second-cycle troop recruitment task, the Communist Youth Union of Ben Tre has taken the initiative in accepting norms from the provincial party committee and the Military Draft Council, in order to recommend plans and measures for educating and encouraging youths to set a good example by registering and enthusiastically fulfilling their glowious desting of defending the homeland. The "Ben Tre youths enthusiastically set out to defend the homeland" movement has developed widely and seethingly everywhere. The districts of Thanh Phu, Mo Cay, and Cho Lach have also organized evening discussion periods on the topic "what can youths do to make the greatest possible contribution to the enterprise of developing and defending the homeland?" Many valuable opinions have been contributed to the basic Youth Union chapters which have had the effect of holding up model, progressive examples and struggling against and criticizing negative, backward manifestations on the part of some youths. The Youth Union chapters of Giong Trom District, Ba Tri District, and the cities of Chau Thanh and Binh Dai have positively carried out propaganda so that the masses could clearly understand the military obligation law which all citizens must obey. The district chapters of Mo Cay and Thanh Phu sent cadres to each hamlet and village to encourage the youths to take their preinduction physicials at the specified time and place. Thousands of Ben Tre youths registered to take their pre-induction physicals.

Because it knew how to combine troop recruitment with consolidating the Youth Union bases, Ben Tre has done a good job of all aspects in order to fulfill the annual troop recruitment norm and maintain the tradition of taking the lead for many continuous years in the troop recruitment movement of Military Region 9.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SON LA PROVINCE IMPLEMENTS SECURITY DIRECTIVE

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by Phuc Nguyen: "Son La in the Movement to Maintain the Security of the Homeland: Directive 01 is Implemented"]

[Text] On the roads passing through Son La Province one may very easily encounter joint control teams fulfilling their missions. The teams are made up of public security policemen, regular troops, and personnel of the forestry control and tax sectors. Those control teams have the mission of uncovering and bringing to justice counterrevolutionaries, people who steal socialist property, and people who collude with state personnel and engage in illegal livelihoods, and of stopping the activities of hooligans, thugs, and trouble makers who disturb order and security in the various areas. They are positive troops on the front against negativism.

Before listening to a report regarding the encouraging results attained during the 2 months of the control teams' activities, we listened to a rather large number of opinions expressed by people in the province: "Since the regular troops and the public security police have intensified their control, the situation in the hamlets and villages has become much more secure." The comrades of the Transportation Service informed us that "There are far fewer instances of the transporting of stolen goods and blackmarket goods, and of truck drivers engaging in illegal livelihoods, than during the past few months."

After the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of Interior issued interministerial directive No 01 regarding "Heightening responsibility and strengthening the solidarity and close cooperation between the People Army and the public security forces," the provincial party committee and people's committee of Son La Province guided the Public Security Service and the provincial military organ in cooperating in the drafting of a plan of action. Only a few days after receiving the directive a guidance committee headed by the chairman of the provincial peopl people's committee was formed. Immediately thereafter joint control teams were formed. Units N 20, B 19, and H 92, the provincial military organ, and the districts selected people to participate in the control teams, along with the forces of the pbulic security police and the forestry control and tax sectors. The forces participating in the first cycle totalled 1,039 people. In 72 basic units (7 cities and towns, 2 wards, and 63 villages) control teams were quickly formed. On the major roads there were set up 16 control stations, which operate night and day. Since the control teams are made up of many components, each sector works within the sphere of its authority. The regular troops inspect the carrying out of orders on the part of the cadres and enlisted men, and the transportation facilities managed by the army. The public security police inspect the papers, drivers, and vehicles of all types of transportation facilities passing through their area of operations, the carrying out of orders by public security policemen, violations of law, instances of illegal, dishonest livelihood, etc. Forestry control and tax cadres are present on the spot in order to promptly deal with the illegal possession of goods and the possession of stolen goods by dishonest merchants, blackmarketeers, etc. With regard to the main-force units and the local troops stationed in Son La Province, in addition to disseminating and explaining to each person the contents of Directive 01 of the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of Interior, supplementary classes were held for the men participating in the joint control teams, the principal contents of which were studying the policies and laws of the state and the objectives of the control work.

During the 2 months of their activities the control teams have dealt with 189 instances in which the regular troops have violated orders (from among the 2,700 inspected), principally because of identification papers not being in order, hair and dress not being in correct accordance with the style of military personnel, and the careless use of weapons. Of the 5,888 vehicles inspected, there we hundreds of instances of the illegal transporting goods, the transporting of stolen goods, the use of state facilities to transport black market goods, and drivers without papers. Goods confiscated from those engaged in illegal liveligood are valued at hundreds of thousands of dong. Due to inspections made on the roads, we confiscated 16 tons of nitrogenous fertilizer, 307 kilograms of MSG, thousands of meters of cloth, tens of tons of foodstuffs, etc. The control teams cooperated closely with the militia and self-defense forces and along with the positive participation of the youth and women's mass associations in the locality created a combined strength with which to further the struggle movement against negativism in social life. An initial result of the first cycle was that there were uncovered and dealt with 10 gangs of thieves, hooligans, blackmarketeers, and gamblers which had caused much damage in the locality.

The positive activities of the control teams have demonstrated that if the contents of Directive 01 are strictly carried out, then not only will the negative phenomena be reduced and local order and security be assured, but the confidence of the people in the troops and the public security forces will become increasingly strong. Among the criminals uncovered and brought to justice there were many who disguised themselves as soldiers. They took advantage of stolen military uniforms or insignia to engage in illegal activities, and adversely affected the troops and public security forces who were cooperating in opposing negative phenomena. The people have even more confidence in and love of the two principal dictatorship forces of the socialist state. Since the activities in accordance with Directive 01 began to be carried out in a big way the ethnic minority groups of Son La have expressed sympathy and support in all respects for the troops and public security police. Many families recommended that they be allowed to contribute money and rice to support the control teams operating in distant, difficult areas or working at night. Those sentiments prove that the solidarity and the cooperation in activity of the army and public security forces have the complete sympathy and support of the people.

In Son La City, Moc Chau District, and Thuan Chau District the implementation of Directive 01 had effect from the very first day. Within the city the control teams cooperated with the Assault Youth units in maintaining security and order in public places, discovered and arrested people engaged in illegal trading, and positively struggled against thievery, especially by wayward youths. At the points leading into the province, the control teams in Moc Chau District discovered and confiscated a large quantity of goods being transported, sold, or possessed illegally, which were valued at more than 100,000 dong. In such complicated areas as Thuan Chau District the army and public security forces arrested and brought to justice many hooligans, gamblers, opium smokers, and moonshiners, which helped the order and security situation to undergo many good transformations.

Son La Province is stressing the implementation of Directive 01 in the high-altitude districts. In those joint control teams additional local public security forces and militiamen, who know those areas well and grasp the local situation participate in their activities. In addition to uncovering and dealing with the selling and transporting of blackmarket goods and stopping illegal livelihood and negative phenomena in the localities, the control teams also have the missions of maintaining order and security, contributing effectively to maintaining political security, and preventing the enemy from causing trouble and creating disturbances in the high-altitude areas and along the border. A long-range plan has been drafted. The regular units in the province are continuing to teach and explain Directive 01 to the cadres and enlisted men. With the experiences that have been learned by the actual activities during the recent period it is certain that even greater results will be attained.

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MILITARY ARRAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'QUAN DOI NHAN DAN' REPORTER VISITS LONG XUYEN CITY

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by Ngoc Thi: "Changes in Long Xuyen City"]

[Text] I arrived at Long Xuyen City in An Giang Province in the afternoon. Many people and vehicles were going about busily and happily. On the street, there were three soldiers who wore red armbands with gold letters which read, "Military Personnel Control." One, who wore the insignia of a corporal and a pistol, took the lead, followed by two soldiers who wore PFC insignia and carried AK rifles.

The corporal saluted a comrade who wore officers' insignia and was going in the opposite direction, then said, "Captain, your cap is not on straight. I recommend that you straighten it."

The officer returned the salute, then straightened his soft cap.

As I was crossing over the Hoang Dieu bridge I encountered two female soldiers who wore corporal's insignia and were riding tandem on a bicycle. The one who sat in the rear wore a soft "lotus" cap, to which was affixed a military insignia. The comrade leading the patrol squad signaled for the bicycle to halt. He saluted the two female soldiers and asked to see their papers.

After inspecting their papers he recommended that she not wear a "floppy" hat in public, for it did not conform to regulations. The female soldier pleasantly admitted her error, saluted, then turned onto Hung Vuong Street at the Vuon Trau intersection.

That night I stayed in Long Xuyen City. At 2100 I accompanied Captain Nguyen Van Ut and aspirant Nam, cadres of the military organ of Long Xuyen City. We passed by the flower garden in the center of the city. The electric lights lit up the area, as young men and women filled the stone benches and coffee shops. But there was not a soldier to be seen. When we reached Bach Dang street we encountered three soldiers who were wearing "Military Personnel Control" armbands. I asked comrade Ut, "Is that a patrol of the city military organ or of your unit?"

Comrade Ut replied, "It's one of ours."

I observed that during the day I had encountered many young soldiers but at night had seen not one in a coffee shop or sitting on the stone benches in the park.

The Captain said that in the past there were many of them, but since the launching of the "Develop the fine qualities and increase fighting strength" movement, and especially since the "The entire army acts in accordance with order" campaign, there have been no more instances of loitering in the coffee shops. With regard those from distant units, the city military organ worked with the authorities to provide ample billets for them, so there have been no further instances of loitering on the sidewalks.

Recently Long Xuyen has arrested a rather large number of armed robbers and reactionaries attempting to flee abroad, and has done a rather good job of maintaining order and security in the locality. One of the reasons for success there has been that the local troops, militia, and self-defense members know how to rely on the people and use the people as their eyes and ears, and thus have categorized the bad elements in order to concentrate on reforming and educating them. Since order and security have been maintained, the local tasks have been carried out well and very effectively. The 1980 first-cycle troop recruitment norm was surpassed and the local troops, militia, and self-defense members served as the hard-core in selling grain to the state and protecting state property.

The city military organ knew how to rely on the resolution of the provincial party committee and the work policies of the local military organ, and took the initiative in establishing relationships with the other organs and sectors in the city. By that means it confirmed that the maintenance of order and security in the city is the common the responsibility of the party committees and the local government and is carried out by the managing military organ, with the all-out assistance of the sectors. At the same time, it paid attention to building up the corps of base-level cadres of the villages and hamlets.

The base-level cadres are both people who perform tasks and the eyes and ears of the people. They inform the local military organ of the bad points and the good points, so that it can develop the good points and overcome the deficiencies. The local military organ has adopted the policies of "grasping the situation" and of holding regular discussion sessions and press conferences with the local people. On the basis of grasping the situation, it has adopted appropriate work policies and methods.

In the course of two years of carrying out the campaign to maintain order and security in Long Xuyen City much progress has been made, but there are still a number of deficiencies. The military organ must make even greater efforts to meet the requirements of the new situation.

A few days later I went to the Long Xuyen bus station. The new bus station is located in the outskirts of the city, and is no longer in its center. The new bus station is rather large. There were many people, the buses were parked in an orderly manner. At the ticket stand there was a sign stating "Ho Chi Minh City, Can Tho, Chau Doc, Rach Gia, etc." and there was a window which sold priority tickets to wounded soldiers, troops, and people with small children.

Long Xuyen City is bustling and is orderly, neat, and clean. I once again encountered the members of the "military personnel contro" unit, the member of which wore yellow shirts and red armbands, which was on patrol. The troops and the public security police cooperated to maintain security and social order, and to protect the peaceful labor of the people.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PEOPLE'S ARMY NEWSPAPER STRESSES COMBAT TRAINING RECAPITULATION

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Recapitulate Combat Training"]

[Text] To date the units throughout the army have essentially completed their 1980 training programs. Carrying out a recapitulation of training and correctly evaluating the results of study and training of the cadres and enlisted men during the past year, in order to gain practical experience, is an extremely important task in order to contribute to further improving the quality of the coming training year.

In accordance with the combat training orders of the Minister of Defense and the orders of the upper echelons, and on the basis of its training tasks and plans during the past year, each echelon must carry out a strict recapitulation. The contents of the recapitulation must center on the key points which illuminate the problems that are yet to be resolved in combat training, and learn useful lessons. It is necessary to avoid the method of recapitulation that covers everything, with no problems being less important or more important, or making only general observations or only listing results and accomplishments.

The quality of training recapitulation demands that all cadres and enlisted men manifest a spirit of criticism and self-criticism, affirm the true nature of the good results that have been attained, and correctly evaluate the true nature of the combat strength that has been added to during the training year, while also strictly pointing out the remaining weaknesses in both knowledge and action, organizing implementation, correctly determining the reasons, and clearly determining the responsibility of each echelon and individual.

The 1980 training year took place under the circumstances of our troops having to maintain a high degree of combat readiness, having to carry out many other urgent missions, and having certain difficulties. Those difficulties are real and are not easily avoided, but we have very basic advantages. Therefore, important matters in recapitulation are the necessity to enter deeply into reviewing the subjective efforts of the troops, first of all the cadres of the various echelons, to understand the situation and tasks, develop the advantages, resolutely overcome the difficulties, limit the effect of objective factors by means of a revolutionary offensive will, and the organization of clever, rational, flexible, and scientific implementation, in order to assure the fulfillment of training programs with the best possible results.

The commanders at the echelons directly organizing the recapitulation of their units must clearly determine the objectives and requirements, point out the important contents, and guide the organs in making full and accurate preparations, develop the collective mastership right of the lower echelon and the elisted men, respect and listen closely to the opinions of the masses, adequately respond to the problems that are brought up in the recapitulation process, etc. Only thereby can we isolate useful experiences for the new training year.

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ILLEGAL EMIGRE ORGANIZATION TRIED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Nov 80 p 4

[VNA News Release: "Ho Chi Minh City Harshly Punishes Group That Enticed Persons To Flee Overseas"]

[Text] The Ho Chi Minh City People's Court recently tried a group of persons for the crime of "enticing and alluring others into fleeing the country for counter-revolutionary purposes."

The group consisted of Tran Quang Bieu, the chief of Binh Son District (in former Quang Ngai Province) and member of the puppet Internal Control Department; Nguyen Huu Tien, captain in the puppet army; Vu Toan Tu, a member of the Central Committee of the Nationalist Party; Phan Manh Luong, a worker at the U.S. Information Service; Pham Dinh Thang, an English language specialist at the puppet Ministry of Education; Vu Bao Cham, a worker at the U.S. Information Service; and Ton That Sam, a captain in the puppet army.

After liberation day, these persons were granted clemency by the revolution and allowed to return to their families to live and work. Some were given jobs consistent with their abilities. But they continued to "follow the old ways." When the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese reactionaries invented the "evacuation" ruse to undermine the revolution, these persons raised the banner of a "Van Lang community," of a "new Vietnam" overseas in order to encourage others to leave the country. They found ways to establish communications with and received opinions from the American ambassador in Thailand. In an even more dangerous act, Tran Quang Bieu, one of the leaders of the group, impersonated a representative of an international organization in order to deceive and entice other persons into going overseas. Many families that were deceived by them sold their houses and everything they used to earn a living and sat waiting for the time to leave. With information and help received from the people, the Security Agency arrested the entire group and compiled all the necessary evidence. In court, they had no choice but to confess to their crimes. The court sentenced Tran Van Bieu to 14 years in prison, Nguyen Huu Tien, Vu Toan Tu and Phan Manh Luong to 12 years in prison and Vu Bao Cham, Pham Dinh Thang and Ton That Sam to 3 to 6 years in prison.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

GANG STEALING LIMES FROM STATE FARM CAPTURED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by Xuan Dien: "Emulate Dinh Trong Lich and Le The Bui: Praised By the People and Van Du State Farm"]

[Text] In the morning, the communications detachment of unit 5, led by squad leader Pham Dinh Thoa, received the task of going to obtain firewood.

The men followed the road past Ha Long Village in Ha Trung District, Thanh Hoa Province, and entered the forest. When they were about 800 meters beyond Dung Village, they encountered a group of about 15 to 17 wearing backpacks and carrying heavy loads on carrying poles. Vu Khac Duong, one of the men in the detachment, was suspicious and cleverly asked them for a lime. They nonchalently took four large limes from their backpacks.

At the market,the price of limes was rising, so why were they so generous? It was evident that they had stolen the limes from the Van Du state farm. For several years many limes,oranges, and pineapples had been stolen from the state farm. The state had lost goods amounting to tens of thousands of dong. It was necessary to capture the crooks and return the limes to the state farm. But how? The gang of thieves was rather large, and nearly all were armed. As he was pondering the situation, two more men wearing heavily laden backpacks arrived. The six-man detachment ordered the two men to halt. Knowing that they couldn't escape, the two threateningly pulled out knives and said, "Troops do not have the right to arrest people."

Our men remained calm and one of them said, "We are revolutionary military men who never arrest people withou reason, but we resolutely arrest thieves in order to protect socialist property."

At that time Private Nguyen Quang Tu quickly took a long, sharp knife from one of the thieves. Disarmed and confronted by our resolute soldiers, the two thieves had to return with their backpacks to the state farm.

Before they had gone 100 meters they encountered another group of six or seven men who also wore backpacks weighted down with limes. The two thieves who had just been arrested spoke with their new cohorts, then the whole gang, shouting, rushed forward to slash and stap our men. Dang Quang Cuong used a knife and a carrying pole to attack Nguyen Van Quyen, then fled. Comrades Doan Van Toai, Phan Dinh Thoa, Quang Tu, and Khac Duong continued to resist.

With the help of the local people and governmental administration, our men found and arrested the two gang leaders, Dao Van Tiep and Nguyen Van Canh. Tiep had previously been sentenced to 3 years imprionment for thievery. Faced with incontrovertible evidence, they had to admit their guilt.

The people of Ha Long Village and the cadres and personnel of the Van Du state farm strongly praised the sense of responsibility and consciousness of protecting socialist property of those six soldiers.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

YOUTH UNION REPORT TO 4TH CONGRESS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 and 22 Nov 80 p 2

[Excerpts from the Report by the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union at the 4th Congress of Delegates: "The Young Generation of Vietnam Promises To Be the Loyal and Outstanding Inheritors of the Glorious Revolutionary Cause of the Party and Nation"]

[21 Nov 80, p 2]

[Text] Dear Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party,

Dear leaders of the party and state,

Dear representatives of the World Democratic Youth Brigade, the International Federation of College Students and the Communist Youth Unions of the fraternal countries,

Dear delegates,

During these hours overflowing with the revolutionary spirit of historic Ba Dinh today, our hearts overflow with excitement and enthusiasm.

Uncle Ho lives forever in our work, in our hearts. And, today, it is as though he is with us once again, bringing his boundless love and affection to us.

The leaders of the party and state have joined us, bringing their boundless love, unparalleled intelligence and thoughtful concern for us and giving us the entire future, giving us hope.

Our brothers and friends from throughout the world have joined us, bringing to us the noble international spirit and their wholehearted support and assistance for the glorious revolutionary undertaking of our youths and our people.

The communist youths of previous generations have joined us, bringing to us their warm feelings and inspiring us to further enhance the glorious tradition of the Youth Union.

The very loyal and faithful Vietnamese mothers of thousands of heroes have joined us, giving to us their boundless love and affection and immeasurable inspiration. We shall forever be grateful to the women who bore and raised us, who smiled the first smile we ever saw, who taught us the first things we learned, who helped us grow to maturity.

To repay these noble sentiments, our young generation promises to never betray the trust of our party, our state, our people and our friends and brothers throughout the world.

Here, we can relate one of the special characteristics of the Vietnamese revolution: in the Vietnamese revolution, as many of the leaders of our party have said, youths have always played the important role. Our party, the great Vietnam Communist Party, was born in the organization of the Association of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth. In the wars of resistance against the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists and in the fight against the Chinese aggressor army, the forces who took the lead and directly fought the enemy were youths. Youths also constitute the majority of the Vietnamese working class, the leading, vanguard class. In the 30 years of fighting and sacrifice, many beloved sons of the fatherland gave their lives and many persons grew old, but our youths are still very youthful and full of strength and possess abundant willpower, abundant energies and abundant potentials with which to advance into the future.

Now, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and the young generation of our entire country are sending their troops into battle in a new period of implementing the lofty revolutionary ideals of the party, a period in which they have an extremely large and glorious historic mission: taking the lead in successfully building socialism and firmly protecting the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

The 4th Congress of the Youth Union is a political activity of especially important significance. Under the light of the resolution of the 4th Congress of the Party and the resolutions of the party plenums, this congress of our Youth Union is:

The congress praising the outstanding contributions and the growth of the Vietnamese young generation;

The congress upholding the right of socialist collective ownership of the young generation to take the lead in creating socialist society and firmly protecting the socialist Vietnamese fatherland;

The congress of the young generation that is faithfully and excellently continuing the glorious revolutionary cause of the party.

Part I: The Outstanding Contributions and Extraordinary Growth of the Vietnamese Young Generation

Dear comrades,

Since the 3rd Congress of the Youth Union, our nation has experienced an extremely brilliant period of history. Under the wise leadership of the glorious Vietnam

Communist Party, the ship of the Vietnamese revolution has weathered countless gales, travelled through turbulent waters and reached a glorious shore. Using a just cause to triumph over an unjust cause, using civilization to triumph over cruelty, using revolutionary heroism to overcome difficulties and challenges, our people ultimately won victory over the U.S. imperialists, the aggressor of our times, won back their independence and freedom and reunified the fatherland.

The victory of the war of resistance against the United States for national salvation, as summarized by the party, "will forever be recorded in the nation's history as one of the most brilliant feats of arms, as a shining example of the revolutionary heroism and intelligence of man and will be recorded in the history of the world as a great feat of arms of the 20th Century, as an event of great international importance and profound epochal significance."

The victory of socialist construction in the North has eloquently proven the invincible strength of our superior social system in the war of liberation, a system which, today, is the base of the entire country's advance to socialism.

In the brilliant victory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam against the Beijing expansionist, aggressor army and the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary executioners further enhanced our image as a heroic people.

The great victories of the Vietnamese revolution have resounded in history and will reverberate into the future.

The brilliant success of the first Vietnamese to fly in space in the two-man, Vietnamese-Soviet flight crew of Pham Tuan and V.V. Go-ro-bat-co /Vietnamese phonetics/ which is a great honor and a tremendous source of pride to our nation and our country's young generation, proves the ability of the Vietnamese intellect to learn and has been recorded as a remarkable achievement of Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation.

During these glorious hours, the hearts of millions of Vietnamese youths sadly remember the boundlessly revered Uncle Ho, the person who gave his entire life to the people, to the country, to the happiness of future generations, to the ideals of liberating the oppressed nations and liberating mankind. He devoted himself to working with our party to nurture and cultivate our Youth Union and our country's young generation, from the first seeds of the revolution nearly one-half century ago to the growth and maturity of today. Uncle Ho shall live forever in our work, in the hearts of our youths. The Youth Union, the Teenagers' Unit and the Children's Unit of our country are extremely honored to bear his name. The young generation promises to always live, fight, work and study in the example set by Uncle Ho inorder to be worthy of and bring greater glory to the young generation of the age of Ho Chi Minh, be worthy of the noble title of a member of the Youth Union, the Teenagers' Unit and the Children's Unit that bear the great name of Uncle Ho.

We are extremely proud of the glorious Vietnam Communist Party, led by the revered General Secretary Le Duan, and the wise, experienced and determined Political Bureau and Party Central Committee that have guided our people in writing the immortal epic of our times, guided our young generation in its growth and maturation. During these historic hours, our congress expresses the boundless gratitude, boundless confidence and unquestioning loyalty of the young generation of Vietnam to the revered party.

We are extremely proud of the independent, unified and socialist Vietnamese fatherland, proud to be the citizens, the young collective masters of the glorious Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

"When drinking water, remember the source"; with this in mind, we shall never forget and shall always be grateful to the heroes, war dead and countless compatriots and comrades who gave their lives for the great victory of the nation. Their feats of arms and heroic deeds shall always be a bright example for us to follow, always be a source of inspiration to us to record new feats of arms and achievements.

On this major holiday, from the capital Hanoi, we express our militant solidarity with, our feeling of warm friendship toward and our sincere gratitude to the World Democratic Youth Brigade, the International Federation of College Students, the Lenin Communist Youth Union and the youths of the Soviet Union, the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union, the Youth Association for National Salvation of Kampuchea, the Communist Youth Unions of the countries in the socialist community, the youths in the national liberation movement and the peace and justice loving youths of the world for their extremely valuable and important sympathy, support and help to the people and youths of Vietnam in the resistance against the United States for national salvation and the fight against the Chinese expansionist aggressors as well as in today's socialist construction and protection of the fatherland.

After presenting the tremendous contributions of the young generation in the great war of resistance against the United States for national salvation, the report continued:

"The great victory of the war of resistance against the United States for national salvation ushered in the new era of an independent and unified Vietnam advancing to socialism.

However, before the wounds of the war could heal, the Beijing reactionary authorities, pursuing a long held, sinister scheme, openly opposed our country. They used the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary lackeys to unleash a war on the southwestern border of our fatherland immediately after we won victory over the United States. When this war was smashed by our army and people, the Pol Pot clique was toppled by the people of Kampuchea and the genocidal regime in Kampuchea, a child of Chinese expansionism and big country hegemony, was buried, the Beijing expansionists brazenly sent troops to commit aggression against our country.

In 30 days and nights of extremely fierce fighting, our army and people, employing the combined strength of the local people's war, defeated the more than 600,000 man aggressor army equipped with hundreds of tanks and thousands of artillery pieces, thereby writing a new and extremely glorious feat of arms in the history of the nation.

Following the example of Le Dinh Chinh, the young slain hero who obstinately fought the enemy and defended the border, countless bright examples of revolutionary heroism emerged. The unparalleled images of Le Din Chinh, Nguyen Ba Lai, Hoang Thi Hong Chiem, Dao Van Quan, Vang A Sinh, Tran Ngoc Giao, Ma Van Cho...and thousands of collectives and tens of thousands of other outstanding individuals will forever be part of the history of our country's youth movement, the history of our Youth Union and inspire us to move forward.

In the face of the task of opposing Chinese aggressive expansionism and protecting the socialist fatherland, the youth of the entire country arose as one in the "three assaults of collective ownership" movement. In only a short period of time, 9 million young men and women, from the mountains to the lowlands, from the borders to the islands, voluntarily joined the "shock youth force building and protecting the fatherland." Tens of millions of youths working at various jobs marched into the streets, enthusiastically responding to the appeal by the Party Central Committee and the general mobilization order of the state; they eagerly joined the armed forces, participated in military training, built defense lines, maintained their readiness to fight and protect the fatherland and fulfilled their international obligation.

Together with the victories on the military front, the youth of the entire country, displaying a high spirit of revolutionary vigilance, thwarted many insidious schemes of the Beijing reactionaries to oppose and undermine our country. In particular, the youths of the ethnic minorities in the mountains, upholding the traditions of patriotism and unity of all the people, smashed every psychological warfare argument, every attempt to divide the nationalities and every espionage maneuver of the enemy.

Dear comrades,

Today, socialism is no longer a dream, it has become the immediate goal in our country. In this undertaking, the youths of the North are very proud to have made outstanding contributions in creative labor, in building and developing the economy, the culture and science and technology, thereby helping to truly make the North the large, solid rear area of the resistance against the United States for national salvation and, today, the base of the entire country's advance to socialism.

Since the day that the South was totally liberated, the fatherland was totally reunified and the entire country began advancing to socialism, youths have enthusiastically participated in the "voluntary labor to exceed state plan quotas" movement and the "voluntary labor to build the fatherland" movement. The "three assaults of collective ownership" movement became an intense revolutionary movement, attracting the youths of the entire country to take the lead in the three revolutions, socialist transformation and socialist construction while bearing arms against the Chinese expansionist aggressors.

Young farmers have been the assault force in the development of agricultural production.

Hundreds of thousands of youths have volunteered to go the mountains and build new economic zones. Hundreds of thousands of youths in the lowlands and cities have enthusiastically joined the assault youth and shock youth units and taken the lead in redistributing labor, clearing land, restoring fields to production and building many new economic zones.

On the road of building a system of agricultural production characterized by specialized cultivation, intensive cultivation and comprehensive development along the lines of large-scale socialist production, youths are the force taking the lead in working collectively, in building and strengthening cooperatives. Youths have taken the lead on the water conservancy front, undertaking the construction of thousands of canals, ditches. dams and dikes bearing the name youth project; they have bravely fought natural disasters and protected and restored production. Youths are also the main force in the movement to make organic fertilizer and the main force in the specialized units, which have begun to successfully apply many of the achievements of the "green revolution" and scientific and technical measures in crop and livestock production. In 1979, in keeping with the policy of the Youth Union Central Committee and the Ministry of Agriculture, the Youths of the entire country produced 31 million tons of organic fertilizer and they are now intensely carrying out a campaign to raise 500,000 hectares of green manure crops. The "5-10 ton fields for victory over the United States," "high yield fields for victory over expansionist aggression" and "high yield hog herds" are becoming increasingly widespread. Our youths are proud to have made a worthy contribution to the creation of numerous cooperatives, districts and provinces that have average yields of 5 to 7 tons of rice per hectare and have raised both the yield and output of crops and livestock.

In the face of the requirements of socialist industrialization, the force of youths has constantly supplemented the working class, thereby causing our country's corps of manual workers to grow rapidly in both size and quality.

On every front, young workers are always the key force of the youth movement and the shock force of the working class, are always in the forefront of socialist construction and the protection of the fatherland. In the resistance against the United States for national salvation, young workers bravely remained at their machines, in their mine shafts and on their bridges and roads to maintain and protect production, to maintain communications and transportation. In the difficulties and hardships in restoring and developing production after the war, young workers have been the leading force in creative labor. The project to restore the Thong Nhat Railroad line, which was carried out with a labor force of 70 percent youths, completed 1,681 kilometers of track and 160 bridges in only 1 year. Young workers have eagerly registered to participate in the voluntary work to exceed plan quotas movement; many collectives and individuals routinely complete their plans ahead of schedule. Youth projects, youth vehicles and youth machines have become widespread in the various enterprises, factories and worksites and have yielded many practical returns. Emulating the Bim Son Cement Plant construction site, the youths of the various construction sites exceeded the goal of the campaign to reclaim 5 million cement bags in 1979 and are continuing to intensely carry out the campaign to reclaim 6 million cement bags. The "manual skill training and testing" movement has had the effect of encouraging young workers to emulate, study and cultivate their manual skills; as a result, more than 20,000 young workers are considered for promotions and recognized as skilled workers each year. The "creative youth" movement has inspired young workers to make innovations, make technological improvements and rationalize production; this movement is symbolized by the Youth Union organization at the Tia Sang Electric Storage Battery Factory in Haiphong, which has taken creative steps to resolve its difficulties with raw materials and equipment, the

Youth Union organization at the Yen Vien Machine Works which has recorded an average of one innovation per youth and so forth. Of the 90 youth projects that participated in the three creative youth exhibits in the socialist countries, 65 were awarded medals and letters of commendation.

In the struggle to abolish the compradore bourgeoisie and transform private, capitalist industry and commerce in the southern provinces, youths clearly played the assault role and clearly displayed the weapon of struggle. Some 700,000 youths in the cities went into the streets to participate in propaganda and agitation, inspected and took inventories of the property of bourgeois families in industry and commerce, protected socialist property, established socialist production relations and accelerated production. The vast majority of the youths in industry, commerce and the artisan and handicraft trades have displayed an attitude of determination to follow the course of socialism and have enthusiastically mobilized their families and everyone else to comply with the program and policy of the party and state regarding socialist transformation.

Under the roof of the socialist school, the corps of young scientific and technical cadres has constantly grown and made large contributions. The young scientific and technical cadres in the newly liberated areas, displaying patriotism and love of socialism, have made an effort to contribute their talents to the fatherland and have made continuous progress. The young scientific and technical cadres have tried to become involved in the realities of everyday life and have achieved much success in researching and applying the achievements of science and technology to the conditions of our country, in creatively and intelligently resolving many pressing problems in combat, production, communications and transportation, thereby helping to defeat the U.S. imperialists and accelerating the scientific-technological revolution in our country.

The Youth Union Congress warmly praises the tremendous achievements recorded by the youths of the entire country, young workers, young collective farmers, young socialist intellectuals and the other strata of youths, who have made positive contributions to restoring and developing the economy, stabilizing the life of the people and building the material-technical bases of socialism."

After praising the tremendous achievements of youths on the cultural and educational fronts, achievements which have made positive contributions to the development of the national socialist system of education and the new socialist culture, the report continued:

"Our Vietnamese youths who live overseas, although far from the country, always have the beloved fatherland in their hearts and are extremely proud of their country, their nation. They have displayed a high spirit of patriotism and unity, organized many intense, practical activities and made worthy contributions to the liberation of the nation, the protection of the fatherland, the restoration and development of the economy and the building of the country. The Youth Union Congress hereby conveys heartfelt greetings and warm feelings to the Vietnamese youths, teenagers and children overseas and warmly praises the worthy contributions made by them to the building and protection of the fatherland.

Youths are the persons taking the lead in building the new culture, the new life. The cultural, literary and art movement is widespread. The "sound of singing drowns out the noise of the bombs" movement was an indication of the spiritual life filled with revolutionary optimism of the young during the days of fierce fighting. The collective singing movement, the literary and art festivals and, in particular, the "shock music" and "political songs" have been expanded through songs praising the party and fatherland, the new system, the new life and the new man and have attracted the participation of large numbers of youths. Club activities, the reading of books and the composing of songs and poems have become a need of the youths in the countryside, at factories, schools and army units. In the socialist garden of culture and art, many young talents are blossoming. Recently, in Warsaw, Dang Thai Son, a Communist Youth Union member, through artistic labor and creative talent, reached the pinnacles of music in the international piano contest bearing the name F. Chopin; praised as a "Chopin born again in a Vietnamese youth," he brought back to the nation the highest honor for piano performance.

After the country was totally liberated, the youths in the cities of the South became the force taking the lead in eradicating the poisons of neo-colonialism, confiscating reactionary, decadent cultural products, books and magazines and accelerating revolutionary cultural and art activities. The movement to build the new life has had a positive effect in helping to establish a civilized, wholesome lifestyle.

The physical education and sports movement has achieved results worthy of enthusiasm, thereby helping to improve the health of youths so that they can work and protect the fatherland.

Dear comrades,

The realities of the revolutionary struggle in the recent past have been a great school forging our country's young generation. The appearance of one generation of revolutionary youths after another who possess good qualities is one of the major achievements of the revolutionary undertaking of our party, of the socialist system.

The distinguishing revolutionary qualities of the young generation are unquestioning confidence in and boundless loyalty to the glorious party, the socialist Vietnamese fatherland and the revered Uncle Ho. The foundations of this unshakeable confidence and loyalty are the ideals of independence, freedom and socialism, the perfect blending of socialist patriotism with the proletarian international spirit, a deep love of one's compatriots and comrades and a deep hatred of aggressors and their lackeys. All of these factors have created a tremendous spiritual strength and helped the young generation to correctly resolve many problems faced in life and combat, be ready to give their lives for the country, be ready to go anywhere and do anything required by the fatherland, be ready to overcome every difficulty and hardship, excellently complete every task, triumph over every enemy and always place the interests of the fatherland, the people and the collective above personal interests.

Vietnamese revolutionary heroism originates in the 4,000 year tradition of the nation combined with the thinking of our times, which has reached a pinnacle of brilliant development in the young generation. Revolutionary-offensive thinking, the spirit of giving one's life for ideals, the spirit of fighting bravely, tenaciously, intelligently, resourcefully and creatively, the spirit of self-reliance, the spirit of revolutionary optimism, love of one's compatriots and comrades, genuine and warm friendship and the spirit of sharing joys and sorrows with one another are the beautiful images seen in every unit on the frontlines as well as in the rear area. The militant life of our young generation is always a life of brilliant heroism.

The blossoming of the spirit of collective ownership and the constant improvement in the ability to exercise this ownership are new and extremely important factors among our country's young generation. The distinguishing characteristic of today's young generation is that their political, cultural, scientific-technical, economic management and occupational qualifications have been markedly raised. In particular, practically all of the youths in the North have completed their level II education, more and more young scientific, technical and economic management cadres have a middle school, college or post-graduate education and the corps of young technical workers is constantly growing. This is a foundation upon which our youths can exercise their right of collective ownership and fulfill their assault, creative role in building socialism and protecting the fatherland.

Together with the growth of youths, the corps of teenagers and children, the future youths of the country, has constantly grown in every respect and wave after wave of unit members have been educated and forged and become members of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union upon the expiration of their service in the Teenagers' Unit.

The beautiful qualities mentioned above reflect the revolutionary nature, the heroic nature of our country's young generation. They are the result of the care and education provided by the party, Uncle Ho and the socialist state, the result of the Youth Union's educational work, the result of the efforts of the youths of the entire country to learn and forge themselves.

However, at this turning point in history and in the face of the tremendous requirements of the revolutionary tasks of the new period, the young generation realizes that it still has many weaknesses and shortcomings. We cannot be satisfied for 1 moment with the achievements and progress that have been recorded; to the contrary, we must be willing to engage in forthright self-criticism and make every effort to rectify our shortcomings and overcome our weaknesses. This is the truly revolutionary attitude, is the attitude that reflects the desire of youths to make progress. The factor that is preventing the young generation from making many more contributions and growing even more rapidly is the fact that their communist awareness, socialist awareness, working class awareness and spirit of collective ownership are still low. While millions of our youths live lives dedicated to noble ideals, it regrettable that a small percentage of youths has not established a raison d'etre, is being enticed and poisoned by the poisons of hostile powers, is living a selfish, pragmatic and aimless life and harbors illusions about a strange society in a far-off land. In the initial stage of socialist construction in our country, in the face of the basic advantages in our favor and the inevitable, tremendous difficulties and the challenge that must be overcome, the young generation does not fully realize the nature of the struggle between the two ways of life, consequently, the attitude of the young concerning many of the problems involved in this struggle is still a passive attitude instead of an attitude of strongly and bravely struggling to protect the truth; some youths are not truly steadfast and firm in the face of these difficulties and challenges and their revolutionary will and energies have declined. Because we have not firmly established a system of revolutionary and scientific viewpoints in labor, work, education, training and the building of the new life, the young generation is still influenced, to differing degrees, by schools of thinking, psychologies and habits that are contrary to socialism. The strength of the young lies in organization and organizational skills; at present, however, the young generation has not been tightly reorganized in order to utilize its strength of collective ownership; generally speaking, their sense of organization and discipline is still weak and liberalism and disorganization are still widespread; among some youths, the spirit of revolutionary vigilance in the face of the psychological warfare arguments and espionage warfare of the enemy and their spirit of reasiness to fight in defense of the fatherland are not high.

We were very happy when, after the South was totally liberated, millions of youths who were victims of neo-colonialism joined the people and placed themselves within the immense corps of youths of the entire country, eagerly participating in socialist construction, socialist transformation and the protection of the fatherland on every revolutionary front. However, it is truly regrettable that some youths are still unable to part with the lifestyle of the old society, have not established a place for themselves in the new system.

And, it truly hurts to see a small percentage of youths who have been poisoned, who have yielded to temptation and become deviant but are unwilling to forge themselves, who have separated themselves from the militant corps of youths and live a life of self-gratification and decadence. Some youths thoughtlessly and blindly pursue fashion and copy styles that are alien and strange for the sake of presenting a smart appearance but, on the inside, their souls are empty and cold! If backward youths who live aimless lives, neglect their obligations, lead a selfish, pleasure-seeking style of life...are not promptly enlightened, it will be difficult for them to avoid falling into the abyss of mistakes and even crime. They will not be worthy of being youths, will be ashamed of the persons who gave their lives for the fatherland will commit major offenses against the fatherland and the people if they foresake the noble raison d'etre for a wayward, demeaning life at a time when the rest of the young generation is enthusiastically moving forward!

Dear comrades,

In the recent stage of history, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union recorded large achievements and the youth Union organization was constantly built and strengthened.

The growth of the Youth Union can be seen in the facts that it has always responded to the new situation on the basis of the political task of the party in each period and has established various forms of organization, measures, slogans and movements based on the characteristics, the thoughts and the aspirations of the young with a view toward having the mass of youths serve as the assault force in the successful performance of each revolutionary task of the party. The distinguishing achievement of the Youth Union has been that it has educated, organized and mobilized millions of Youth Union members and youths to take part in the fight filled with hardships and sacrifices, make excellent contributions to the total victory over the U.S. pirate aggressors, serve as the assault force overcoming every difficulty, go into battle in the three revolutions and successfully carry out the tasks of socialist transformation and socialist construction.

The growth of the Youth Union is also seen in the constant importance attached to the teaching of youths, to fulfilling the Youth Union's function as the school of communism of the young. Our Youth Union is proud to have helped the party forge new generations of youths who possess beautiful qualities. In its educational work, the Youth Union has attached importance to gaining the participation of youths in the realities of the revolutionary struggle in order to forge them. The revolutionary activity movements launched by the Youth Union have become a school for forging youths. Our Youth Union has given its attention to propagandizing and organizing youths in studying the revolutionary line of the party as well as the situation and tasks of the revolution; we have begun to organize basic political training for Youth Union members, regularly teach Youth Union members and youths to struggle and forge themselves in the examples set by the great Uncle Ho, teach the traditions of the nation and the revolution and encourage youths to study and follow the examples of model units and heroes. In particular, in 1980, our Youth Union conducted many educational activities for youths concerning Marxism-Leninism, revolutionary tradition and pride in the fatherland on the occasion of the major holidays we celebrated this year: the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Vietnam Communist Party, the 110th anniversary of the birth of V.I. Lenin, the 90th anniversary of the birth of Uncle Ho and the 35th National Day of Vietnam. The coordination between the Youth Union and the various departments and sectors of the party and state in many educational activities for youths has yielded fine results. The propaganda and training sections on the various levels and the press, publishing and radio and television program agencies of the Youth Union have made positive contributions to the training of the young generation. We would like to take this opportunity to warmly congratulate TIEN PHONG Newspaper, THIEU NIEN TIEN PHONG Newspaper, Thanh Nien Publishing House and Kim Dong Publishing House on the Labor Medals awarded them by the state.

The growth of the Youth Union is also seen in the fact that the Youth Union's organization throughout the country has constantly been strengthened and developed. We are extremely proud of our youth unit, the militant vanguard unit of the young generation, which has experienced countless challenges and continuously grown and developed, from 780,000 Youth Union members at the time of the 3rd Congress and 2.8 million members at the conclusion of the war of resistance against the United States for national salvation to 4,400,000 Youth Union members and 5 million members in the Teenagers' and Children's Units today; the basic organizations of the Youth Union are now found in every village, hamlet, enterprise and ward. In the South, despite enemy control, fierce attacks and many difficulties in building its organization, our Youth Union steadfastly clung to installations, patiently built and strengthened its organization and created many forms of organization that widely rallied and united youths.

[22 Nov 80, p 3]

[Text] In the North, although wave after wave of outstanding Youth Union members left for the frontlines, the Youth Union organization in the rear was, generally speaking, maintained and strengthened. Our Youth Union regularly gave its attention to strengthening its basic organizations by means of the campaign to "build Youth Union chapters and subchapters of the four goods" and the campaign to establish revolutionary action programs so that the basic Youth Union organizations constantly grew and the quality of Youth Union members was improved.

The corps of Youth Union cadres has been forged and challenged. Many efforts have been made to train these cadres. Many of them bravely gave their lives in combat and in the prisons of the enemy. Youth Union cadres have displayed a spirit of devotion and have contributed their utmost to the cause of the revolution and to the young generation. In one wave after another, hundreds of thousands of cadres have matured and been assigned tasks by the party, state and people's armed forces; the Youth Union's corps of cadres is truly the reserve force supplying cadres to the party and state.

The growth of the Youth Union has made our union truly worthy of being the reliable reserve unit of the party. The organizations of the Youth Union have constantly displayed a high spirit of responsibility with regard to participating in the building of the party. From 70 to 80 percent, more than 90 percent in 1979, of the new members accepted into the party each year have been Youth Union members and youths. "The entire Youth Union participates in party building" campaign being conducted on the occasion of the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Vietnam Communist Party, which has the goal of introducing to the party in the 2 years 1979 and 1980 500,000 outstanding Youth Union members for acceptance into the party, is a significant event in the political lives of youths. To date, the Youth Union has introduced more than 470,000 outstanding Youth Union members to the party and more than 140,000 of them have achieved the honor of being included in the militant corps of the party. In recent years, the Youth Union has provided the party with hundreds of thousands of young members, thereby bringing new vitality, new fighting strength to the party and helping to build an increasingly solid and strong party.

The growth of our Youth Union has truly made it the central organization in the effort to rally, unite and organize youths in a broad front within the Vietnam Federation of Youths. The federation has grown by 2 million members since the day the South was totally liberated; federation committees have been established and expanded in the provinces and municipalities of the South. The policy of rapidly reorganizing the entire young generation into a force exercising socialist collective ownership has yielded encouraging results over the past several years in the work of assembling and organizing the entire young generation within youth organizations and in widespread mass activities.

As the organization directly responsible for work among teenagers and children, our Youth Union has adopted correct policies in each period of the revolution and promptly changed the direction of the activities of the Teenagers' Unit and the Children's Unit. The 5th and 12th Conferences of the Youth Union Central Committee set forth separate resolutions on work among teenagers and children. Recently, the Youth Union Central Committee and the Ministry of Education issued a joint resolution designed to accelerate the teenagers' and children's movement and intensify the building of their units. The educational work and the activities of these two units have been broken down by school year. The corps of cadres in charge of the units, which is the most important element in this work, has been and is being strengthened; in particular, the government has officially established the staff of the system of persons in charge of the units within the general schools and promulgated a number of regulations regarding them.

Our youth movement and the international activities of the Youth Union have made positive contributions to the common struggle of the people and youths of the world against imperialism and the international reactionaries for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress; they have helped to tighten our special relationship with the youths of Laos and Kampuchea, consolidate and strengthen the close unity and comprehensive cooperation with the youths of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, strengthen the international united youth front and won tremendous sympathy and support from the youths of the world for our people's resistance against the United States for national salvation, the fight against the Chinese expansionist aggressors and the construction of socialism, thereby helping to successfully carry out the foreign policy of the party.

On the basis of its constant growth, our Youth Union has become the militant vanguard unit of the youths of Vietnam, the revolutionary assault unit of the people of Vietnam and the competent right hand and the reliable reserve unit of the party as stated in the praise given the union by the Party Central Committee on the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Youth Union.

Dear comrades,

While confirming the growth of the Youth Union's organization, we cannot give light attention to the weaknesses that still exist. Generally speaking, all of the educational work of the Youth Union only has the effect of mobilizing Youth Union members and youths to perform immediate tasks; this work has not achieved the objective of molding within youths all of the viewpoints, qualities and abilities of the new, socialist, collective master. Political and ideological education is not thorough and has not given attention to fully teaching about the struggle between the two ways of life and the reactionary nature and the comprehensive scheme of the enemy aggressor that is opposing and trying to undermine our country; education is only provided to progressive youths and has not deeply penetrated the entire stratum of youths, especially backward youths. The Youth Union has not promptly guided youths in waging a sharp struggle against every distorted argument and the psychological war of the enemy; it has not done everything possible to expose the true nature and the decadence of capitalism to youths in order to help them avoid their very cunning deceptions. Youth Union educational work among backward youths still reflects much confusion, overall coordination with society concerning this matter has not been researched or organized and positive measures have yet to be taken. In many Youth Union organizations, importance has not been attached to teaching the fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism to Youth Union members; educational activities are neither persuasive nor interesting to youths, they still involve much that is administrative and dry, consequently, the returns from this work are low and we have not used revolutionary activities as a vehicle for conducting interesting educational activities.

We have made many innovations and launched many good revolutionary movements but they have lacked thorough guidance and steadfast support, consequently, these movements have not been intense, continuous or widespread. The system of guidance employed by the Youth Union is not uniform from top to bottom. We have yet to establish close relations with the various sectors of the state and have not fully concerned ourselves with the requirements, aspirations and interests of youths.

At many places, the Youth Union organization has not kept pace with the requirements of its task. Many basic Youth Union organizations only play an assault role in labor, not in the struggle between the two ways of life or in the struggle against negative phenomena nor have they truly become the school of communism of youths. The Youth Union installations in the South, the mountains and areas with high concentrations of religious followers are still thin and weak. Youth front work and the effort to widely organize and rally youths in the new situation have not been timely and, when policies have been proposed concerning this work, many places have implemented them slowly. Light attention is still being given to building and strengthening the Teenagers' Unit and the Children's Unit. Although efforts have been made to provide cadres with elementary and advanced training, these efforts have not met requirements and are still piecemeal in nature. Our style of work is still bureaucratic and administrative.

Dear comrades,

In the realities of the revolutionary movement of the young generation, especially in the war of resistance against the United States for national salvation, our Youth Union, under the leadership of the party, achieved success in educating, organizing and mobilizing the young generation of the entire country to excellently complete its tasks for the fatherland and the people. The lessons learned and the experiences gained in Youth Union work and the youth movement are very diverse, so diverse that we can only mention a few salient points here:

Since the time our party was born and began leading the revolution, four successive generations of youths have fought and died for independence, freedom and socialism. The outstanding contributions made by the young generation to the victories of the revolution are a measurement of the development and growth of the young generation. The success in the mobilization of youths, in general, and of the Youth Union, in particular, has been that we have always correctly evaluated and had confidence in the revolutionary and heroic nature of our country's young generation. This has been both the starting point and an important foundation in the formulation of correct policies and positions, the formulation of suitable methods and forms of organization for tapping the strength and tremendous potentials of the young. Correctly evaluating youths means having confidence in their revolutionary nature while being aware of the shortcomings and weaknesses of the young; it means promptly exposing the schemes and tricks of the enemy regarding youths in order to take determined steps to combat them. The purpose of pointing out the shortcomings of youths is to fully realize the responsibility of the Youth Union, of society and show youths that they must more closely link themselves to the revolutionary ideals and undertaking of the party if they wish to make rapid progress. In view of our country's conditions, a correct evaluation of the revolutionary nature of the young generation cannot be divorced from the struggle to overcome the manifestations of narrowmindedness, prejudice and the remnants of feudal thinking, class thinking and paternalism.

Both the outstanding contributions and the growth of our country's young generation originate in the independent, autonomous, correct and creative revolutionary line of the party. It is the line of brandishing the two banners of national independence and socialism. Youths thirst for ideals but only Marxism-Leninism and the vanguard party provide them with lofty revolutionary ideals. The success achieved by our Youth Union in the nearly one-half century of fighting has been that the Youth Union has always brandished the banner of national independence and socialism of the party, perfectly combined genuine patriotism with pure internationalism and rallied and united the entire young generation around the party to take the lead in the struggle to carry out the glorious revolutionary work of the party. In the various stages of the revolution, our Youth Union taught and molded thinking in a widespread and continuous manner by means of many campaigns and diverse methods that caused the revolutionary line of the party and the thinking "there is nothing more precious than independence and freedom" to deeply permeate the thinking and feelings of youths and become the raison d'etre and the combat objective of the young generation. Now, the enemy of national independence and socialism, the Beijing reactionary authorities, have collaborated with the imperialists and other reactionary powers and are resorting to every extremely insidious and dangerous trick possible in a vain attempt to poison our youths and draw them away from the revolution, from the fatherland and the people. Therefore, in the new period, it is even more necessary for our Youth Union to brandish the banners of national independence and socialism and lead our country's entire young generation forward under the banner of the party, determined to thwart every cunning scheme of the enemy.

Our country's young generation is close to and trusts the Youth Union, considering it to be the militant vanguard unit of the young. The lessons and experiences that have been learned and gained in the building of the Youth Union show that we must build a Youth Union that is solid and strong politically, ideologically and organizationally, must fully comprehend and implement very well the various functions of the Youth Union and widely rally and unite youths so that the entire young generation is organized into a strong and solid force. The Youth Union organization must truly be the organization of communist youths and must fulfill its functions as the organization closest to the party, as the competent right arm and the reliable reserve unit of the party, as the school of communism and the militant vanguard unit of the young, as the nucleus uniting and organizing the entire young generation, as the representative of the right of collective ownership of youths and as the organization directly in charge of the Teenagers' Unit and the Children's Unit. The building of the Youth Union and Youth Union activities must coordinate three factors: education, action, and organizing youths into a unified entity in order to achieve returns in the three fields of completing the tasks of the revolution, teaching and training the young generation and building a large and strong Youth Union organization. At present, more than a few basic Youth Union organizations and economic units are only attaching importance to mobilizing and using the ability of youths to work while giving light attention to educational activities and organizational development. Practice has shown that a Youth Union organization which does not represent or uphold the right of collective ownership of youths severs its ties with youths. The strength of a Youth Union organization lies not only in its own organizational strength, but also in its close ties to youths, teenagers and children, in the reorganization of the entire young generation.

At present, our party is in power throughout the country and the mobilization of youths is the common work of the state, sectors, mass organizations, families and all of society under the leadership of the party, with our Youth Union serving as the nucleus of this effort. Our Youth Union has made initial efforts to tap the spirit of initiative and action of the Youth Union organizations in closely coordinating with the agencies of the state, the mass organizations and the other organizations within the dictatorship of the proletariat and closely link the activities of the Youth Union and the youth movement to the activities of all of society. Facts have shown that, in order to mobilize the entire young generation to take part in socialist construction, the protection of the fatherland and the training of the new stratum of youths, it is necessary to utilize the organization and activities of the Youth Union and the Youth Union must take full initiative and closely coordinate with the state, mass organizations, social organizations and families in order to achieve a unified policy and take well coordinated measures. In the new period, in order to uphold the collective ownership role of youths, our Youth Union must work with the agencies of the state, the mass organizations and the social organizations to build a specific system designed to guarantee the right of collective ownership of youths and the political role and position of the Youth Union within the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Part II: The Historic Mission of the Youth Union and Young Generation of Vietnam in the New Period

Dear comrades,

The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and the young generation of our country are today in a new period of implementing the lofty ideals of the party, a period that has an extremely large and glorious historic mission.

The endlessly revered Uncle Ho gave us the great truth "there is nothing more precious than independence and freedom" and told us that once final victory had been won "our people wil rebuild the country to be grander and more beautiful." In our beloved country, which is now totally independent, free and unified, the 4th Congress of the Party, in keeping with the great thinking of Uncle Ho, adopted the platform of the socialist revolution in the North. This revolutionary platform charts a scientific course for making our country a prosperous and strong socialist country and bringing our people a life of happiness and comfort.

The 4th Congress of the Party set forth the common line of the socialist revolution in the new stage in our country as: "Firmly maintaining the dictatorship of the proletariat and upholding the right of collective ownership of the working people while carrying out the three revolutions: the production relations revolution, the scientific-technological revolution and the ideological and cultural revolution, the key one being the scientific-technological revolution; accelerating socialist industrialization, the central task throughout the period of transition to socialism; building the system of socialist collective ownership, building the system of large-scale socialist production, building the new culture and molding the new, socialist man; abolishing the exploitation of man by man, abolishing poverty and backwardness; constantly displaying high vigilance, regularly strengthening the national defense system and maintaining political security and social order; successfully building a Vietnamese fatherland of peace, independence, unity and socialism; and making a positive contribution to the struggle by the people of the world for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism."

The socialist revolutionary platform of the party opens a brilliant future for the Vietnamese fatherland and a bright future for our young generation and the generations of tomorrow.

By successfully implementing the revolutionary line of the party and travelling the course charted for the next several decades, the face of our country will undergo remarkable changes from the countryside to the cities. The poverty and backwardness that are closely linked to small-scale production will gradually be pushed into the past. Socialist society, the combined result of the three revolutions, will be built and exert an increasingly strong attraction. The system of socialist collective ownership, the system of large-scale socialist production, the new culture and the new socialist man will be established. Our youths will have all of the favorable conditions needed to develop their intelligence, talents and energies and make contributions to the fatherland.

It can be said that the platform adopted by the 4th Congress of the Party is a youth platform because it fully expresses the thinking, dreams and ardent aspirations of the young. On the other hand, this platform is being implemented through the creative labor of the young generation. The 4th Congress of the Party asserted: "The brilliant future of the Vietnamese fatherland lies in the hands of youths, teenagers and children." This is an extremely large and glorious historic mission assigned to the Youth Union and the young generation of our country by the party.

In order to reach the bright future that lies before us, we have no other choice but to make our way through this initial stage filled with difficulties and challenges. The resolutions of the 5th and 6th Party Plenums established our strategic and pressing tasks as: accelerating production while stabilizing and maintaining the standard of living of the people; strengthening the national defense and security systems and maintaining our readiness to fight aggression and protect the fatherland; continuing to build the material and technical bases of socialism; waging a determined struggle to overcome negative phenomena in economic and social activities.

Our youths are deeply aware that the course to be followed by our country involves a process of comprehensive, continuous, profound and thorough revolutionary change. Building socialism on the basis of a poor and backward economy characterized by small-scale production, an economy of a country ravaged by war which still must fight and be ready to fight is an extremely difficult, long, arduous and complex undertaking. The struggle between the two ways of life is an extremely complicated political, economic, ideological, cultural and social struggle. The next 20 years, especially these first years, will be a period of extremely arduous and decisive revolutionary struggle in which we must overcome numerous difficulties, hardships and challenges and win victory over dangerous and insidious enemies. It will be a great march to abolish the exploitation of man by man, triumph over poverty and backwardness, triumph over every enemy opposing and undermining our country in order to build and protect the socialist fatherland. Youth is the age of triumphing over difficulties and challenges. Anyone who flees in the face of difficulties and challenges is not worthy of being a youth. Not fearing hardships, not fearing sacrifices and always facing difficulties squarely in order to triumph over them, this is the revolutionary style of life and the militant tradition of our youths. There is no smooth road for us to follow into the future. Nor do we hold any illusions about some kind of miracle occurring. The youth of our country have a weapon, have an invincible strength, a strength stronger than any miracle in mythology. This weapon, this strength is the socialist revolutionary platform of our party.

This platform is the only line we can follow to successfully build socialism in our country. Today, only Marxism-Leninism, no other philosophy, can fan the flames of revolution, light the light of science in the hearts and minds of the young and guide them in the struggle to abolish the old world and build the new. Only the socialist path, no other, especially the capitalist path, can lead man to genuine happiness in independence and freedom. The oppressed and exploited society, the maladies and frustrations of capitalism, regardless of the forms they assume, still represent a cursed social system that will inevitably collapse. Our youths have closely linked themselves to socialism and we understand that we will surely build a prosperous and strong socialist Vietnamese fatherland, not in some far off land, but here on the soil of our beloved Vietnamese fatherland, soil soaked with the blood and sweat of countless generations, build it through our own selfless and creative labor using the rich natural resources of our country, even though we might not have all the food or all the clothing we want today.

Our people and youths, firmly adhering to the stand of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, have closely observed the hostile schemes and actions of the Beijing reactionary authorities against Vietnam for a long time. They disguised themselves as Marxists-Leninists in order to oppose Marxism-Leninism and tried to use their assistance to Vietnam to gradually carry out their scheme of annexing Vietnam. In actions once covert but now overt, they have long pursued a hostile policy toward Vietnam...

Our enemies, the Beijing reactionaries and the imperialists, in pursuit of their long held scheme against our country, are using extremely insidious and cunning tricks to propagandize hostile thinking, spread their degenerate, decadent style of life... and scheming to win over and corrupt some of our youths in a vain attempt to tarnish the tradition of the revolution, weaken their will to fight and cause them to be unconcerned with the destiny of the country, the happiness of the people. They maintain that, as they have done in their own country, poisoning a stratum of youths is to undermine a revolution. Therefore, our youth Union and our country's young generation must display a high spirit of revolutionary vigilance and be determined to take the initiative and defeat each of their insidious schemes...

The report continued:

We stand before a great period in history. Our party and people have very much confidence in the Youth Union and the young generation and have assigned us the historic mission of taking the lead in building and protecting the socialist Vietnamese fatherland and fulfilling our obligations to the nation as well as our international obligation.

Our Youth Union and the young generation of our country are very excited and proud to be given this historic mission, considering fulfilling it to be their raison d'etre, their great honor, their great source of happiness. We promise to devote our knowledge, talents, energies and, when necessary, even our youth, to the great revolutionary undertaking of the party, to the glorious fatherland. Regardless of the situation, we remain determined to sucessfully build socialism, protect the peaceful labors of our people and firmly safeguard the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of our country. Regardless of the situation, we shall strengthen the close, militant unity with the people's of Laos and Kampuchea, with the great Soviet Union, with the fraternal socialist countries, thereby making positive contributions to the world revolutionary movement.

Under the socialist system, the young generation of our country is the collective master. The political role of the Youth Union and the right of collective ownership of the young are tremendous moving forces in socialist construction and the protection of the fatherland. In the community of working people exercising collective ownership, our country's young generation exercises collective ownership through the state, through the organizations of the young under the leadership of the party.

Our young generation must become the masters in every area in order to successfully carry out the three revolutions, successfully build socialism and firmly protect the fatherland. The right of collective ownership must be expressed in positive, voluntary actions on the part of each youth, each collective of youths in productive labor, combat, combat readiness, learning, training and the building of the new life, thereby launching a socialist emulation movement among youths.

The exercise of collective ownership by youths is primarily manifested in the character, the abilities and the energy to exercise ownership. Everyone must conscientiously uphold the right of collective ownership, build the system of socialist collective ownership and, at the same time, wage a determined struggle against violations of the right of collective ownership. Every attitude of wavering, of complacency, of fearing retaliation, which lead to nullifying the efforts made in the struggle, is contrary to the character and abilities of the collective master.

The exercise of collective ownership by youths must be expressed in making every effort to constantly improve their ability to exercise ownership, firmly adhering to the revolutionary line of the party and the laws of the state, have a knowledge of culture and their occupation, understand science, technology, economic management and military affairs and have the good health needed to be the masters of society, the masters of nature and the masters of themselves.

Youths who exercise collective ownership have both obligations and rights. The obligations of youths who exercise collective ownership consist of the obligation to work, the obligation to protect the fatherland, the obligation to study and train, the obligation to respect and protect socialist property and respect the laws and rules of social life and the obligation to struggle against negative phenomena and uphold the fine nature of the socialist system.

The rights of youths consist of the rights of citizens and personal rights, such as the right to work, the right to an education, the right to vote and be a candidate in elections, the right to supervise and inspect the work of the government, the right of equality among nationalities, the right of equality between the sexes, the right to freely marry and establish a family, the right to rest, recreation and entertainment and the right to develop one's talents.

Under the leadership of the party, our state has created the conditions for the Youth Union and youths to exercise their right of collective ownership and build a comprehensive and widespread system of ownership of the Youth Union and the young generation within the system of collective ownership. Our Youth Union must take the initiative and report and propose to the state and the agencies of the government matters related to the right of collective ownership of youths and must, together with the government, meet the legitimate requests and aspirations of the young in a manner consistent with the conditions of our country while inspecting the work of the government. This is the implementation of the right of collective ownership by means of the state.

The young generation also exercises collective ownership by means of the Youth Union organization and the other organizations of the young. The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union is the representative of the right of collective ownership of youths. The Youth Union, which is an element of the dictatorship of the proletariat system, has the responsibility of participating in the formulation of laws, regulations and policies related to youths, mobilizing the young generation to take the lead in implementing the lines and policies of the party and the laws and plans of the state and inspecting the activities of the various agencies of the government in accordance with the function and methods of the Youth Union. The Youth Union must closely coordinate with the agencies of the government and, by means of methods and forms of organization suited to the characteristics of the young, launch emulation movements designed to uphold the right of collective ownership of the young, contribute as much as possible to the revolution and forging youths as rapidly as possible. The Youth Union has the responsibility of reporting and proposing to the party and state ways to meet the requirements and aspirations of the young and exposing and struggling against violations of the right of collective ownership of youths. The Youth Union must fully concern itself with the rights of youths, concern itself with the learning and working conditions and the cultural, literary, artistic and physical education and sports activities of youths, guide youths in correctly resolving problems related to lifestyle, friendship, love, marriage and the family...

The exercise of socialist collective ownership is a matter of extreme importance and is extremely diverse in content. Of decisive significance is the need to develop the political role of the Youth Union organization and uphold the right of collective ownership of the young in order to contribute as much as possible to the revolution, forge youths as rapidly as possible and gradually build a comprehensive and widespread collective ownership system. Our Youth Union and the young generation of our country are taking the lead in molding and displaying the superior nature of the system of socialist collective ownership while resolutely struggling against the influences of bourgeois democracy, of the neo-colonialist system and the remnants of feudal thinking.

In order to tap the strength of collective ownership with a view toward struggling to implement the socialist revolutionary platform of the party, the Central Committee of the Youth Union hereby proposes to the congress the following revolutionary goals of the Youth Union and the young generation of Vietnam in the new period:

Strongly developing the right of collective ownership and the assault and creative role of the young in order to successfully carry out the three revolutions, build socialism and firmly protect the socialist Vietnamese fatherland; being determined to learn and train in order to mature as rapidly as possible and become the new, well-developed socialist collective masters, become the loyal and outstanding inheritors of the glorious revolutionary cause of the party and the nation.

Our invincible strength in order to overcome every difficulty and challenge and triumph over every insidious scheme of the enemy, our strength to move mountains in order to carry out our great undertaking is the right of collective ownership of the young generation. All of the work of the Youth Union and the youth movement is designed to cultivate, organize and develop the strength of collective ownership of the young. To accomplish this, our Youth Union and the young generation of our country must firmly adhere to and successfully carry out the following three important jobs:

First, raising the awareness of communist ideals and the determination to study and train to become the new, well developed socialist collective master.

Our raison d'etre is independence, freedom, socialism and communism. This, the most beautiful raison d'etre of mankind, is consistent with the laws of evolution of society. Endeavoring to implement the socialist revolutionary platform of the party in order to successfully build socialism in our country and firmly protect the fatherland is the raison d'etre of our young generation.

Uncle Ho taught: "To build socialism, it is first of all necessary to have socialists." Our young generation is the collective master of the present and the collective master of the future. To exercise collective ownership, our young generation must make every effort to study and train in order to improve their qualities and their ability to exercise ownership and become the new, well developed socialist collective masters. These are persons who think correctly, feel beautiful sentiments and have both the intellect and the physical conditioning needed to be the masters of society, the masters of nature and the masters of themselves.

The new, socialist man is the most beautiful of persons. It is the beauty of someone who lives with lofty ideals, possesses a heroic character, possesses the sense of collective ownership and possesses an ardent spirit of socialist patriotism combined with a pure spirit of proletarian internationalism, which are expressed in selfless and creative labor, in tenaciously fighting to protect the fatherland. This is the beauty of a person filled with creative intellect and talents based on a high level of culture, science, technology, management, occupational skill and military art and expressed with abundant energy.

The new, socialist man is also the person who knows the greatest happiness, the happiness of a life lived in love and justice.

The new youth must be forged and must mature in the revolutionary action movement of the young. Our Youth Union has the responsibility of training the young generation to be new socialists. The young generation considers the Youth Union, the Teenagers' Unit and the Children's Unit to be their school of communism.

Secondly, upholding the right of collective ownership and launching a revolutionary action emulation movement of the young.

Youths are the assault and creative force in productive labor, combat, combat readiness, learning, training and the building of the new life. Only by upholding the right of collective ownership is it possible to launch intense, continuous and widespread emulation movements. To uphold the right of collective ownership and the assault, creative role of the young, our Youth Union and the young generation of our country must launch revolutionary action movement of the young in all localities and all fields of endeavor. We must be determined to dedicate our entire strength to carrying out the three revolutions and turning the revolutionary platform of the party, the resolutions of the Party Central Committee and the plan of the state into reality; we must always be vigilant, be ready to fight in defense of the fatherland, considering this to be the highest expression of our right of collective ownership. We must be determined to struggle to eradicate negative phenomena in everyday life and violations of the right of collective ownership of the people.

Developing upon the results achieved in the recent past, the Youth Union Congress hereby states its determination to further accelerate the "three assaults of collective ownership movement" and more widely organize the "shock youth force building and protecting the fatherland" in order to make the emulation movement of youths a revolutionary movement and help to intensify the common emulation movement of all the people.

Thirdly: rapidly reorganizing the entire young generation into a strong and solid force of collective ownership.

Today, our country's young generation, which possesses beautiful revolutionary qualities and abundant capabilities, is an extremely powerful force. However, whether or not we highly develop our strength of collective ownership depends upon whether or not we organize everything in an urgent and scientific manner. Therefore, the requirement of the revolution and of our young generation is to rapidly reorganize the entire young generation into a strong and solid force of collective ownership, into the revolutionary shock unit of the party and the people.

Reorganizing the entire young generation into the force of collective ownership is the law governing the activities of the Youth Union and the young generation of our country. We must combat prejudice and narrowmindedness in the evaluation of youths. Every youth in our country wants to have his right of collective ownership upheld, wants to contribute and mature. Reorganizing the entire young generation in a scientific manner and on a large scale is a pressing requirement in insuring that everyone has a position from which to exercise collective ownership in order to contribute his youth to the revolution, insuring that everyone is educated and trained so that he can mature.

In part III on the revolutionary action program of the Youth Union and youths, the report set forth the following seven takks:

1. Intensifying the teaching of communism to the young generation;
2. Youths fulfilling their shock, creative role in building socialism;
3. Youths being heroes in protecting the fatherland;
4. Reorganizing the entire young generation into a force of collective ownership;
5. The entire Youth Union cares for and teaches teenagers and children and builds their units.
6. The entire Youth Union actively participates in party building;
7. Smoothly combining socialist patriotism with proletarian internationalism.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STATE PLANNING, PRIVATE ECONOMY DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Nov 80 p 2

[Article by Dao Xuan Sam, Chairman of the Economic Management Faculty of the Nguyen Ai Quoc Advanced Party School: "Expanding the Planning Scale Under the Conditions of a Multi-Component Economy"]

[Text] One aspect of the present lack of uniformity of our country's economy is the existence of many economic components, among which the state component plays the leading role and the collective economy increasingly expands, while there continue to exist petty bourgeois small-scale industry, handicrafts, individual peasants, and small merchants. At present, in the southern provinces the private economic sector is still large, and the process of transforming industry and commerce and cooperativizing agriculture has not been completed. That situation inevitably results in the continued existence of production and market relationships of the old type, with their inherent laws, spontaneous nature, and disorganization, which we cannot yet manage. The spontaneous market which we cannot manage becomes even more complicated when we must, on a national scale, in order to stimulate the development of production, eliminate management and planning methods that are compulsive, fettering, and restrictive, and to expand the autonomy of the basic economic units and localities, expand the scope of the individual and secondary family economies, etc., before we have corresponding new management methods.

In actuality, there still exists a spontaneous market in which the producers and exchangers of goods include not only private individuals but also state and collective economic units which do bussiness "outside the plan" and which are in many instances outside the unified management of the state. In that market, of course the private merchants make big profits and the blackmarketeers, speculators, and those who engage in illegal activities hold sway and make big profits, while the producers themselves suffer losses. It is inevitable that that market relationship, when the state economy does not play the leading role and the state relaxes its management, spontaneously causes chaos, especially in the circulation of consumer goods, upsets the socialist distribution relationship, and increases the difficulties in the lives of wage-earners. It also attacks the collective and state economies and impedes the advance of the revolution in production relationship. Clearly, during the period of transition, while the private economy continues to exist, it is inevitable that it will continue to exist in the sphere of the market relationship of private commerce, which is regulated by the law of spontaneous value. In view of that situation, there is an opinion that that is a sphere in which the socialist economic laws cannot take effect, and that therefore it is outside the sphere of the unified economic plans of the state. There is also the view that even in the socialist economic sphere planning cannot encompass everything, especially during the present initial phase, and that therefore we must utilize that market relationship in that the self-regulating market must operate in spheres not covered by planning. Both of those opinions are related to the matter of limiting the scope of planning in order to create more space for the market. Those views are incorrect. We believe that under the conditions of an economy with many components, when examining the relationships among the economic components, among the various kinds of laws, and between planning and the use of market relationships, it is necessary to pay attention to the following matters of a methodological nature:

1. It is necessary to place the private economy in a reciprocal relationship with the socialist economy, with no fence separating them.

2. Placing the private economy in the transformation process is an historical inevitability. It cannot be regarded as something that continues unchanged, like a still life.

3. Planning must not eliminate or be in opposition to the goods-money relationship and the market relationship, but only oppose and eliminate the spontaneous nature of those relationships. Therefore, where there is no organization and planning (in the broad sense), there will be spontaneity, and vice versa. The actualities of the spontaneous market have demonstrated that the private economy and the socialist economy do not exist peacefully side-by-side but in a "who defeats whom" struggle. Before our eyes the state economy is being attacked, despite the fact that we possess economic strength and the strength of the state. As long as the private economy exists on such a large scale as at present, it will objectively be capable of capitalist spontaneity. At the same time, it will have the objective capability of developing along the lines of changing form and merging with the socialist economy, with the state economy and the socialist economic laws playing the decisive role. That has been affirmed in both in theory and practice.

With regard to the sphere of planning in our country's present economic situation, in which there are operating many elements of the new economic policy, it is very necessary to recall a view expressed by V.I. Lenin when he approved the book "Economic Problems of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Activities of the State Planning Commission," published in December 1921: "It would be possible (and I believe necessary) to add to nearly all chapters a page or two stating that the new economic policy does not change the unified economic plans of the state and does not extend beyond the limits of those plans, but does change the method of implementing those plans." *

Thus in the process of socialist revolution, from the very beginning of the period of transition, an objective inevitablility is placing the private economy on the path of socialist transformation, under the leadership of the socialist economy and

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* V.I. Lenin, "complete Works," Vietnamese language edition, Progress Publishing House (Moscow), Vol.5, pp 130-131

its laws, and the unified planning of the state, with organizational contents and the true construction of the transformation, management, and planning concepts. That does not mean that transformation and management are easy. The opposite is true: often there is the negative effect that when transformation, cooperativization, management, and planning are expanded production declines, public property is depleted, and the lives of the workers become more difficult. Cooperativization and planning in fact have overlooked combining the three interests, which has worked to the detriment of the laboring masses. Therefore, in society there is the view that we should slow down and reduce the scale of the transformation, cooperativazation, management, and planning of the small private ownership economy, with the hope that the spontaneous market will stimulate production and the economy will advance more rapidly.

The adverse effects of transformation, cooperativization, and management are not caused by the negative nature of those spheres or by incorrect general lines and policies. The principal mistake is that the contents of transformation, coopertivization, management, and planning are understood and carried out in a very narrow, simplistic, and inflexible manner. Transformation and cooperativization usually are limited to changing the form of ownership.

And only when ownership is completely changed are transformation and cooperativization regarded as having been completed. It is not realized that if there is only public ownership then even that new system of ownership cannot develop but will weaken. Furthermore, it is not realized that is some instances, such as with regard to the petty bourgeoisie, some handicrafts, retailing, etc., transformation and cooperativization can be carried out by starting with the changing of production and management relationships and the changing of distribution relationships, and that it is not necessary to, and we should not now, directly change the system of ownership.

Management and planning also are normally limited to all-encompassing administrative measures, and are controlled directly and in detail. Thus transformation, cooperativization, management, and planning have been deprived of their most positive contents -- organization and development -- and therefore are no longer capable of stimulating the development of production, or of protecting the interests of the individual workers, the workers collectively, and the nation.

We will not enter deeply into transformation and cooperativization, but it must be said that to the extent that planning has been changed, an urgent task is the planning of transformation and cooperativization. In order to plan those in relationship to economic construction and development, we must base ourselves on fully implementing such organization and construction measures as plans to reorganize production, organize management, distribute income, prepare cadres, etc., in order to determine the rate of transformation and cooperativization. Nothing could be easier or simpler, but more harm may result than when limiting transformation and cooperativization to changing the form of ownership.

We have stressed that planning on the scale of the entire society is an objective inevitability, but it must be remembered that is only a potential and that naturally planning on the scale of the entire society cannot be fully developed from the very beginning. That must be a process of advancing from a low level to a high level and of gradually expanding the sphere of operations.

At present, the effective sphere of our planning is still very limited, and the sphere of spontaneous production and commerce is still very large. That is due in part to objective reasons but to a very important degree to the poverty and inflexibility of the planning forms and methods, and to the fact that planning pays scant attention to the three interests. The results are that it is difficult to expand the scale of planning and effectiveness is low, for workers and collectives always react and cope but never respond enthusiastically. Planning, therefore, has not become a facility and instrument which each unit and individual worker feels is indispensable in order to effectively organize tasks, for the benefit of them selves, the collective, and society.

In order to expand the scope of state management and planning, it is necessary to understand those tasks, which have ample contents and richer forms and methods. We manage and plan the economy on the basis of a multi-echelon system and in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism. Each echelon plans not only within the sphere assigned by the upper echelon but also plans all of its activities in accordance with state laws and under the unified management of the state. Each echelon not only manages plans within the sphere it directly balances, but must also manage the entire network of plans of the units and bases under its control. That system of unified and decentralized planning has great capabilities for expanding the over-all sphere. Commercial activities should not be placed outside the norms assigned by the upper echelon and term them "not covered by the plan."

Allowing the lower echelons and the base-level units to take the initiative in expanding production and commerce outside the legal plan tasks assigned by the upper echelon, including permission to engage in private commerce, does not mean giving permission to operate outside the planned management of the state. That is because all production and business activities of everyone engaged in commerce must obey the over-all plans and observe the policies and laws promulgated by the state. Furthermore, the state retains the right to make corrections in order to assure the implementation of state lines and plans. All commercial activities must be legally registered and are subject to state control. State organs have the right to make corrections and can restrict, adjust, and even prohibit when necessary, in correct accordance with current laws. It must be admitted that our economic management and planning methods are not sufficiently varied and rich. Therefore, when eliminating management methods which are compulsive and restricting there immediately occurs a relaxation and a reduction of the management and planning spheres due to a lack of, or shortage of, other means, especially because we are not accustomed to using economic levers in managing under the conditions of expanding the autonomy of the lower echelons and base-level units, and of allowing individuals to engage in legal commerce.

In a nation in which the social and production levels are still very low, such as our country, when the organizational relationships have not yet developed and the nature of direct social production is still limited, the sphere of direct planning is of course limited. Therefore, it is even more necessary to pay attention to indirect planning by means of the voluntary use of economic tools that are tied in with the market relationships, in order to bring all economic activities into the orbid of unified national economic planning.

Managing the spontaneous market of the private economy by prohibitive, purely administrative measures while the private economy continues to exist, is contrary to economic laws, and results in restricted production. When the party and state eliminate that incorrect management method, it will of course be necessary to promulgate new commercial laws. At the same time, it is imperative that the state economy, by means of organizational tools and economic incentive plans, play the leading role and struggle to limit, guide, and organize -- in fact to transform -- the private economy, limit and gradually eliminate its spontaneous capitalist tendency, and bring it into planned organizational relationships and market relaships and market relationships that are organically tied in with the state economy.

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CSO: 4209

CONFERENCE HELD ON COOPERATIVIZATION IN CENTRAL VIETNAM, CENTRAL HIGHLANDS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Nov 80 pp 1,4

[VNA News Release: "Agricultural Cooperativization in the Central Vietnam and Central Highlands Provinces"]

[Text] Recently, in Phu Khanh Province the Southern Agricultural Transformation Committee met with leadership cadres of the central coast and Central Highlands provinces, and of the relevant central sectors, in order to evaluate the three-year agricultural cooperativization movement (1978 to 1980), explain the new situation, and discuss the directions and missions for consolidating the agricultural cooperativization movement during the coming period.

Comrade Vo Chi Cong, a member of the Party's Political Bureau, a Vice Premier, and head of the Agricultural Transformation Department of the Central Committee and the Government, presided over the conference.

To date the provinces from Binh Tri Thien to Thuan Hai and in the Central Highlands have set up 1,580 cooperatives and 3,188 production collectives, in which 90.8 percent of the peasant families participate, and 78.8 percent of the cultivated area has been collectivized (in the cooperative sector the family participation rate is 77.1 percent and the land that has been collectivized accounts for 63.9 percent of the total). Most of the machinery and draft animals have been collectivized, and the rest are managed and used for collective production.

The production of the cooperatives and production collectives has, in general, been maintained and developed, and between 60 and 70 percent of the cooperative member families have incomes equal to or higher than during the period when they were still earning their livings independently. Material-technical bases to serve production and collective welfare bases have also gradually been created. The principles and contents of socialist economic management have begun to be implemented. A rather large corps of cadres has been trained and cultivated in schools and in the actualities of mass revolutionary movements. Although they are still weak professionally and technically they have the confidence of the masses.

The party and government bases, and mass associations, have been set up and the other tasks in the rural areas, such as the cultural, social, security, and national defense tasks, and the task of fulfilling obligations to the state, have developed in a positive direction.

The movement is in some respects still weak and deficient and has not developed uniformly. The task of consolidating and perfecting the new production relations has been carried out slowly, has not attained the requirements, and is not yet specific. The production structure is not appropriate to the existing scale and capabilities of the bases. The scale of some cooperatives and production units is not yet appropriate to the material bases and the present managerial ability of the cadres. The material-technical bases are still few in number, have not yet met the requirements, and are still in disorder. The district echelon has not yet been bolstered so that it can be sufficiently strong to enter deeply into the economic management contents on the scale of the entire district, etc.

The direction and missions of the coming period is to concentrate forces on consolidating the cooperatives and the production collectives in all respects: the organization of production, the creation of material-technical bases, the rectification and improvement of management, the strengtheing of the political-ideological task, and the development of the collective mastership right of the masses. We must step up production, especially food production, so that during the next few years we can endeavor to gradually and essentially resolve the food problem and contribute to meeting the needs for raw materials for industry and export. On the basis of stepping up production, we must increase the incomes and improve the living conditions of cooperative and production collective members, increase accumulation and public welfare, and do a good job of meeting obligations to the state. We must stabilize the scale of the cooperatives and production collectives and gradually build material-technical bases, especially installations which actually serve production and projects which we can build ourselves, positively improve management, and get management on the right track. With regard to management, the conference studied and held enthusiastic discussions in order to apply the recent experiences in the north regarding the contracting out method, and reached unanimous agreement that it would be possible to employ both forms of contracting out: "contracting tasks" and "contracting output."

Expressing his opinions at the conference, comrade Vo Chi Cong praised the party committees and the governmental echelons for firmly grasping and creatively applying the party's cooperativization line to the specific conditions and circumstances of the localities, having a high degree of determination and concentrating their efforts on leading the transformation of agriculture, combining transformation with construction, strongly developing the movement, and exerting a good influence on many aspects -- economic, political, cultural, and social.

Comrade Vo Chi Cong spoke of the deficiencies and weaknesses of the movement and pointed out that the principal and most important task during the coming period will be to concentrate on consolidating the cooperatives and production collectives. That task is even more difficult and complicated than during the period of campaigning for and organizing the cooperativization movement. There must be close guidance by the party committees and governmental administrations, and the cooperation and positive assistance of the various sectors and mass associations.

The important matter in the immediate future is to quickly draft good plans. On the basis of district zoning and planning, we must determine the production directions of the cooperatives and production collectives along the lines of specialized cultivation, while also comprehensively developing agriculture in order to develop as much as possible the capabilities of labor, land, forests, seas, etc., which are strengths of the provinces of Central Vietnam and the Central Highlands. We must promote production, resolve the food problem, and create conditions for developing the strengths regarding industrial crops and developing forestry and livestock raising. On the basis of long-range plans we must determine production directions and paths of advance that are appropriate and practical, in order to attain high economic effectiveness.

The training and cultivation of cadres must be made an important, urgent task. Only if that task is carried out urgently can we meet the new requirements of the present cooperativization movement. By the end of 1981 all key cadres of the cooperatives and production collectives, and the leadership and guidance cadres must be trained in schools and in specialized management and technical classes. Attention must be paid to training cadres from the ethnic minority groups. There must be a division of labor among the central level, the provinces, the districts, and the sectors with regard to training and cultivating the various types of cadres for the cooperatives.

We must truly strengthen and develop the district, and develop the guidance role of the district with regard to the task of consolidating the cooperatives and production collectives.

Comrade Vo Chi Cong said, "The basic, long-range direction for consolidating the cooperatives and production collectives is to simultaneously carry out the three revolutions, develop the collective mastership night of the cooperative members, and stress the development of production forces accompanied by the reorganization of production and the all-round improvement of cooperative management.

Carefully analyzing contracting out in agriculture, comrade Vo Chi Cong said, "The cooperatives and production collectives must apply that method in a manner appropriate to the specific conditions of each base, and must base it on strict observance of the common principles of the socialist economic management. The various contracting out forms must be applied flexibly so that they may be appropriate to the actual situation of each place and the production characteristics of each type of crop and livestock, in order to encourage the production units and all laborers to produce enthusiastically. With regard to the form of contracting out final production quotas to the cooperative members, he spoke of the experiences of a number of places in the north.

He said that in actuality the cooperatives which have done a good job of "contracting out production quotas" have achieved very encouraging results and have been concerned with the three interests, especially that of the workers, while also satisfying the legitimate interests of "the collective and society." Because "the assignment of production" is related to the responsibilities and rights of the workers more directly with regard to final output, they have been able to fully utilize the labor of the cooperative member families and do a better job of developing a spirit of positive labor, a spirit of enthusiastically applying the technical measures, and consciousness of economizing in production expenses on the part of the cooperative members, while also employing additional means of the cooperative member families in production. Therefore, the yield and output of many crops on land on which the cooperative members have been contracted-out production quotas have increased rapidly. If that method of assignment is well applied, it will also contribute to overcoming the negative manifestations in production labor and in the distribution of income, and to reduce the number of people engaged indirectly in production and some management procedures, in order to do a better fob of serving production.

Comrade Vo Chi Cong discussed the basic principles which the echelons, sectors, and cooperatives must firmly grasp in order to organize guidance and must correctly implement when organizing the assignment of production. He stressed, "The cooperatives must closely manage the principal means of production, especially land, draft animals, implements, and the important material bases in order to carry out organized, planned production. We must continually strengthen the production forces of the cooperatives and introduce scientific-technical advances to production. In assigning production to workers and cooperative member families, with regard to all crops and livestock, there must be close guidance. We must resolutely overcome everything that weakens the socialist production relationships and oppose giving a "blank check" in any form, including giving "blank checks" to units and families. We must organize training and supplementation for the management cadres of the provincial, district, and cooperative management cadres, especially production unit cadres, to achieve unanimity from top to bottom, create conditions for doing a good job of contracting out at the base level, and gain much valuable experience for the localities and the central level.

Contracting out production quotas in agricultural production is something new. We are while applying that method also gaining experience in order to supplement and perfect that method. We are certain to take a significant step forward with regard to management in general and to the consolidation of agricultural cooperativize in particular, and practically and directly stimulate the development of production and stably advance the cooperativization movement.

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AGRICULTURE

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL PROMOTES SUBSIDIARY FOOD PRODUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Rapidly Develop Subsidiary Food Production"]

[Text] In the part dealing with staple foods, the resolution of the Fourth Party Congress pointed out that "We must rapidly develop subsidiary food crops (corn, potatoes, manioc, white potatoes, and kaoliang), form concentrated, intensively cultivated subsidiary food crop areas, and accompany production with processing." The Party Central Committee and the Government have set forth many specific policies and measures to promote the growing of subsidiary food crops and the use of products made from them.

Subsidiary food crops, which had been secondary starchy crops used to make ordinary cakes or as supplementary foods during March, are gradually being promoted to a position corresponding to their economic value. Subsidiary food crops, as well as rice, are regarded as principal food crops. In our country, the food problem can be resolved well and certainly by promoting the production of subsidiary food crops, introducing subsidiary food crops into the daily diet, and increasing the ratio of subsidiary food crops in over-all food production -- at least 30 percent -- within the near future. Furthermore, large quantities of subsidiary foods are needed to provide feed for stock raising, raw materials for the food industry and light industry sectors, and commodities for export.

In comparison to 1976, subsidiary food crops area and output have nearly doubled, increasing from 940,000 hectares and 1,638,000 tons of subsidiary food (in terms of dry flour) in 1976 to 1.7 million hectares and 3.5 million tons in 1980. Concentrated subsidiary food crop areas are taking form on the basis of the natural subsidiary food crop areas and the new economic zones. The subsidiary food crop structure has been enriched by new crops with high economic value. In areas that are often flooded and waterlogged, the significance of subsidiary food crops is even more clear in that they contribute rapidly to restoring production, stabilizing living conditions, and maintaining the stock animal herds. After the liberation, the Nam Bo provinces began to promote the production of subsidiary food crops, at a more rapid rate in the Bac Bo provinces. Some areas long accustomed to eating rice have also begun to use subsidiary foods as food for people and feed for livestock, in place of rice.

In addition to those advances, subsidiary food crop production is also beset with urgent problems which must be resolved, regard to production, circulation, distribution, and use.

During the past several years the rate of development of subsidiary food crop production has slowed down, with regard to area, yields, and total output. The ratio of subsidiary food crops amounts to only 20 percent of total food production, which is 10 percent lower than the plan norm. The corn area has declined by 30,000 hectares (from 390,000 in 1977 to 360,000 in 1979). Something worthy of attention is the fact that subsidiary food crop yields, which are already low, are teding to decline. The developmental directions of subsidiary food crop production are not specific for each area, which has led to low results. Some features of the policies regarding prices, investment, etc., are not rational. The campaign to introduce subsidiary foods into daily diets has been neglected, makes only general appeals, and lacks specific, realistic plans.

Many types of subsidiary food products are easily damaged (manioc exudes sap, potatoes spoil, etc.) but their storage, transportation, and processing are deficient, and some tasks are practically at a stand-still.

Low-intensity cultivation is a widespread phenomenon, most of the subsidiary food crop area is planted without fertilizer, and the subsidiary food crop land is not protected, so it erodes and degenerates.

In general, the measures taken to resolve the subsidiary food problem are negligent, one-sided, patch-work, and incomplete. Knowledge regarding subsidiary food crops is still simplistic and backward. Transforming a food crop from a secondary position to the status of a principal crop, and from small-scale production to large-scale production is something new and difficult, so great efforts must be made and positive steps must be taken.

We are capable of overcoming those difficulties. The area planted in subsidiary food crops can be expanded by increasing the number of growing seasons and clearing wasteland, and it is possible to add millions of hectares in areas from the mountain region to the coastal region, and on the various kinds of soil, with appropriate crops. It is necessary to launch a mass movement to fully utilize all types of soil in order to grow subsidiary food crops extensively, in accordance with existing customs and on a small scale. It is also necessary to tie in the production of subsidiary foods with the reorganization of production, concentration, specialized cultivation, and intensive cultivation, with the provision of the material-technical bases necessary to produce a whole series of valuable products.

Subsidiary food crops are easily grown but also require the necessary intensive-cultivation techniques. Ordinarily, subsidiary food crops are grown on multi-crop land, fallow land, and land poor in nutritive elements, so sufficient fertilizer must be spread and steps must be taken to protect the fertility of the soil.

On land planted in subsidiary food crops in addition to the principal crops it is necessary to interplant crops of the legume family in order to have additional food products and a larger quantity of nitrogen-rich green fertilizer to spread on the spot.

In order to increase our intensive cultivation and soil improvement capabilities, we should apply widely and flexibly the form of assigning product quotas, while rationally assuring all three interests (those of the state, the collectives, and the workers).

We should rely principally on the form of processing subsidiary food crops on the spot. If there are no conditions for processing them into concentrated products, they should be processed into coarse products, such as sliced manioc, sliced potatoes, rough powder, etc., so facilitate storage, transportation, and use.

The consumption of subsidiary food crops should be accomplished in the localities, in the form of food for people and feed for livestock. We must improve the state purchasing of subsidiary food crops, with a purchasing network extending into all areas in order to assist the producers, especially in the mountain region, where communications and transportation are difficult.

Subsidiary food crop production will develop strongly if there is a suitable investment plan, positive measures, and correct policies, especially with regard to the concentrated subsidiary food crop areas and the important subsidiary food crops.

The winter-spring subsidiary food crop season has begun. It is the most important subsidiary food crop during the year, and accounts for 80 to 90 percent of the annual subsidiary food crop area and output. We must go all-out to have a successful harvest in order to contribute importantly to resolving the food problem.

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'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL URGES BALANCED FOREST EXPLOITATION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Nov 80 pp 1,4

[Editorial: "The Exploitation and Development of Forests"]

[Text] Forestry activities are responsible for managing the exploitation of forests and forest lands in order to meet the increasingly greater needs of the economic sectors and the people for wood and the other forestry products. During the past several years the exploitation plan norm has risen to nearly 2 million cubic meters of wood a year. In the future, the need for wood will become even greater, as the development rate of the national economy and the requirements for improving the people's living conditions increase.

The increasingly greater exploitation task must be accompanied by and be closely tied in with the development of forests. Those are two important aspects of forestry activities. The development of forests is regarded as the most basic concern of forestry, and is the basis of exploitation. The development of forests is concretized by means of afforestation, improvement, and protection. And even while exploiting forests it is necessary to also develop forests. That is the spirit of the resolution of the Fourth Party Congress, which stated with regard to forestry that "Forestry must be developed along the lines of large-scale socialist production. Attention must be paid to all aspects: afforestation, forest improvement, the protection of forests, and the exploitation of forests."

In that spirit, during the past several years forestry activities have attained a number of good results. Despite the limited material-technical bases, and especially despite unexpected floods that have created difficulties for forestry, exploitation has still amounted to nearly 2 million cubic meters of wood -- about equal to the plan norm -- and met an important part of the needs for state capital construction and consumer goods for the people. The overfulfillment of the plan to supply mine shaft support beams represented a great effort on the part of the forestry sector and the responsible localities. Each year about 100,000 hectares have been afforested, which has approximately equalled the plan norm, and there have been determined a number of appropriate trees which have high economic value with regard to both northern and southern forests.

The broad popular afforestation movement has continued to be developed, and has begun to be expanded in the southern province in the form of the movement to create "Uncle Ho's orchards." Such advanced models as the Huong Son, Thong Nhat, and Ke Bao state forests and such forestry cooperatives as the Ban Vuoc cooperative in

Hoang Lien Son, the Khuoi Nghien cooperative in Ha Tuyen, the Son Ha cooperative in Nghe Tinh, and the Binh Minh cooperative in Thanh Hoa have done a rather good job of both aspects -- exploiting and developing forests -- and have effectively combined forestry with agriculture and production with commerce.

In addition to those results, with regard to forestry activities there are still important and urgent problems which must be posed and resolved, as soon as possible. Some of them are alarmingly serious.

Two widespread phenomena are an imbalance between exploiting and developing forests and the waste of natural resources during exploitation. The requirements of state plans with regard to exploitation are increasingly great, but forest reserves have tended to decline to a worrisome degree. Of the 5 million hectares of lumber forests, about 2 million hectares are exploitable. But the wood reserves are not great, and are gradually becoming poorer. Millions of hectares of wood forests have, within the course of only a few years, become wasteland and scrub forests, and some have become denuded hills.

The development of forests by means of afforestation, upkeep and improvement, and protection has not amounted to much. Forestry activities tend heavily toward exploitation, usually exploitation of the "cut down trees wherever it's convenient" variety, with no respect being paid to the technical rules and regulations. It is estimated that in exploitation as much as 60 or 70 percent of the wood is wasted, principally bark, branches, and small trees which have utilization value but are allowed to not in the forest. In actuality, when one million cubic meters of wood are brought out of the forest that means that theree times as many trees have been cut down. Furthermore, forest fires, some in forests with valuable wood (ironwood trees, resin-producing pine trees, etc.) that extend over areas of thousands of hectares, break out during the dry season every year. The illegal cutting down of trees for personal benefit is widespread in nearly all forested areas.

In order to meet the needs for wood and the other forestry products according to plan, a measure of foremost importance is to achieve positive, solid balance between development and exploitation, with development serving as the basis. We must enable forest development to stabilize and to keep ahead of exploitation requirements.

All exploitation tasks must be closely tied in with the requirements of forest development. The drafting of sub-plans and plans is the first task in exploitation, and is intended to categorize forests as to which are of sufficient age to be exploitable, which are to be maintained, reafforested, improved, etc. Specific plans for each forest area and observance of regulations and rules in exploitation are also intended to protect and develop forests. We must only cut down trees that are of age, refrain from cutting down underage trees, refrain from damaging the other trees, and clean up and replant immediately after trees are harvested. All branches and treetops must be collected in order to fully utilize trees -- at least 70 to 80 percent of the total. Most of our country's wood forests are natural, wild forests which can rapidly be transformed into economic, man-made forests by means of appropriate, positive measures.

In addition to the forests now being exploited, it is necessary to expand the useful forest area by promoting reafforestation, maintenance, and the creation of new forests, and by gradually transforming wild, scrub forests -- of which there are now millions of hectares -- into forests with economic value. Forestry should be developed along the lines of large-scale socialist production, progressive commercial and technical measures should be taken, and forestry should be combined with agriculture, so that forests are regarded as being gardens.

The laws, statutes, and regulations regarding the protection of forests must be strictly observed. Illegal acts must be dealt with appropriately, and people who do a good job of protecting forests must be rewarded.

Forests are the property of the entire population. Everyone must munifest consciousness of collective mastery and, along with the responsible sectors, protect that valuable property. The existing 5 million hectares of forests, if well exploited and accompanied by increasingly greater forest development, will be a priceless natural resource of the nation.

The dry season, which has just begun, is also the forest explcitation season. The localities and forestry bases must go all-out to fulfill their forest exploitation and development plans, begin a new phase for forestry,and enter the 1981-1985 five-year plan period with good prospects.

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GRANARY NETWORK BUILT IN MEKONG DELTA PROVINCES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Nov 80 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Nine Mekong Delta Provinces Urgently Create a Network of Granaries"]

[Text] In addition to preparing the material bases to serve the mobilization of grain in 1981, nine provinces in the Mekong Delta are setting aside the various kinds of materials to construct a network of granaries and drying patios in the key rice-growing areas.

Kien Giang Province has a plan for constructing rice granaries with a capacity of 40,000 tons, which will increase the total storage capacity to 110,000 tons. On the average, each village will have an additional granary with a capacity of between 1,500 and 2,000 tons, and tens of thousands of square meters of drying patios. Dong Thap Province is urgently constructing granaries with an additional capacity of 15,000 tons in the districts in the Hong Ngu, Tam Nong, and Cao Lanh rice areas. In addition to restoring medium and small granaries with a capacity of 80,000 tons, Minh Hai Province is concentrating on the construction of many additional granaries to serve the mobilization of the main rice crop.

The provinces of the Mekong Delta are examining the existing bags and are mending the old, torn bags so that they can used to mobilize the main rice crop. The provinces of Hau Giang, Dong Thap, and Cuu Long have formed a force of porters, bag menders, and bag markers to assure sufficient bags when rice is transported to district and provincial granaries.

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

STATUS OF PHA LAI, DONG HOI POWER PLANTS REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Nov 80 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Construction Rate of Pha Lai Thermoelectric Plant Stepped Up, Construction of Dong Hoi Power Plant Completed"]

[Text] Construction Corporation No 18 and the units participating in the construction of the Pha Lai Thermoelectric Plant have concentrated their efforts on constructing such project items as the turbine building, generator No 1, smoke stacks, water circulation pumping stations, etc. They have simultaneously constructed housing, the consumers' water system, the network of construction roads, construction surface areas, etc. Thousands of square meters of housing have been brought into use. Additional tens of thousands of square meters of housing are being urgently constructed.

Materials have been prepared at a rate that keeps up with the construction rate. More than 2,500 cubic meters of granite for constructing smoke stacks were transported to the mixing station chute. Increasingly larger numbers of barges carrying iron and cement are arriving at the port. The transportation enterprise repaired three tow boats. In the past, the trucks transporting rocks at Yen Cu made only two to four trips a day, but now they make six trips. The enterprises participating in constructing the smoke stack of the pumping station excavated and transported 1,000 cubic meters of earth and rock, poured more than 370 cubic meters of foundation and structural concrete, and manufactured more than 200 tons of steel reinforcement rods.

Construction Enterprise No 7 of Coal Corporation No 3 of the Ministry of Power and Coal recently completed the construction of the Dong Hoi power plant, with a capacity of 14,000 kw, which the Soviet Union designed and equipped. The cadres and wo workers overcame many difficulties, organized transportation, stored and installed equipment, and brought the project into use before the deadline. The enterprise's construction unit for the first time installed a 4,000 KVA diesel gererator. It gained experience as it worked, had the all-out assistance of the Soviet technicians, and did a good job of meeting the economic and technical norms.

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'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL PROMOTES SALARY-ACCORDING-TO-OUTPUT SYSTEM

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Nov 80 pp 1,4

[Editorial: "Salary Based On Output and Labor Productivity"]

[Text] In improving economic management and enterprise management, hundreds of state production bases in the different sectors have effectively utilized specific forms of paying salaries for work completed: paying collective groups for final output, paying collective groups in accordance with graduated unit prices, and paying for completed construction projects. Because they have done a good job of applying that form of salary payment, many enterprises have taken the initiative in continuing to increase production, have improved management at the base level, and have gradually increased the workers' income from salaries and bonuses. That is a step forward in combining planning with cost accounting and in using direct economic levers at the base level.

Due to incorrect understanding, some enterprises have applied the system of paying salaries according to output arbitrarily, and without making sufficient preparations. Some places regard the payment of salaries according to output as merely a disguised way to increase the income of workers, so they have lowered the labor expenditure norms, maintained outmoded norms in order to raise the unit value for paying salaries according to output, become lax in quality control and in testing products, etc. The result has been that salaries and bonuses have increased rapidly but production and labor productivity have not increased. The enterprises' salary expenses have exceeded their ability to meet those expenses; there is an imbalance between their production and their salary budget; and the enterprises' financial activities are chaotic. Therefore, such enterprises must usually juggle their books and deceive the upper-echelon management organ in order to obtain additional salary funds with which to pay salaries. Some places even use funds for capital construction and for purchasing raw materials to pay salaries, are dishonest in cost accounting, and distort figures in order to increase the volume of production, or lower the norm for delivering principal products to the state so that they can market the products themselves to obtain cash. The situation of concealing production capabilities, inflating the number of workers, etc., still exists in some places when drafting the 1981 plan. Those dishonest working methods in fact amount to the theft of socialist property and weaken the state economy. They must be resolutely overcome.

Further expanding the form of paying salaries according to output in the sectors is a progressive policy which has a positive effect on the production situation and on the lives of the workers. A matter of principle in implementing the system of paying salaries according to output is to, no matter in what form, cause the labor productivity rate to increase more rapidly than the average salary rate for the enterprise as a whole, and expenditures for salaries as part of the production costs of a unit of production must be sowered in comparison to the past and to the planned levels. And therefore, the income and salary of people paid according to output will be increased principally by efforts in labor, the rationalization of production, and the improvement of techniques, so that in a given unit of time it is possible to produce many high-quality products, economically use materials, and assure the safety of equipment.

If they are to do a good job of paying salaries based on output, the production units must carry out such principal tasks as establishing and perfecting progressive average labor expenditure norms, while assigning to workers a complete set of technical inspection, and the testing of products must be strengthened. In addition to justly and rationally distributing salaries it is necessary to apply a system of clear material responsibility with regard to collectives and individual workers. The management organs must pay attention to rectifying the organization of production, rationally organizing labor, improving working methods, and creating the necessary material conditions so that the workers can produce contentedly and do a good job of fulfilling the plan norms and tasks that are assigned. The combined use of political-ideological education, social psychology, and administrative measures, along with other economic stimulation measures, including concern for improving living conditions and expanding collective welfare for workers, are indispensable measures in the process of organizing the payment of salaries based on output.

The upper-echelon management organs play an important role in encouraging the bases to do a good job of paying salaries based on output by providing specific guidance and promptly improving such relevant management systems as those regarding the supplying of materials and raw materials, the planning of salary funds, and the management of payments from the enterprise salary funds.

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity]

Triệu Văn Bé [TRIEEUJ VAWN BES]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Tra Cu District, Cuu Long Province; his article "Tra Cu Did Well in Collecting Grains in 1980" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 26 Nov 80 p 2)

Huỳnh Dư Bì [HUYNHF ZUW BIF]

SRV Ambassador to the Republic of Guinea; on 4 Dec 80 he attended a reception for a SRV delegation headed by Vo Nguyen Giap. (NHAN DAN 10 Dec 80 p 4)

Nguyễn Thị Bình [NGUYEENX THIJ BINHF]

*Head of the Women's Federation; Minh Hai Province; her article about the mother of a war hero appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Nov 80 p 3)

Nguyễn Mạnh Cầm [NGUYEENX MANHJ CAAMF]

*SRV Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany; on 16 Nov 80 he attended a meeting of the Association of Vietnamese Residents in the Federal Republic of Germany. (NHAN DAN 20 Nov 80 p 4)

Cù Huy Cận [CUF HUY CAANJ]

Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Arts and Letters Association; on 27 Nov 80 he attended the arrival in the SRV of Chopin Prize Winner Dang Thai Son. (NHAN DAN 28 Nov 80 p 1)

Trần Hữu Dực [TRAANF HUWUX ZUWCJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; President of the Vietnam-Lao Friendship Association; on 1 Dec 80 he attended a meeting honoring Lao National Day. (NHAN DAN 2 Dec 80 p 1)

Hoàng Trọng Dại [HOANGF TRONGJ DAIJ]

Vice Minister of Foreign Trade; on 25 Nov 80 he attended the signing in Hungary of a treaty for Hungarian aid and loans to the SRV in 1981-85. (NHAN DAN 27 Nov 80 p 1)

Trần Văn Địch [TRAANF VAWN DICHJ], Deceased

Specialist in the Propaganda and Training Department of the VCP Central Committee; he died on 4 Dec 80 at age 65. He was in retirement at the time of his death. (NHAN DAN 5 Dec 80 p 4)

Phạm Xuân Đợi [PHAMJ XUAAN DOWTJ]

*Vice Minister of Forestry; his article "Rational Protection, Development and Exploitation of Forest Resources" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 28 Nov 80 p 2)

Võ Đông Giang [VOX DOONG GIANG]

Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs; on 29 Nov 80 he was the member of VCP and SRV Government Delegation that left for Laos to attend Lao National Day ceremonies. (NHAN DAN 30 Nov 80 p 4)

Phạm Văn Hai [PHAMJ VAWN HAI], AKA Ba Du [BA ZU], Deceased.

Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Stage Artists Association; former delegate to the 3rd National Assembly; Deputy Head of the Vietnam Stage Artists School; he died on 21 Nov 80 following a period of illness at age 77. (NHAN DAN 23 Nov 80 p 4)

Trần Quốc Hoàn [TRAANF QUOOCS HOANF]

Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the VCP; *Secretary of the Central Committee of the VCP; on 11 Dec 80 he left the SRV to attend the 2nd Congress of the Cuba Communist Party in Havana. (NHAN DAN 12 Dec 80 p 1)

Vũ Hoàng [VUX HOANGF]

*Head of the Overseas Vietnamese Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on 25 Nov 80 he meet with the Thai Ambassador to the SRV to protest Thai allegations against the SRV. (NHAN DAN 27 Nov 80 p 4)

Nguyễn Duy Kinh [NGUYEENX ZUY KINH]

SRV Ambassador to Ethiopia; on 29 Nov 80 he attended the arrival of a SRV delegation head by Vo Nguyen Giap. (NHAN DAN 3 Dec 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Tử Lan [NGUYEENX TUW LAN], Deceased

Former Member of the Standing Committee of the VCP Committee, Yen Bai Province; Deputy Head of the Specialists Department, Ministry of Communications and Transportation; Deputy Head of the Transportation Committee of the Ministry of Communications and Transportation; he died of an unspecified illness on 9 Nov 80 at age 69. He was in retirement at the time of his death. (NHAN DAN 18 Nov 80 p 4)

Đỗ Đại Lộc [DOOX DAIJ LOOCJ]

Vice Minister of Engineering and Metals; on 24 Nov 80 he was in Prague to attend a meeting of the Vietnam-Czechoslovakia Committee on Economic and Scientific Cooperation. (NHAN DAN 27 Nov 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Hữu Ngô [NGUYEENX HUWUX NGOO]

SRV Ambassador to Cuba; on 11 Dec 80 he accompanied Political Bureau Member Tran Quoc Hoan to attend the 2nd Congress of the Cuba Communist Party in Havana. (NHAN DAN 12 Dec 80 p 1)

Đỗ Nhuận [DOOX NHUAANJ]

Secretary General of the Vietnam Musician Association; on 27 Nov 80 he attended the return to Hanoi of Chopin Prize Winner Dang Thai Son. (NHAN DAN 28 Nov 80 p 1)

Đoàn Phương [DOANF PHUWOWNG]

Vice Chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission; on 24 Nov 80 he was in Prague to attend a meeting of the Vietnam-Czechoslovakia Committee for Economic and Scientific Cooperation. (NHAN DAN 27 Nov 80 p 1)

Đào Xuân Sâm [DAOF XUAAN SAAM]

*Head of the Economic Management Department, Nguyen Ai Quoc Advanced [Vietnamese Communist] Party School; his article "Expanding the Scope of Planning Under Pluralistic Economic Conditions" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 26 Nov 80 p 2)

Nguyễn Xuân Tài [NGUYEENX XUAAN TAIF]

Deputy Head of the Vocational Training General Department; recently he attended the arrival of a delegation of the Soviet Vocational Training Committee. (NHAN DAN 2 Dec 80 p 1)
[NOTE: This individual was previously reported as Le Xuan Tai LEE XUAAN TAIF]

Nguyễn Tâm [NGUYEENX TAAM]

*Deputy Secretary General of the Vietnam Chamber of Commerce; on 24 Nov 80 he thanked the Algerian Government for a gift. (NHAN DAN 25 Nov 80 p 4)

Đinh Đức Thiện [DINH DUWCS THIEENJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Minister of Communications and Transportation; on 8 Dec 80 he attended a reception for delegations from the Soviet and GDR Ministries of Construction. (NHAN DAN 10 Dec 80 p 1)

Đinh Quang Thụy [DINH QUANG THUYJ] aka Tố Thúc Dịch [TOO THUCS ZICHJ], Deceased

Born in 1902 at Thu Dien Hamlet, Tay Giang Village, Tien Hai District, Thai Binh Province; Member of the VCP since 1930; former Secretary of the VCP Committee, Bac Lieu Province; Member of the VCP Fraction and Chief of Cabinet of the Ministry of Public Health; He was in retirement at the time of his death from a serious illness on 4 Dec 80. (NHAN DAN 5 Dec 80 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Tranh [NGUYEENX VAWN TRANH]

*Acting Chairman of the People's Committee, Tien Giang Province; he was mentioned in an article on agricultural production in his province. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 10 Nov 80 p 2)

Trần Trung [TRAANF TRUNG]

*Deputy Head of the China Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on 3 Dec 80 he spoke with the PRC Ambassador to the SRV concerning the resumption of talks between the two nations. (NHAN DAN 4 Dec 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Ngọc Vũ [NGUYEENX NGOCJ VUX]

SRV Ambassador to Mozambique; on 15 Nov 80 he attended the arrival in Maputo of an SRV delegation headed by Vo Nguyen Giap. (NHAN DAN 21 Nov 80 p 4)

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END

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27 January 1981

Vietnam Report

No. 2243

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VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2243

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PRC COLLABORATORS TRIED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Dec 80 p 4

[VNA News Release: "Cao Bang Province Tries Chinese Lackeys for Engaging in Psychological Warfare"]

[Text] The People's Court of Cao Bang Province recently tried a group of Beijing lackeys for engaging in psychological warfare. The group consisted of Sam Van Phinh, Chu Van Lung and Nong Van Ho and was led by Chu Van Thon. All of them are from Keng Keo Hamlet in Tri Phuong Village, Tra Linh District, Cao Bang Province.

In early 1980, the Chinese reactionaries sent these lackeys across the border to Tri Phuong Village where they stole 16 buffalo and took them back to China. Chu Van Thon secretly travelled to China and met with Chu Van Van, the Chinese public security officer in charge of the area. Van sent Thon back across the border to the families that had lost the buffalo. He praised the Chinese reactionaries and, at the same time, collected money from them, saying it was to buy various products with which to get back the buffalo. Thon bought chickens and wine and, together with Sam Van Phinh and Chu Van Lung, took them to Chu Van Van in China. There, they took possession of the buffalo and secretly brought back with them three bags of documents, leaflets and psychological warfare items.

On 13 February 1980, Thon, Lung and Phinh persuaded Nong Van Ho and a number of other decadent elements to secretly travel to China where they met with Chu Van Van and were given nine more bags of psychological warfare leaflets and items. They scattered these leaflets and items at three sites in Tri Phuong Village and a number of other places in front of the Ban Ngan Market. They were observed by the local people, who exposed them and helped the security forces arrest them.

Chu Van Thon had harbored a number of Chinese reactionaries who were engaged in clandestine activities within the locality and then persuaded a number of his accomplices to steal property from the people of Lung Thien Village, thereby creating divisions among the people of the various nationalities in the border area.

The People's Court of Cao Bang Province handed down the following sentences: Chu Van Thon was sentenced to 12 years in prison, Sam Van Phinh and Chu Van Lung were sentenced to 5 years in prison and Nong Van Ho was sentenced to 2 years in prison.

The other persons who were bribed and deceived were given immunity from prosecution as a result of repenting their crimes and exposing the Chinese lackey reactionaries.

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BETTER ARMY-PEOPLE UNITY URGED

OW132024 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 12 Jan 81

["Excerpt" of QUAN DOI NHAN DAN editorial: "Satisfactorily Carry Out the Civilian Proselytizing Task"--date not given]

[Text] Being loyal sons of our people, our armymen have always been greatly admired and cherished by our people, who consider them--Uncle Ho's troops--as their bloodsealed sons and brothers who trust, love, protect, and assist them to the best of their abilities in combat as well as in national construction.

No glorious victory of our army could have been achieved without our people's wholehearted assistance, fostering and care for our troops. One of the important and regular political tasks of party committee echelons and leaders is to build and consolidate the close, inseparable army-people relationship and to satisfactorily carry out the civilian proselytizing task under any circumstances.

Satisfactorily carrying out the civilian proselytizing task--a traditional political responsibility our army has consistently carried out--is a prerequisite for every military unit if it wants to carry out its tasks satisfactorily. We must discard the old concept of considering the civilian proselytizing task merely a measure for preventing offenses and shortcomings in army-people relations or for improving mutual material assistance. Civilian proselytizing is the responsibility of all combatants, leading cadres and party committee echelons which provide leadership and guidance on implementation of tasks now that our enemy is conducting psywar activities, seeking to arouse conflict and sow division between our army and people and among our ethnic minorities and religious community.

In view of our army's urgent, weighty task of remaining combat ready while carrying out its economic construction task, improving its training quality and participating in consolidating and strengthening the local armed forces, our army must satisfactorily carry out the civilian proselytizing task in order to further enhance the overall strength resulting from our people's unit and the army-people solidarity.

Satisfactorily carrying out the civilian proselytizing task under the present circumstances includes continuing to educate our cadres and combatants on the line concerning the all-people's national defense and people's war in defending and building our socialist fatherland. This is to make them clearly understand that our people's armed forces draw their invincible strength from the people. Once our cadres and troops understand the importance of that task, we can motivate them to enhance the image of Uncle Ho's troops among the people, strictly observe discipline in army-people relations and strive to carry out the civilian proselytizing task under any circumstances and in any place. Wherever a military unit is stationed, its party committee echelon and leaders must work out specific plans to meet and discuss with the local administration ways to satisfactorily carry out propaganda to make the local people thoroughly understand our party's and state's line and policies. They must also help them consolidate their militia, self-defense and reserves in order to properly maintain political security and public order and must help them discharge their cultural and economic construction tasks.

Concerning units stationed in border areas, coastal areas and on offshore islands, in performing the civilian proselytizing task they must particularly help the local people build good political bases and develop their armed forces well in order to smash all the enemy's evil schemes, acts of sabotage, psywar tricks and espionage activities.

As a routine task of every unit, civilian proselytizing must be systematized for better study of situations, army-people relations, monthly guidance on the implementation of the related tasks and so forth. Detailed plans must be worked out for assignment of tasks and responsibilities and control of the implementation of tasks. We must avoid giving general instructions and then leaving the companies fully in charge of the civilian proselytizing task. Every cadre and combatant must be further trained on civilian proselytizing as well as on the related methods and viewpoints. Every unit must develop the army's revolutionary tradition of loving, respecting the wholeheartedly assisting the local people. [sentence as printed] Every unit must also develop the tradition of satisfactorily carrying out the civilian proselytizing task in order to achieve better unity between the army and the people. Every unit must strive to become a good unit in civilian proselytizing and in observing discipline in army-people relations.

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NGUYEN LAM READS ECONOMIC REPORT AT NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

BK140530 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Dec 81 pp 2-4

[SRV Council of Ministers' report: "The Present Economic Situation and the Tasks of the 1981 State Plan"; read by Nguyen Lam, vice premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, at the seventh session of the Sixth National Assembly--passages within slantlines denote boldface as published]

[Text] /The Presidium/,

/Comrade Deputies/,

The year 1980, the last year of the Second 5-Year Plan (1976-1980) is drawing to a close. We are about to enter 1981, the first year of the Third 5-Year Plan (1981-1985).

On behalf of the Council of Ministers, I would like to present to the National Assembly a report on /the present economic situation and the tasks of the 1981 State Plan/.

The report comprises three parts:

I. The situation of the implementation of the Second Five-Year State Plan (1976-1980) and the 1980 State Plan.

II. Economic orientation and tasks in the coming period and in the 1981 State Plan.

III. The strengthening and improvement of economic management and the successful implementation of the 1981 State Plan.

/Part One/

/The Situation of the Implementation of the Second Five-Year State Plan (1976-1980) and the 1980 State Plan/

/Comrade Deputies/,

The process of the 30-year war for liberation under the leadership of the glorious VCP illustriously concluded with the historic 1975 spring victory.

Our nation became totally independent and national unification was achieved with the change of the country's name to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The Fourth Party Congress traced the line for socialist revolution throughout the country, shedding light on the path of advance of the Vietnamese revolution. Within a short period of time, our people defeated the wars of aggression waged by the Beijing expansionists and their henchmen on the southwestern and northern borders of our country; supported and assisted the cause of national liberation of the Kampuchean people; and tightened the militant solidarity between Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, thereby turning it into a force for the defense of peace and stability in Southeast Asia against the expansionist and aggressive schemes of the Chinese authorities in collusion with the U.S. imperialists. With such momentous events as the signing of the treaties of cooperation and friendship with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and by uniting with various countries in the world for peace and friendship among nations, we won important victories on the diplomatic front, stirring up fresh enthusiasm among our people in postwar economic construction.

Over the past 5 years, we have obtained notable achievements. Industrial enterprises and dwelling houses in urban centers heavily devastated by bombs and shells have basically been restored. War damage in agriculture, industry, communications and transportation and other sectors has been overcome. Large-scale socialist transformation has been effected in the south, which helped to basically abolish the exploiting classes, eliminate neocolonialist vestiges, and initially establish new, socialist socioeconomic relations. Hundreds of important material bases of the various sectors of the national economy have been built. Production in all sectors and localities has been stepped up, and so forth. Healing the wounds of war and further developing the national economy was a great success of our people in the economic and social fields. Thanks to this, both the gross national product and national income in 1980 were higher than in 1975.

In agriculture, the output value increased by 18.7 percent, over half a million hectares of wasted land were reclaimed and 650,000 hectares of virgin land were cleared. New areas of concentrated production of coffee, rubber, tobacco and fruit trees have taken shape. Land reclamation and crop expansion increased the total cultivated area by 1.8 million hectares. The irrigated area increased by 600,000 hectares and the area serviced by drainage systems, by 180,000 hectares. The material and technical bases of agriculture were strengthened. In the five years from 1976 to 1980, many new tractor stations were set up and 12,700 high-power tractors and 10,000 smaller ones were supplied to agriculture, raising the rate of mechanized plowing to about 37 percent of the total cultivated area, of which the Mekong River delta accounted for 43 percent and the Red River delta, 42 percent. Another 570,000 hectares of forest were planted. Over 4 million more laborers were attracted into agricultural and forestry production.

In 1980, the industrial output value increased by 17.3 percent over 1975. In particular, that of the engineering industry increased by 60 percent. Production capacity rose in many sectors including the energy, coal, building materials and light industries.

The volume of freight by all means of transportation has increased. The communications and transportation network has been restored and expanded. The loading and unloading capacity of all ports has also improved. Nearly 15,00 km of railroad, 40,000 meters of bridge and more than 4,000 meters of wharf have been restored or built. A total of 70 locomotives, nearly 3,000 rail carriages, a gross tonnage of ship totaling 200,000 and of barges totaling 140,000 have been built.

The building industry has also developed and its establishments have been strengthened with new equipment. The newly-built enterprises have increased the production capacity of the building industry in the coming 5-year plan.

Important achievements have been recorded in the social field. Culture, education, public health, mother and child care, and physical culture and sports have continued to develop. Many schools, hospitals, theaters and other cultural and educational establishments have been built in both the cities and the countryside. Enrollment in general schools, kindergartens, supplementary education courses and vocational schools has reached nearly 16 million. In other words, one out of every three people is going to school. The number of skilled workers has risen to 2 million, accounting for 8 percent of the social work force. The number of cadres with postgraduate and university degrees or graduating from secondary vocational schools accounts for 21 percent of the total number of workers and public employees. The system of free education and medical care, which is applied nationwide, represents a great effort on the part of the state.

There has been a great effort to create jobs for the laboring people, especially in the south where, after liberation, almost 3 million people, chiefly in the cities, were jobless. The state has applied several measures to help 1.2 million of these people take up agricultural production and other suitable occupations in the countryside. All told, 6 million people have been provided for during the said period.

The social structure of the population has changed in the sense that more and more people are joining the socialist economic sector. Socialist relations of production are continuing to be consolidated and improved in the north and are taking shape in the south where comprador capitalist enterprises have been nationalized and most private capitalist enterprises in industry, trade and transportation transformed through the system of joint state-private ventures. Socialist transformation of agriculture is being effected in the south. A total of 165 state farms, 1,300 cooperatives and more than 9,300 production collectives have been established. No less than 36 percent of the peasant households in the south have embarked on the road of collective production. In many provinces they account for 70 to 80 percent of the local peasant households. The cooperativization movement in artisan industry and handicrafts has also shown progress.

Along with these great efforts and achievements in economic and cultural transformation and development and in the improvement of the people's living conditions, we have strengthened and consolidated our defense capabilities and have firmly defended our socialist homeland.

Never before has our revolution been in such a firm position and possessed such strength. This is a firm guarantee for our people to overcome immediate difficulties, smash all schemes and acts of sabotage and aggression of the enemies and move forward to new victories.

The Council of Ministers solemnly proposes that the national assembly warmly commend our compatriots throughout the country, workers, peasants, intellectuals as well as other strata of laboring people, combatants in the people's armed forces and cadres in all sectors and at all echelons who have overcome untold difficulties and obstacles, have made every effort to fulfill their duties and have achieved many glorious victories in the cause of building and defending the socialist Vietnamese homeland.

We propose that the national assembly warmly commend the love for their homeland and their compatriots shown by overseas Vietnamese who have actively contributed their efforts and resources to the cause of national construction and national defense.

We express our sincere gratitude to the party, the government and the fraternal people of Laos and the government and fraternal people of Kampuchea for supporting our people in the fight for national defense and in economic and social construction and development. We warmly thank the communist parties, the governments and the peoples of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries for having given us their wholehearted and effective moral and material support and assistance in our economic rehabilitation and development, our cultural development and national defense consolidation.

We sincerely thank the communist and workers parties, the governments and peoples of other countries, and international organizations, for having given us their sympathy and supported our people's just cause.

/Comrade Deputies/,

In evaluating the situation in the past 5 years, we /should look back more specifically at the situation in 1980/ so as to provide a basis for the elaboration of the 1981 State Plan.

In 1980, our people throughout the country carried out the state plan in even more difficult circumstances. They had to boost production while preparing for the possible outbreak of war, overcome the consequences of serious natural calamities in the north and resolve major economic imbalances.

Surmounting these difficulties, our people throughout the country and all sectors and localities have made many efforts and recorded more /achievements and progress/ in implementing the state plan. Particularly since the adoption of the 6th resolution of the party Central Committee and the 26th resolution of the party Political Bureau, /an increasing number of new, positive factors has appeared, giving rise to a new spirit in production and trade, first of all in agricultural production, in the collection and purchase of food and other agricultural products and in a number of industrial and marine product establishments.

In /agriculture/, the northern provinces have actively combated natural calamities and overcome many difficulties to boost production. The provinces in former Nam Bo have harvested successive bumper crops. The production of more than 14 million tons of grain makes 1980 one of the two best years for agriculture in the 1976-1980 5-Year Plan.

The area under industrial crops is 12 percent larger than in 1979, with increases in both acreage and output for such crops as soybeans, jute, coffee and tobacco.

In /industry/, a number of factories have received regular supplies of raw materials and have begun to implement the system of payment according to the amount of work done and have accordingly increased their labor productivity and raised the quantity and quality of their products.

In /the distribution and circulation of goods/, the amount of grain collected has increased by 600,000 tons over 1979. In the Nam Bo provinces in particular, this amount has also doubled or tripled. The collection and purchase of soybeans, tobacco, coffee and other items have also increased over 1979. More attention is being paid to the collection on taxes and the registration of private industrial and trading businesses. The budgets of a number of localities have grown substantially.

In /economic management/, the experimental application of the new system of payment according to the amount of work done in agricultural cooperatives and payment according to products in state-run factories have brought satisfactory results: labor discipline has been strengthened; labor productivity has increased; economic efficiency has been markedly enhanced; the income of producers has risen; and living conditions have improved. The productive labor movement in those localities where the new payment systems were experimentally implemented has begun to display a strong vigor. Economic sluggishness has begun to be overcome as are the negative aspects.

This, however, is only an initial and not truly universal progress. In reality, despite some shortcomings and deviation which should be corrected, /the correct, the good, the positive and the healthy prevail/. This fact shows that the new policies of the party and the state regarding economic guidance and management have precisely met the demands of the situation and have had a positive impact on production and life. By fully implementing the line and policies of the party and the state, actively developing the positive factors and widely applying the lesson learned from the success of the new mode of production, we will surely be able to change the economic and social situation in the country.

Nevertheless, /the realization of the 1980 State Plan is still low in many fields/.

Grain output is 1 million tons below target, mainly due to the natural calamities in the north; the hog population increased by 6 percent over the previous year, but the collective herd of hogs decreased by 25 percent; and so on.

A total of 90,000 hectares of forest were planted, but the ratio of living trees was low, and the burning and destruction of forests remained serious. Timber output nearly met the target, but a number of localities failed to seriously turn over their products to meet the demands of the central level.

The output of saltwater fish decreased in comparison with the previous years.

The output of a number of important industrial products such as electricity, steel, nitrate fertilizer, fabrics, paper, and others did not increase. In particular, the output of electricity was too low and the irrational distribution of electricity presented tremendous hindrances to the various production and building sectors.

Only 88 percent of the plan for capital construction investment was fulfilled. A number of construction projects fell short of the target.

The transportation and unloading task at the various ports failed to meet the plan norm and the storage of goods was still unsatisfactory.

There was no truly drastic change in the distribution and circulation of goods, and the collection, purchase and control of goods fell short of the requirements.

/Dear Comrade Deputies/,

An overall look at the past 5 years indicates that, the great achievements recorded notwithstanding, the building and development of the economy has encountered great difficulties and problems yet to be resolved:

--The rate of agricultural production development has been slow whereas the rate of population growth has been high. Therefore, it has been very difficult to provide sufficient grain and food for society, especially the urban population.

--The slow development of the electricity and coal industries and a number of other industries has created tension in the supply of energy and raw material to the national economy. Consequently, many enterprises have had to operate at more than half capacity.

--Communications and transportation have remained weak and unable to meet demands. This has further aggravated the difficulties in supplying agriculture, industry and capital construction with fuel, raw material, supplies and equipment.

--The social workforce has not been fully employed; labor productivity has been low, and unable to meet the needs of consumption and accumulation. The number of state employees and the nonagricultural population have increased too fast; and the managerial apparatus has been cumbersome and ineffective.

--There have been many shortcomings in the distribution and circulation of goods; the market and prices have been unstable; speculative and smuggling activities have not been eliminated; and the wage system has not been improved.

--The slow development of production coupled with shortcomings in the distribution and circulation of goods has had negative effects on the life of the people, especially workers and state employees.

The above-mentioned difficulties are a result of many objective and subjective /causes/.

/Firstly,/ our country's social production system is chiefly characterized by /small-scale production/ and an economic structure made irrational in many respects by history; the productivity of social labor is very low; we rely on labor and land for advancement but the per-capita averages in arable and cultivated lands, especially in food crop land, are too ll.

/Secondly,/ the consequences of /30 years of war/, of the prolonged partition of the country and of the neocolonialist domination of half of the country are very grave. The war and neocolonialism in the south have made the economy heavily dependent on foreign countries. The switch from war to peace has also created great economic and social /changes/ whose impact is yet to be fully gauged through reality.

/Thirdly, the sabotage and war of aggression/ which were launched by the Beijing expansionists against our people at a time when we had not yet restored the economy following 30 years of war, have upset our original planning and posed great obstacles to our people's economic construction effort. The war has, on the one hand, caused heavy material destruction and on the other, forced us to rapidly increased our national defense budget and deploy a large force of productive labor, supplies and goods to meet the requirements of combat.

/Fourthly/, the repeated /natural calamities/ in the past few years have been detrimental to production and everyday life, especially since agriculture is still playing a key role in our country's economy.

In these extremely difficult objective conditions, our people, under the clear-sighted leadership of the party, have done their best and have recorded important achievements in transforming, restoring and developing the economy and culture as previously mentioned. This, once again, makes us more confident in the invincible strength of the Vietnamese nation and the vigorous vitality of the socialist system. We believe more and more in the stable leadership of our party--the glorious VCP.

We should not, however, seek only objective causes of the current difficulties. We must thoroughly review the /economic guidance and management/ administered by the state in order to draw necessary lessons for the future.

/Concerning the formulation and implementation of the plan,/ we have in the past failed to fully understand that the key economic task is to concentrate efforts in a harmonious manner on developing /agricultural/ production in a rational industrial-agricultural structure in order to resolve at all costs the problem of grain and food, build important export facilities and generate employment for social labor. In /industry/, attention has not been given to in-depth exploitation (namely consolidation of facilities, renewal of equipment and temporary suspension of operation of facilities found to be lacking in the conditions for production; and new facilities have been built without closely considering the scale, timing and location to better serve agriculture and the production of goods for consumption and export and to meet the actual conditions concerning energy, raw material and spare parts.

We have yet to evolve balanced and uniform measures concerning planning, management, policy and organization for bringing into play /labor and land/-- our two most precious sources of capital--in order to, primarily, resolve the problem of grain and food and create export sources, and from there, to create an initial balance in the development of the economy and accumulate capital for socialist industrialization.

We have not yet been able to satisfactorily carry out the line of building /the central economy/ while actively developing, organizing and satisfactorily managing /the local economies,/ and promptly clearing all the bottlenecks in the development of the local economies. In particular, we have failed to concretize in time the policy of considering the district as the main theater for organizing and employing labor, exploiting land and developing the various branches and trades while redistributing labor at the district level and on a national scale, and effectively building the new economic zones.

In /capital construction,/ the plan for gross investment has not been rational and investments have not been concentrated on key tasks. Too many targets have been set, resulting in the dispersal of materials, funds and the workforce. The use of investment capital, the management of construction work and especially survey work, the selection of sites, and designing and construction have incurred a great amount of waste and brought about poor results.

/Concerning economic management,/ the managerial system has been heavily patterned after the administration of subsidies. Consequently, it has been unable to create the motivating force for developing the economy, to effect the collective mastery system, and to develop the strength of the entire country, every establishment and every working person.

The /planning/ system has been unsuitable for an economy still comprised of many elements and undergoing complex changes. Planning work has failed to achieve a balance and develop potentials. Planning has not been combined with the use of market relations and economic incentives. Generally speaking, planning has not been used as a key tool to direct the economic activities of society.

The /economic policies/ set forth do not fully reflect the principle of combining the three types of interests of the society, the collectives and the individual workers; therefore, they have failed to promote production and fully motivate the ardor of workers.

/The organizational structure/ has been irrational, overlapped and cumbersome in many instances. The work system has been unscientific and uncharacteristic of the principle of democratic centralism. The division of labor and responsibilities has been unclear in many places and the relationship between sectors and echelons and between the central and local economies have not been fully defined. Consequently, we are still confronted with the need to overcome the manifestations of egoism, and parochialism. All this has hindered the development of the existing potentials of the economy. Socialist discipline and law have been taken lightly. In particular, efforts have not been made to satisfactorily elaborate and implement economic law in accordance with the party's economic line and policies. Many state cadres and employees either do not have a firm grasp of the law or have seriously violated the law. Control and inspection work has been haphazard; in many instances, violations of the law and irresponsible and undisciplined cadres who incorrectly carried out party and state policies or corrupt elements who oppressed the masses have not been promptly discovered and strictly deal with. The work related to cadres has not been able to meet the requirements of the new situation and tasks.

Each sector, echelon and unit must carry out strict criticisms and self-criticisms and adopt measures to correct the shortcomings mentioned above; urgently improve organization, management and guidance; and strengthen the contingent of cadres in order to change the situation and create the conditions for more rapid and concrete advancement in the coming years.

/Part Two/

/Economic Orientation and Tasks in the Coming Period and in the 1981 State Plan/

/Comrade Deputies/,

The next few years are extremely important in terms of the struggle of our party and people in the cause of socialist construction and national defense.

To correctly implement the line laid down by the fourth party congress and the ensuing resolutions of the party Central Committee, the following socioeconomic tasks are to be done:

1. Increase production, improve management and circulation of goods, gradually stabilize and develop the economy, reduce difficulties and gradually improve the people's living conditions;

2. Consolidate national defense, maintain political security and social order and safety, and stand ready to fight to defend the homeland;

3. Continue building, with emphasis on key points, the material and technical bases of socialism;

4. Accelerate socialist transformation in the south, and consolidate and perfect the socialist relations of production in the north; and

5. Consolidate our special relations with Laos and Kampuchea, increase our multi-faceted cooperation with the Soviet Union, and strengthen our economic relations with the other CEMA countries.

Despite the many immediate difficulties, we enjoy /basic advantages/ in carrying out these socioeconomic tasks.

We have the strength of the political and spiritual /unity and singlemindedness/ of the entire party and people based on the correct line of the party and the state. Our people are endowed with a tradition of industriousness and staunch struggle. Our cadres, generally speaking, are politically strong and have achieved considerable progress in leading and managing the economy.

Our country /has great potentials/. Aside from the latent potentials which will take time and require relatively large investments to bring into play, we now have real potentials which do not call for substantial investment in order to be effectively utilized. They are labor, land, handicrafts and artisan industry, the existing material and technical bases, a number of mineral resources and many other kinds of raw materials.

Many /new, positive factors/ have appeared recently in various sectors, localities and production establishments. The new economic positions and policies will vigorously stimulate the zeal for labor of millions of people and will accordingly bring about practical results in production and life. Our recent energetic and diversified economic activities have especially helped us to perceive various socioeconomic problems more clearly and find correct and effective ways to solve them, thereby creating a high unity of views among the large mass of cadres and people in perceiving the line, assessing the situation and determining the new mode of production.

We benefit from our /alliance and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, our special relations of solidarity with the Soviet Union, our special relations of solidarity and cooperation with fraternal Laos and Kampuchea, and the assistance and cooperation of other socialist countries/, which is reflected in the economic alliance between our country and the other CEMA states.

In order to stabilize and develop the economy gradually and to resolve all the above main tasks successfully, we must strive to follow the following guidelines:

/Firstly, we must step up the exploitation of our potentials in manpower and land, our potential in the application of scientific and technical findings in production and our potentials in organizational [word indistinct] and in the strict exercise of economy production, construction and consumption./

Our country's abundant source of manpower presently enables us to go ahead on a large scale with the opening of new lands for grain and industrial crop production, for carrying out irrigation, and for building roads and expanding branches and trades. In order to tap our potentials in /manpower and land/, first of all we must make the necessary rearrangements to secure the effective use of manpower in each enterprise and cooperative, reorganize and redistribute manpower at the district level and achieve a redivision of labor on a national scale in order to step up intensive cultivation and multi-cropping, expand the cultivated areas, develop animal husbandry and promote the increased use of locally available raw materials by the artisan and handicraft sector for export-oriented production. In various /cities/, we must organize manpower to produce consumer and export goods, build raw material bases in areas where conditions permit and set up work-study schools in order to provide employment for jobless youths. As for the workforce on state payrolls, we must examine it with an eye to making rearrangements and to streamlining its organization, especially its administrative organization. We must intensively improve working and wage systems in order to promote working enthusiasm. We must motivate everyone to work. We must effectively muster part of the armed forces to participate in capital construction and in the development of production. We must consider promulgating a /law on labor obligation/ and /law on land reform/ in order to exercise close control over these two precious assets and to use them in a most rational manner.

It is necessary to /tap our potential in the application of scientific and technical findings/ in production. This is to prove the effects of production and construction. We must attach great importance to the scientific and technical task and must try every way possible to introduce scientific and technical advances in production. If there is a plan for the application of technical advances, it must be a component part of the national economic plan and serve as a scientific and technical basis for the plan for the development of production. We must carry out scientific research programs and technical experiments constantly in order to obtain new findings to apply in production.

/Economy must be strictly carried out/ and must become a habit. It is necessary to establish specific targets for each sector, echelon, establishment and unit to economize on the use of gasoline, oil, coal, electricity, metal, steel, grain, chemical fertilizer and other imported chemical goods. This is an extremely important measure aimed at easing the present difficulties in technical materials and material means. It is necessary to re-examine present norms and establish more norms and to take appropriate financial and economic management measures if these norms are to be applied. It is necessary to draw up a policy to retrieve discarded materials and waste products, rebuild spare engine parts and innertubes, recycle lubricating oil and so forth. It is necessary to appropriately reward personnel for their economization achievements and severely punish those with shortcomings related to wastage and corruption.

/Second, we must rationally build up a structure for investments in capital construction/ along the following lines: concentrate the greatest efforts on agriculture, especially on the task of producing grain, food and consumer and export goods; explore for and exploit oil and gas; give appropriate attention to the electricity, coal, communications and transportation and machinery sectors in the implementation of the above tasks; give attention to an in-depth exploitation of and making small-scale investments to tap labor potential for meeting domestic demands and export requirements; ensure a balance between construction demands and capabilities; and guarantee economic results in construction. With this spirit, we must first of all re-examine all projects and then concentrate on quickly building those important projects which need to be put into production. We must intensify our initial preparatory task and our designing and building task. We must eliminate the situation where there are unplanned, prolonged, unfinished and wasteful construction activities.

We must achieve a rebalance between /raw materials processing and manufacturing industries/ in the direction of striving to develop the production of raw materials. The renovation of the processing industry will only be carried out when the present capacity of this industry has been used to the maximum. In the forthcoming period, there will be a need to provide jobs for millions of people and our capacities in gasoline, oil, vehicles and engines will be substantially limited. Therefore, along with mechanizing important works, we must concentrate on using manual labor.

It is also necessary to rearrange the number of nonagricultural people in order to suit actual economic growth. In order to reduce the size of the nonagricultural population, on the one hand, we must muster youths and other unemployed laborers in various cities as well as the surplus personnel of the state machinery to go participate in production at various state farms, forestry sites, new economic zones and especially at those export-oriented production centers dealing in rubber, coffee, tea and so forth. On the other hand, we must strive to limit the recruitment of laborers for urban economic activities, at least for the next few years.

/Third, we must effect a vigorous change on the distribution and circulation front./

We must firmly grasp the system of proletarian dictatorship, combine the three economic financial and educational measures to ensure that the state can satisfactorily control the market, goods and currency, especially grain; that it can gradually stabilize financial and monetary activities and improve the pricing system and wages; that it can distribute and rationally redistribute the income of the people of various strata; and that it can improve the livelihood of the laboring people, workers and civil servants.

We must organize in a more satisfactory manner /the technical materials supply network, the purchase and collection network, and the consumer goods wholesale and retail sales network/ aimed at closely linking purchasing with selling activities, ending the disruption between production and circulation, eradicating all unnecessary intermediary links, giving better service to production and life, ensuring that goods are firmly placed under state control and struggling to resolutely oppose all enemy sabotage on the circulation front.

/Fourth, we must change the socioeconomic management system./

The shortcomings in the current economic management system constitute a great obstacle to the exploitation of the latent and actual potentials of our national economy. Therefore, /improving economic management becomes a possibility/ with which we can increase labor productivity and further develop production without having to invest additional capital.

In changing the socioeconomic management system, we must, on the one hand, study the setting up of a fundamental system of new management for the entire national economy and on the other hand--this is a pressing and immediate matter--urgently resolve specific managerial problems that have a direct impact on production and everyday life such as the issue of contractual work and wages in cooperatives, the system of collecting and purchasing agricultural products, profits and loss accounting and the wage system in state-run enterprises, the relationship between the central and local economies, the export-import system and so forth. It is necessary to study and evaluate at an early date the specific problems of economic management that arise in the current situation, and the rich innovations of various establishments and localities for broad application in all sectors and echelons.

Appropriate attention must be given to elaborating on the economic law in order to institutionalize party policies into state law and create a new discipline in economic management; and making everybody firmly understand and vigorously implement it.

/Fifth, we must consolidate the organization, change the work system and strengthen and change the contingent of managerial cadres./

Efforts must be made to consolidate the organization of the leading echelons as well as staff organs, especially in the economic-technical field. We must resolutely streamline the machinery and clearly define the responsibility of every organization and every person; improve the work pattern by developing democracy and strengthening discipline to promote a work style that is both scientific and revolutionary; step up the training and fostering of cadres, especially leading and economic management cadres; and correctly deploy leading and managerial cadres in accordance with the requirements of the new tasks.

To exploit the potentials of the economy it is essential that each sector and locality maintain close control over the grassroots level (enterprises and cooperatives), especially the districts; and make an inventory to have a firm grasp of the situation concerning labor, land, equipment, machinery and the supply of materials and gas and oil so as to develop specific plans for exploiting potentials in the following spirit: /with the same sources of capital and supplies but by adopting correct orientations, satisfactorily organizing management, using appropriate, creative work methods, practicing thrift and aiming at high economic efficiency,/ all sectors, localities and establishments can achieve by themselves a balance to further increase production, meet the immediate demands and create a steady momentum for advancing forward. This has been confirmed by the recent emergence of progressive models and new factors in agriculture, industry, the maritime products sector and in the collection, purchase and supply of goods in various localities.

/Comrade Deputies,/

Based on the general orientations above and on the actual possibility for achieving a balance in 1981, /the specific tasks of the various economic sectors in the 1981 State Plan are as follows:/

/I. Agriculture/

All sectors, echelons and related organization must concentrate their efforts on developing agricultural production, especially the production of grain and food, raw material for industry and agricultural products for export. Solving the /grain problem/ is the most pressing and important demand for overcoming current economic difficulties and stabilizing the people's life. In 1981 we will strive to turn out at all costs 15 million tons of grain in paddy equivalent (including 12 million tons of rice and 3 million tons of subsidiary food crops).

To this end, great efforts must be focussed on promoting intensive cultivation, increasing crop yields and expanding the tilled acreage through crop multiplication and land reclamation, in order to rapidly increase the volume of agricultural products in fully irrigated areas.

We must consider /the Mekong delta as the most important area;/ develop to a high degree the capability for and tradition of intensive cultivation and crop multiplication of /the Red River delta;/ and at the same time, fully tap the capabilities of all other areas in order to create local sources of grain.

Each province, district and production establishment must adopt measures for cultivating the maximum amount of land in an effort to increase the area planted to grain crops by 8 percent over 1980 mainly by using land still lying in waste and fallow in the various localities, enlarging the cultivated area, multiplying crops and promptly cultivating newly reclaimed land.

Efforts must be concentrated on completing /irrigation/ projects now under construction and promoting the mass movement to build canals, ditches and ricefield embankments in the Mekong delta and other areas, in order to bring the irrigated rice area to 4 million hectares and the irrigated subsidiary crop area to 400,000 hectares.

We must expand to the maximum the production of stable manure, azolla and other types of organic and green fertilizer; pay attention to the rotation and companion cropping of /leguminous crops;/ and at the same time, rationally distribute and use chemical fertilizers, insecticides and other supplies to bring about the highest results with priority given to key highly productive rice-growing lowland areas in order to fulfill at all costs the task of procuring grain and other agricultural products for the state. In order to use nitrogen fertilizer more economically and effectively it is necessary to guide and encourage peasants to improve the method by which it is applied by making it into pellets or mixing it with stable manure.

We must develop and satisfactorily carry out the preparation of /seed/ at the production establishments and [word indistinct] the mixing of seed of different strains and the use of degenerating strains. Attention must be given to selecting appropriate new rice strains with high yield and strong resistance to acidity, salinity and harmful insects for each area. In areas where waterlogging often occurs, we must select rice strains that produce long-stemmed plants.

We must accelerate the building and consolidation of state farms; channel investments on a priority basis to state farms that are operating with planning, in accordance with preset production orientations and in a profitable manner; and set up 10 more rice-growing state farms in the Mekong delta.

We must improve and strengthen /agricultural management,/ especially the management of cooperatives and production collectives. It is necessary to continue studying the promulgation of policies designed to encourage production, promote full use of agricultural land and labor for the common interest as well as for the interests of the individual producers, and enhance the responsibility of members of agricultural cooperatives, state farm workers and individual peasants for increasing production and sell grain and food to the state.

We must increase the /food crop/ area by 19 percent over 1980. The Ministry of Agriculture and the various localities must plan and provide specific guidance to large areas so that in 1981 we will be able to successfully meet the demand for vegetables in support of large cities, industrial centers and export.

/Concerning industrial crops and fruit trees,/ we must concentrate on vigorously developing the cultivation of short-term industrial crops to ensure the supply of raw material for industry and rapidly increase exports.

We must closely guide the /planting of sugarcane/ in large areas and adopting appropriate policies of incentives to tap to the maximum the capacity of the existing state-run sugar mills. At the same time, it is necessary to control private sugar mills and help them improve technology in order to increase the production of sugar for domestic consumption.

We must expand the area, expeditiously increase the output and improve the quality of /tobacco/ while intensifying the collection and purchase of this product to supply to processing plants and boost exports.

We must vigorously develop the planting of /soybeans/, considering this an important measure to meet the demands for food (bean curd, soy sauce, and so on). In 1981, we must double the soybean area and increase soybean output by 150 percent over 1980. It is necessary to concentrate on guiding the intensive cultivation of soybeans on the area specializing in this crop in eastern Nam Bo, the Meking River delta and the north. It is necessary to study the adoption of adequate pricing and food supply policies so as to encourage the peasants to step up the planting of soybeans and to sell them to the state.

Concerning /perennial industrial plants/, first of all we must concentrate our efforts on exploiting and intensively cultivating the existing arable area so as to obtain the highest possible yields and output. We must lose no time in supplying sufficient manpower, ensuring adequate food supplies, providing housing and other facilities for workers and giving them all the materials and equipment necessary for carrying out intensive cultivation and fully harvesting and processing their crops. At the same time, we must strictly guide the planting of new rubber, coffee and tea on a large scale, ensuring that all the requirements of intensive cultivation are met from the outset, so as to, first of all, satisfactorily implement the various agreements on cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. We must expand the area devoted to cotton, jute, mulberry and fruit trees. We must concentrate our efforts on stepping up the production of pineapple for export and open large areas to grow new varieties of coconut trees.

With regard to /livestock breeding/, we must satisfactorily implement the policy on animal husbandry already promulgated so as to stop the depletion of buffalo herds and ensure, by the end of 1981, a 2-percent increase over 1980. It is expected that cows and oxen will increase by 2 percent, the number of pigs will reach 10 million, a 3.3-percent increase, and the number of poultry will be up by 7 percent. We must encourage family stock breeding but we must also maintain and develop animal husbandry in the collective and state-run sectors.

Concerning /the opening of virgin land/, along with clearing new areas, it is necessary to continuously improve the areas reclaimed in the previous years and step up surveys and planning so as to prepare for pushing land reclamation in the following years. Measures must be adopted to mobilize sufficient manpower, provide sufficient food and ensure satisfactory living conditions for workers at state farms and people going to build new economic zones. In addition, wherever feasible, the people should be motivated to take the initiative in opening virgin land and expanding the cultivable area with partial assistance from the state. In carrying out land reclamation and expanding the cultivable area, we must practice intensive cultivation from the beginning and ensure high economic efficiency.

To satisfactorily carry out agricultural production, all sectors and localities must concentrate their efforts on effectively supporting agriculture. In 1981, 25 percent of all state investments must be set aside for agricultural and water conservancy projects. Utmost efforts must be made to meet the demands of agriculture for nitrate and phosphate fertilizers, insecticides, gasoline and oil, electricity, and so forth. More "Bong Sen" tractors, tractor-towed farm machines, water pumps and pumping boats must be provided. The demand for ordinary work tools must be met. Every effort must be made to increase the production of spare parts for farm machinery. We must actively strive to prevent and control epizootics and harmful insects and diseases affecting crops, especially rice, vegetables, tobacco and cotton.

In the 1981 State Plan, special importance is attached to /the collection of grain, foodstuffs and other agricultural products/ so as to overcome the difficulties regarding food in the state-run sector, ensure the supply of raw materials for industry and increase export goods. Through these efforts, we will strive to overcome some of our financial and monetary difficulties and ensure the stabilization of the workers' and public employees' living conditions.

It is necessary to urgently reorganize and strengthen the apparatus in charge of the collection of grain, foodstuffs and other agricultural products and promptly promulgate new policies on this task.

In 1981, the amount of grain to be collected must increase by 50 percent over 1980. To achieve this target, along with improving guidance over grain collection, especially in the Mekong River delta provinces, it is necessary to step up the building of grain stores in the southern provinces and organize transportation forces to meet the demand for the transportation of grain among the various regions in the country. The collection of pork must increase by 48 percent over 1980, fresh water fish by 50 percent, soybeans by 220 percent, raw peanuts by 38 percent, jute by 13 percent, tobacco leaves by 100 percent and sugar cane for sugar refineries by more than 100 percent.

/II. Forestry, Fishery/

We must begin developing the forest assets of each locality and the entire country by maintaining and protecting existing forests, by planting new ones and by paying attention to the transformation of natural forests.

In 1981, 70,000 more hectares will be afforested and mainly concentrated on the targeted areas where paper, yarn and mining pillars are produced and trees are planted for the protection of sea coasts and for some special products. It is necessary to vigorously launch and satisfactorily guide the tree-planting drives by collectives and the people in order to rationally use the forest land allocated to cooperatives and to create a local source of timber supply so that the local people's demands for woodenwares and firelogs can be met. The general guideline is to closely combine agriculture and forestry into a structure within primary production units (cooperatives, farms, afforestation sites) in districts and provinces. The Forestry Ministry is responsible for cooperating with localities in reorganizing the maintenance and conservation of forests, and must take positive actions to prevent the burning and destruction of forests.

We must continue to implement the task of settling nomads. The state must make proper investment in and pay attention to the allocation of conveniently located land to nomads, and must actively motivate nomads to settle their lives and take up farming.

We must struggle to fulfill the norms for timber exploitation in order to ensure an adequate supply of timber for mining and shipbuilding purposes, for the production of paper and yarn and for export, and to meet the urgent demands of capital construction, communications and transportation, and rural development. Firelogs must be provided for the people in urban areas and for industrial complexes. While exploiting all the sources of timber on newly reclaimed land, we must plant trees for such valuable forest products as resin, kamala powder, cinnamon, rattan, bamboo and wicker, and to grow oleaginous and medicinal plants in order to ensure that domestic production requirements can be met and that production can be increasingly stepped up to support export. All localities must fully utilize their manual work force and ordinary transport facilities to exploit all types of forest products including shrubs and small branches in order to meet local consumption demands, and must scrupulously fulfill the plan for delivering products to the central government.

With respect to fishery, we must quickly revamp management and reorganize production in the state-run installations as well as in cooperatives and among fishermen in order to expand fishing activities, ensure economic results and economize on fuel, oil and other materials, especially imported materials. We must actively expand fishing activities by using manually operated boats especially in the north and the Trung Bo area, in order to reserve fuel and oil for the targeted zones and those units using mechanized facilities efficiently. (One ton of fuel and oil used must give four tons of fish.)

Moreover, we must develop fresh and brackish water fish raising in order to create an increasingly abundant source of maritime products in localities, especially in the vicinity of cities and industrial complexes. This must be attentively considered a guideline for very effectively resolving the problem of food. At the same time, we must institute proper guidelines and organizations for vigorously accelerating the export of maritime products.

/III. Industry/

By providing appropriate incentives and using flexible forms of organization, we must actively mobilize the capabilities of all branches, localities and economic sectors, especially those of artisan industry, handicrafts and Hanoi and Hi Chi Minh City, in order to vigorously develop the production of consumer goods from local raw materials. At the same time, we must formulate correct guidelines for export and import so as to procure more raw materials for light industry. Necessary conditions must be created to maintain and promote the production of extremely important products such as electricity, coal, fertilizers and cement, and the production and repair of the means of transportation, spare parts and work tools.

With regard to /a number of consumer goods/, compared with 1980 the output of sugar will increase by 18 percent, with the output of the central sugar refineries going up by 100 percent. The output of processed tea will increase by 12 percent and cigarettes by 82 percent. We must quickly perfect the cotton yard production chains and reorganize the management of the textile sector so as to increase the output of cotton yarn by 20 percent, silk and cotton fabrics by 16 percent and knitwear by 33 percent. The production of cotton yarn under contract for foreign countries as well as the production and export of clothing, liquors and beer will be increased.

With regard to /electricity/, we must urgently perfect the Uong Bi Thermal Power Plant and make the fullest use of the capacities of other thermal and hydropower stations, diesel groups and part of the gas turbine plants so as to increase the output of electricity by 6 percent over 1980. We must adopt correct guidelines and policies regarding the distribution and use of electricity. We must carry out the transformation of the power grid in order to give priority to the task of ensuring an adequate supply of power for urgent tasks such as agricultural production, the building of key projects and the operations of important industrial enterprises and the Bim Son and Hoang Thach cement plants, which have begun production. Resolute measures must be applied to save electricity, especially electricity used in daily life.

With regard to /coal/, its output is expected to go up by 10 percent over 1980 and active preparations must be made to increase the mining capacity in the following year. Geological surveys must be intensified to find new mines as well as to enhance the mining of those already in operation. The use of high-capacity vehicles and machines at open-cast mines and the repair and supply of spare parts must be improved. Imbalances between mining and the transportation, loading and unloading of coal must be quickly overcome. Positive measures must be adopted to expand coal extraction at mines in various localities. Both the quantity and quality of coal must be raised; coal must be used more effectively; and the coal-saving system must be strengthened in transportation and daily consumption. In coal distribution, priority must be given to the electricity sector, important industrial and transportation enterprises and factories producing export goods. We must actively resolve the problem of processing coal for use as a kerosene substitute in urban centers.

With regard to /the engineering industry/, first of all we must give attention to increasing urgently needed products such as motorboats, tugboats, river and sea barges; to the repair of barges, rail carriages and machines; to the production of spare parts, work tools, and so forth.

We must urgently improve and expand the chains of production of export goods under contract for foreign countries (work tools, bicycles, fans, and so on). Engineering enterprises must be mobilized to participate in the repair of equipment, especially agricultural equipment and machinery. We should recheck the steel in stock and any amount kept at variance with the regulations must be used to produce more engineering products. The prices of supplies must be readjusted.

With regard to /metallurgy/, the extraction of fat coal at the Phan Me Mine and chromite at Co Dinh and the production of tin must be stepped up. Because of the limited amount of imported fat coal and coke, the output of iron and steel in general cannot yet be increased. We must, however, ensure the output of cast iron and steel for use in the making of soldering rods and tire casings according to the state plan norms so as to maintain the balance with other products.

With regard to chemicals, as compared against 1980, the production of phosphate fertilizer will increase by 10 percent, that of nitrogenous fertilizer will double, and that of raw materials for insecticide will increase by 67 percent and acetylene by 67 percent. The production level of dry batteries, batteries, welding rods and paint will be maintained at the 1980 level.

As for construction materials, the production of cement will increase by 67 percent over 1980. Efforts will be made to develop the production of gypsum in various salt marshes in Thuan Hai, Phu Khanh and Nghia Binh. Due to difficulties in the supply of coal, oil and other materials, the production of brick, tiles, stone, lime and cement in various localities will continue to be limited.

Regarding surveying and exploration for oil, gas and other mineral products, we must continue to step up exploration and exploitation in accordance with a program of cooperation with the Soviet Union. We must prepare all necessary conditions for building the Vung Tau oil and gas industrial complex. We must positively survey, explore for and determine the nation's potential in natural resources, concentrate our efforts on certain kinds of increasingly exploited mineral products, and meet urgent requirements and formulate cooperation policies with foreign countries. We must strengthen the material and technical basis of the geological sector and show greater concern for the livelihood of geological workers.

/IV. Communications, Transportation and Posts and Telegraph/

The main tasks of the communications and transportation sector are to ensure the receipt and transport of export and import goods; to provide transportation services along the north-south communications axis as well as to the northern border provinces and to key construction projects and new economic zones; to serve agricultural production; to ensure transportation of coal, cement, apatite and timber and for the exploitation of oil and gas; and to provide good transportation services for the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

In order to ensure the fulfillment of the above tasks, we must:

--Quickly reorganize and effectively improve the organizational management of the communications and transportation sector; rearrange the transportation force and achieve a rational division of the transportation force among the railroad, waterway and land route sectors, between the central governments and localities and between various sectors themselves in order to satisfactorily tap their existing capacities; and achieve a combination between mechanized transportation and partially mechanized transportation as well as between mechanized transportation and manual transportation.

--Concentrate on stepping up sea, river and railroad transportation; and intensively develop such rudimentary transportation means as sampans, animal-drawn carts and so forth in order to transport goods in localities.

--Quickly overcome such weaknesses as poor loading and unloading activities at various ports and railroad stations, and ineffectively clearing of backlogs on various key communications links; and increase the maintenance and repair of transport equipment. It is absolutely necessary to attain all economic and technical norms as was done before; and to concentrate on shortening the time needed for vehicles, trains and lighters to complete a travel cycle in order to increase the capacities of transportation means.

--Resolutely reduce vehicular transportation on those transportation lines along which there are railroads or riverways. Vehicular transportation must also be reduced on short distance trips. It is necessary to organize two-way transportation of goods and to formulate policies to encourage transportation of goods and the use of trailers.

/With regard to communications and posts and telegraph/:

We must perfect the construction of the Hoa Sen satellite communications station, install mutual axis and symmetric axis cable lines, complete building some important parts of the Hanoi-Ho Chi Minh Hai telecommunication line project as well as a number of inter-provincial telecommunications lines in the south. We must consolidate, renovate and improve the qualities and capacities of our existing communications networks.

We must ensure uninterrupted communications of high quality from the center down to various provinces, cities and special zones under the direct jurisdiction of the central government as well as to various key districts and towns, especially those districts along the northern border. All important economic zones, factories and worksites operated by the central government must have smooth communications to communicate with the provinces, districts or cities concerned. We must strive to meet requirements for the expansion of international communications, especially with the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

We must rely on our potential in terms of finance, materials, grain, and work forces to reserve appropriate funds for the exploration and exploitation of oil and natural gas and the construction of major projects for our national economy. We should arrange investment plans for capital construction in the following direction:

--Ensuring that investments are uniformly given to the agricultural, export goods production, oil and natural gas, electricity and coal, fertilizer, cement, and port sectors as well as a number of important projects. It is necessary to choose the objectives for investment in other sectors in a most austere manner.

--Rechecking the number of half-finished construction projects, resolutely stopping the construction of projects in excess of plans, projects without designs, and projects which cannot ensure investment results or are not in a good condition for operation upon completion.

Attention must be paid to inept investments with the aim at making the fullest use of the existing production capacity and narrowly limiting the construction of new projects while studying ways to install additional equipment in all existing establishments in order to make the fullest use of all available equipment and to save on their storage costs. Attention must also be paid to investments in the construction of projects which can be put into production at an early stage.

Based on the above, in 1981 we must actively invest in a number of the following economic sectors:

--/In the agricultural and water conservancy fields/, we must invest heavily in the production of grain and food and the cultivation of industrial crops in cooperation with other countries. It is necessary to accelerate the completion of water conservancy projects still under construction, continue to invest in land reclamation and afforestation in centralized areas, and adopt every measure possible to implement the whole investment plan reserved for agriculture and the sectors concerned.

--/In the industrial field/, we must concentrate on building the Pha Lai power plant, the oil and natural gas industrial complex, and various coal mines. We must also ensure that progress is made in the construction of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric plant, the Lao Cai apatite mine, the Lam Thao superphosphate plant, the Go Dam diesel engine factory, the Pha Rung ocean-going vessel repair workshop, the mining vehicles overhaul workshop, the Bai Bang paper mill, and the Tinh Tuc and Son Duong tin mines. It is necessary to complete the construction of the Hoang Thach and Bim Son cement factories and the expansion of the Haiphong cement factory, the Haiphong electroturbine plant, the Trang Kenh acetylene factory, and the Thang Loi yarn spinning factory.

--/In the communications and transportation field/, we must concentrate on developing Haiphong port and building the Chua Ve, Vat Cach and Cua Lo ports. It is also necessary to complete the construction of the Kep-Uong Bi railway section and the Hanoi and Nam Dinh River ports while ensuring that progress is made in the construction of the Thang Long and Duong bridges and the Uong Bi-Bai Chay railway section, and that work is continued on the construction of a suspension bridge over the Red River and is started on the construction of the Chi Linh-Pha Lai and Mai Pha-Na Duong railway sections. Attention must also be paid to investment in the building of loading and unloading facilities and storage terminals.

--/In the nonproduction sectors/, priority must be given to building living quarters for workers of factories which will soon be put into production as well as for workers assigned to various coal mines, state farms and new economic zones and, especially, to various establishments in the capital of Hanoi. It is necessary to build a number of hotels and continue to build such public welfare projects as creches, schools and hospitals with aid given by various international organizations. We should not build office buildings in these sectors.

It is necessary to continue to improve the management of the whole process of capital construction from the preparation and approval of economic and technical specifications and the preparation of blueprints to the construction and turnover of a project for operation. Special attention must also be paid to adopting necessary measures aimed at drastically reducing the number of half-finished construction projects, closely controlling the investment capital for projects under norms, improving construction quality, saving on construction funds and materials, and ensuring the completion and turnover of the projects for operation on schedule.

/VI. Export, Import and Economic Cooperation With Foreign Countries/

We must rapidly build and expand facilities for producing export goods and develop the capacity of the various sectors, localities and state-run, collective and private economic establishments in order to rapidly increase the production of goods for export, especially those items of high economic value. It is necessary to develop the various forms of export orders and services in order to increase foreign currency receipts; and strive to gradually narrow down the imbalance between imports and exports. At the same time, it is necessary to intensify investment and urgently prepare the necessary conditions for rapidly increasing the capabilities for producing export goods in the years to come.

--Export value in 1981 is planned to increase by 25 percent over 1980, in which agricultural products and processed farm produce will increase by 55 percent, maritime products by 15 percent, light industry and handicraft goods by 16 percent and heavy industrial products by 5 percent.

To boost exports in the current conditions of our country, we must quickly set up areas specializing in the cultivation of short-term industrial crops such as tobacco, castor-oil plants, jute, rush, peanuts, vegetables and fruits for canning, various types of essential oil plants and fresh fruits (orange, lemon, pineapples, watermelon, garlic and so forth). Concerning long-term industrial crops such as rubber, coffee, tea and so forth, we must fully exploit the existing areas in order to increase their export volume in 1981, and urgently set up large cultivation areas in order to increase exports in the plans that follow.

We must intensify organizational and managerial work and resolve exploitation and processing problems in order to increase the export of shrimps, squid, timber and other forestry products such as pine resin, mallotus phipippinensis and products made of wicker, bamboo, palm fronds and so forth.

We must strive to fulfill or overfulfill the plans for producing coal, cement, chrome and tin in order to increase their export volume.

An important measure for increasing foreign currency revenue and providing employment for the laboring people is to fully tap existing production capacities in order to expand to the maximum the production of goods on order from foreign countries such as fabrics, thread, clothing, engineering products, pharmaceuticals and so forth.

We must expand local export activities by promoting sea and air transport, postal services, tourism, services for sea-going vessels and services for foreign nationals.

Along with increasing investments to improve export capabilities, we must, in the field of leadership and management, carefully calculate the economic results of each type of export goods, strive to satisfactorily resolve the problem of packing, adopt policies and measures to encourage production for export and enhance the responsibility of the various ministries, general departments, localities and production establishments toward implementing the plans for supplying goods for export.

/Concerning import,/ we must closely calculate the amount and structure of imports, especially as our country's exports are still limited. All sectors, localities and production establishments must exert all-out efforts to exploit all domestic capabilities and strive their best to meet by themselves the demands for raw material, supplies, machinery, equipment and spare parts in order to reduce import demands. We will only import essential machinery, raw material and spare parts which cannot be produced or are produced in inadequate quantities at home. Efforts must be made to make full use of the capacity of existing equipment and machinery.

Concerning /economic relations with foreign countries,/ we must continue strengthening all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries of CEMA, the LPDR and the PRK; and at the same time, expand trade relations and economic cooperation with other countries.

/VII. Distribution and Circulation/

A task of prime importance is to intensify collection and purchase activities by the state in order to boost production and serve the people's life. In 1981 efforts will be made to increase the procurement of goods inside the country by 17 percent over 1980, of which the volume of agricultural, forestry and maritime products will increase by 22 percent. State-run establishments and cooperatives contracting orders for goods from the state must scrupulously implement plans for the delivery of goods. The cooperatives, production collectives and peasants' households must fully and promptly discharge their obligation to pay tax and sell agricultural products to the state.

We must apply appropriate and convenient measures to ensure the two-way exchange of goods between the state and the peasants and, at the same time, rapidly develop the material facilities for collection and purchase in order to procure a large volume of goods for the state.

We must stabilize finances and the currency by intensively exploiting revenue sources, strengthening the control of revenue from the state-run economic sector, ensuring observance of the system of budget turnover and cash discipline, intensifying the collection of industrial, business and agricultural taxes, avoiding short collection of taxes and struggling against tax evasion. At the same time, every effort must be made to limit expenditures and increase the effectiveness of the capital used in production, construction and consumption. We must intensively control income and expenses in foreign currencies, use capital in foreign currencies in an economical and effective manner, and enhance the responsibility of the various sectors, echelons and units toward receiving or spending foreign currencies.

To stabilize the market it is necessary to improve the activities of the state-run trade sector; resolutely struggle against all attempts to disrupt the market and prices or evade state control, and against smuggling activities, speculation and price manipulation; ensure state control over trading activities of the various economic sectors, especially the private economic sector; and eliminate negative manifestations in the market.

We must boldly improve the method of goods distribution to ensure that goods will reach the consumers and especially, to ensure that essential commodities will be provided for workers and state employees. Attention will be given to distributing grain and food to cities, large industrial centers and major economic zones; better care will be accorded to the people's everyday life in the capital of Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City; and rural areas, especially those places that sell agricultural products in large quantities to the state, will be supplied with industrial goods.

For workers and civil servants, the criteria for grain and food distribution for 1980 [as printed] will generally be maintained but it is necessary to organize distribution in a more satisfactory and regular manner without inconveniences to the consumer. On the basis of vigorously stepping up the production of soybeans, the beancurd and soy sauce rations will be increased. Along with catching, collecting and purchasing sea fish, we will strongly develop fresh and brackish water fish to supply to workers and civil servants in the cities and industrial centers. We must increase the production of vegetables in food belt areas in an effort to ensure a steady source of supply for the cities and industrial centers. We must increase the volume of sugar produced by state-run enterprises and step up the collection and purchase of sugar produced by small sugar mills in order to ensure supply.

In addition to this, efforts must be made to produce sufficient furniture, pottery, glasswares and rush mats for the people; writing paper and other school materials for students; medicines; bicycle spare parts, tires and inner tubes; family appliances; cultural, physical education and sports equipment, and so forth.

The sectors in charge of distributing and circulating goods will have the responsibility, together with the localities, of satisfactorily exploiting the sources of goods, taking flexible measures in distribution work and increasing the supply quotas for locally-made goods in an effort to stabilize the daily life of workers and civil servants.

/VIII. Labor and Training/

The worker-related task in 1981 and following years is mainly aimed at creating conditions for the more effective use of the abundant labor force in all branches of the national economy and in the various branches of the state economic sector.

Because our capabilities in attracting workers to the industrial and construction sectors are still limited, our main duty is to determine sound investment guidelines and policies in order to mobilize workers at all costs to participate in developing production and construction. These guidelines and policies are also designed to bring into full play potentials in localities, boost agricultural, forestry and fishery production and the production of consumer goods, expand professions and occupations at the district level, harmonize the relationship between mechanized labor and manual labor in all sectors, create more jobs for many people and further increase products for society.

We must initiate a productive labor movement, especially among youths who must be directed toward carrying out agricultural production, setting up new economic zones, expanding the areas where products are grown for export, and building the socialist countryside.

We must increase the number of technical workers and cadres and economic managers for agriculture and ensure sufficient manpower for intensive cultivation, for the increase in the yearly crops, for the breaking of virgin land and for the planting of industrial crops for export. Attention must also be paid to increasing manpower for state farms. Conditions must be created for the stabilization and effective use of the labor force in the new economic zones, especially on state farms. In 1981, some 40,000 workers will be assigned to rubber and coffee state farms in the central highlands and eastern Nam Bo and various rice-growing state farms in the Mekong River delta.

Arrangements must be made so that work will be provided for people in the urban areas to develop artisan industry and handicrafts, expand the food belt and economic and service organizations, boost the production of export goods, organize the production of export goods on contract and participate in building new economic zones. To stabilize and create more jobs for the urban people, there must be measures for exploiting sources of raw materials and materials in localities as well as other places. Efforts must be made to ensure the supply of raw materials and energy to maintain production in existing establishments.

With regard to workers of the state sector, more trained technical and professional workers must be recruited, and the number of young workers must be increased. We must constantly improve the quality of workers and reorganize the assignment of manpower in keeping with the requirements of production and construction, in order to increase labor productivity. The settlement of the question of excess manpower in the state sector must be basically based on the reorganization of production, and there must be appropriate policies to move this excess labor force to production organizations of the collective or individual economic sector, to motivate a number of workers who were just recruited 2 or 3 years ago to switch back to agricultural production and to send some technical cadres, economic managerial cadres and general workers to help agricultural cooperatives and artisan and small industry cooperatives (ensuring that their income will not be reduced but will probably be higher than before). It is necessary to reorganize the managerial apparatus, eliminate the subsidy-giving system, revise the manpower recruiting system and the social insurance system and to correctly and scrupulously implement the retirement and disability systems for those who are old and can no longer work or who are disabled.

To improve the labor productivity situation, each sector and locality must resolutely reorganize the production activities of corporations, enterprises, construction sites and trade stores consistent with existing capabilities. This is necessary to avoid wastage. It is necessary to transfer the excess manpower in production establishments to other sectors. The wage policy must be resolutely revised in order to achieve the payment of wages according to the degree of implementing production, construction and trade plans. The systems of paying wages according to products and contracts must be developed, while attention must be paid to improving the everyday life of workers and civil servants. The bonus system must also be improved in order to encourage workers to perform their production tasks well and be attached to enterprises.

The training of cadres and technical workers. In 1981 and in subsequent years, the training task must be replanned to cope with the requirements of economic and cultural development. Emphasis must be placed upon the quality of training. The number of students to be admitted into high schools, colleges and technical schools will remain the same as in 1980. Attention must be paid to the training of cadres for agriculture, petroleum, forestry, justice, public health and education, and workers and mechanics engaged in the manufacture and repair of machinery and transport.

Advanced training should be accelerated to improve the skills of technical workers directly engaged in production while specialized cadre training should be developed in the form of professional and in-service training. We must rearrange the network of schools, rationally assign branch and professional training jobs and issue regulations on the admission of students according to territorial divisions so that students can be distributed in accordance with the requirements of localities.

Agricultural and handicraft cooperatives should be encouraged to send their members to school in order to quickly increase the number of their scientific and technical cadres.

/IX. Technology/

Following are the main scientific and technical activities in 1981:

--Accelerate scientific survey and research and the application of technical innovations to production in order to create conditions for meeting the people's demands for grain and food; increase the quality and quantity of consumer goods and turn out many new and good quality products made of local raw materials in order to support the people's livelihood, production and export; participate in the thrift movement by increasing productivity and rationally using fuel, materials and energy, especially electricity, coal and gasoline; promote the use of other types of raw materials and new sources of energy; increase the domestic capability in manufacturing spare parts and equipment while increasing the utility rate of existing equipment and facilities; and protect the people's health while insuring their labor safety.

Efforts should be concentrated on vigorously accelerating the survey of those zones where grain crops and export industrial plants have been projected for expansion and where mineral products show promise for development. Scientific and technical activities should be conducted strongly and be aimed at improving the production and economic management of the agricultural, industrial and transportation and communications sectors.

--Formulate and publish the state policies on science and technology and various systems and procedures for scientific and technical management.

--Establish and implement the major state programs for scientific and technical progress and formulate the 1981-1985 plan for scientific and technical development.

--Intensify and consolidate the system of scientific and technical organization and management from the central down to the grassroots levels, especially in primary production installations and at the district level. Strengthen technical management at all levels and consider the application of industrial regulations and technical norms and standards as a disciplinary measure to increase labor productivity and product quality, and to insure labor safety.

/X. Education, Public Health, Culture and Society/

We will develop education in close connection with the situation in each region, continue to increase the quality of teaching and study and further improve the vocational orientation of senior students so that they can readily engage in productive labor after graduation. We must prepare the material condition for educational reform in subsequent years. We must step up the tasks of supplementary education and anti-illiteracy, especially in the northern mountainous provinces and the southern provinces.

Pre-school education enrollment for the 1981-1982 school year is expected to reach 1.7 million, a 3.2 percent increase over the 1980-1981 school year; general education enrollment is put at 12.1 million, a 2-percent increase (including 7.9 million of Level I, a 1.4-percent increase; 3.3 million of Level II, a 2.6-percent increase, and 730,000 of Level III, a 5.6-percent increase) and full-time further education enrollment at 84,000, a 3-percent increase.

The health and social services have to reduce and stamp out epidemics, particularly cholera, bubonic plague and dengue fever. Besides preventive innoculation, it is necessary to strengthen measures aimed at cleaning up the environment. It is necessary to bring into fuller play the role of the primary and district health services in order to take better care of the people's health.

The growing and exploitation of medicinal plants must be stepped up in localities. Along with expanding the movement to grow medicinal plants in schools, dispensaries and hospitals and at home in order to have medicines to cure ordinary diseases, all localities must establish plans to grow and exploit medicinal plants on a large scale in order to still better meet the people's demands for medicines.

The number of hospitals and sanatoria will be increased to 11,600, a 6-percent increase over 1980, and the number of hospital beds will reach 202,000, a 3-percent increase. The consolidation and perfection of installations in charge of caring for sick and wounded soldiers must be combined with the tasks of providing medical treatment and care for these soldiers, and of rehabilitating them. Confirmed disabled soldiers will gradually be moved to their home stations and families. We must study, supplement and improve the policies toward sick and wounded soldiers and correctly implement the policy of the army rear service.

Day-care centers must be steadily developed and qualitatively improved in close connection with the organization of production and construction. Enrollment at day-care centers is expected to increase by 4 percent over 1980.

The family planning movement must be resolutely broadened in order to lower the rate of population growth.

The cultural and information services should direct their activities toward the essential tasks of the state plan aimed at stimulating the mass movement for productive labor and thrift.

At present, the circulation of NHAN DAN and QUAN DOI NHAN DAN and the publication of general school books and economic management papers will be maintained at the present levels, while other books, magazines and journals will be circulated depending on the availability of paper.

Radio and television broadcasts will be consolidated and qualitatively improved. The number of radio broadcasting stations will be increased by 7 percent over 1980 and that of public loudspeakers by 8.5 percent. The quality of television broadcasts will also be improved.

Cultural, artistic, sports and physical training activities must be stepped up and aimed at educating the people on patriotism and love of socialism, promoting their combat will for national defense, mobilizing their labor zeal and building a new culture and new men. We must criticize and do away with negativism, bad habits and backwardness and must struggle to eliminate the noxious heritage of a slavery culture.

/Part Three/

/The Strengthening and Improvement of Economic Management and the Successful Implementation of the 1981 State Plan/

/Comrade Deputies/,

The 1981 State Plan was elaborated on the basis of a relatively tight calculation of our material resources, which will be concentrated on achieving the most important targets and meeting the most pressing demands so as to overcome some of the current difficulties and imbalances and, at the same time, to create favorable conditions for advancement in the following years. For this reason, we have boldly made some adjustments in production and consumption and in a number of capital construction projects considered unfeasible or beyond the capacity of our economy.

To implement the 1981 State Plan satisfactorily and to achieve initial progress in the process of advancing the economy, we must depend to a very large extent on the improvement of /organizational and managerial work/. In other words, the promotion of the exploitation of the country's existing potentials depends on the progress in the organizational and managerial work and in the guidance and operations of all sectors and levels.

The general orientation for improving economic management is to abolish the administrative nonaccounting system, vigorously switch to the mode of socialist business with planning as the central task, correctly handle merchandise-money relations, carry out economic accounting, ensure the concordance of the three interests and further promoting the interests of the laborers and the collectives.

In 1981 and during the next few years, we must concentrate on carrying out the following main tasks so as to further improve economic organization and management:

1. /Improve Planning/

We must strengthen the leadership in planning from the center to all sectors and echelons, including basic units. In elaborating and combining plans, /we must project the basic viewpoints of the party's economic line/ and set forth policies and measures to implement this line and ensure the concentration of all manpower, capital and supplies on our main tasks. We must correctly appraise the capabilities of all sectors and localities and of the national economy as a whole so as to formulate a well-balanced, positive and sound plan, make the best use of our real capabilities, satisfactorily meet the essential demands and achieve high economic efficiency.

To enhance the scientific character of plans and to be able to respond to the demands of economic management, we must build a well-founded /system of economic-technical norms/, paying special attention to establishing criteria for the assessment of product quality and labor productivity and determining the economic-technical standards of each sector and enterprise. At the same time, we must ensure /reliable information/, considering it as one of the necessary conditions for improving the quality of planning and economic management. We must reorganize the economic information system and the accounting and planning control system in enterprises, at work sites, in cooperatives and stores and throughout the national economy. The statistical organs have the duty of ensuring the supply of necessary information on the implementation of plans for the economic leadership and management organs at all levels.

In the system of balances, we must pay attention first of all to the /balances in labor and land/, in capital construction, supplies, raw materials and fuel, exports and imports, finance and money, and so forth. To enhance the positive balances of our plans, we must define our construction and production tasks in such a way as to make them consistent with our financial resources and supplies. We must gradually build up supply and foreign currency reserve funds, discover and promptly mobilize new capabilities in the economy, correctly apply the system of economic levers and incentives and flexibly utilize market relations.

We must seriously implement the /three-level/ planning system so as to steadily ensure the concentrated authority of the center over the main targets while broadly developing the independence and the sense of responsibility of the localities and grassroots level and achieving at all costs the formulation of plans at the grassroots level. We must firmly maintain planning discipline and seriously follow the top-to-bottom order in plan making in conformity with the general regulations.

2. /Stabilize and Improve Distribution and Circulation/

We must promptly devise additional concrete plans to implement Political Bureau Resolution No 26 on distribution and circulation. We must pay attention to the major tasks such as stabilizing the people's living conditions by meeting their minimum demands for food, clothing and other essential consumer goods; satisfactorily implementing the various collection and purchase policies to put goods under state control; strengthening market management; expanding the state-run and cooperative-run trade; restricting the free market, and combating speculation and smuggling. We must satisfactorily carry out the collection of industrial and commercial taxes and the registration of businesses. We must strive for budgetary and cash balance, strengthen discipline in the use of cash in all trade and production organizations and all state organs, and strengthen the regulatory role of finance and banking in production and trade operations. We must urgently study ways to improve our pricing and wage policies so as to bring into play the role of prices and wages as economic levers. We must apply more fully the principle of distribution according to labor and ensure the concordance of the three interests: the interests of society, of the collectives and of individual laborers.

3. /Broaden the State Enterprises' Business Independence/

Under the present conditions, we must strive to set aside sufficient supplies and energy for the key enterprises and ensure the balance and stability of their plans, thereby providing a basis for the full implementation of the various planning and accounting systems. With regard to those enterprises which are not provided with sufficient supplies and raw materials by the state, we must study and apply various appropriate planning and accounting policies and methods to make better use of their production capacity and increase their output. We must urgently study and widely apply the contractual, piece-work and bonus systems; promote the enterprises' financial and business independence; and resolutely oppose the administrative non-accounting management method.

In 1981, we must inventory and assess the value of our fixed assets, determine the rate of depreciation, define the authority and obligations of enterprises and management organs in the use of capital, establish the system of restoration and reproduction of fixed assets, revise the norms of liquid capital to suit the characteristics of each sector and enterprise, determine the amount of self-produced capital of all sectors and enterprises and the limits of bank credits they can obtain, and improve the calculation and assessment of the effectiveness of the use of fixed and liquid capital.

4. /Improve the Management of Agricultural Cooperatives/

We must improve the management of agricultural cooperatives by resolutely implementing the policy of stabilizing obligations (comprising taxes and the sale of products under two-way contracts). We must fully implement the system of three contracts for production units and broaden the system of contracting out the production of finished products to the households of cooperative members in accordance with the principle of increasing output and raising the income of cooperative members without hindering the building of new material and technical bases, weakening socialist production relations or reducing obligations toward the state. We must readjust the scale of cooperatives to suit their managerial standards; reorganize the production units and teams to make the fullest use of manpower, increase labor productivity and develop various branches and trades; and perfect the distribution system within the cooperatives to encourage labor. On the basis of motivating the masses, the cooperatives must base themselves on the spirit of the regulations for cooperatives already promulgated by the state to build at all costs a concrete operation and management system that will correctly reflect the real situation of the cooperatives themselves and be consistent with the road to large-scale socialist production. We must encourage the sidelines of cooperative member families and help them develop in the right direction. We must make every effort to build the districts along with consolidating the cooperatives.

5. /Continue the Socialist Transformation in the South/

With regard to /agriculture/, we must devise separate plans and measures for each region (the Mekong River delta, the central highlands and the central coastal provinces). We must define appropriate forms and steps to accelerate transformation, develop production, build the new countryside and tighten relations between the state and the peasants in production as well as in the circulation of goods.

With regard to /private industry and trade/, we must promulgate and implement policies aimed at encouraging the development of production in the right direction and along lines beneficial to society, while preventing and checking their inherent negative aspects. We must give priority to encouraging the production sector while boldly making use of all export business capabilities under the state management and monopoly in foreign trade and foreign exchange.

6. We must /broaden the independence of localities/ on the basis of implementing democratic centralism and building a unified economic structure. We must correctly determine the local economic structures and overcome the lack of cohesiveness in economic management between the center and the localities and among the localities themselves. On the basis of the structure thus determined and the unified economic plan, we should boldly create favorable conditions for the localities to exercise more independence in planning, budgeting, organization, staffing and so forth, thereby enabling them to bring into play their latent potentials so as to develop production, ensure the people's living conditions and satisfactorily discharge obligations to the state. On the one hand we must oppose bureaucratic centralism; on the other we must struggle against arbitrariness, failure to comply with state systems and policies, and the exceeding by the localities and grassroots level of their own decision-making authority.

7. We must /promulgate policies concerning scientific and technical cadres and intellectuals/so as to make use of their talents and expertise and encourage them to bring their creative powers into play in research, invention and discovery, thus effectively serving the building of the economy, culture and so forth.

Along with these practical and urgent tasks, we should continue to study so as to improve the economic management system in a more comprehensive manner, a task which must be closely combined with elaboration of the Third 5-Year State Plan (1981-1985).

/Comrade Deputies/,

We are about to enter 1981, the first year of the Third 5-Year Plan (1981-1985), which imposes on us very great tasks of socioeconomic building and development. With the strength of the unity and singlemindedness of the entire party, people and armed forces; with the tradition of bravery in combat and industriousness in labor of our people; with our existing capabilities and the newly-emerged positive factors in the economy; with the knowledge and experience in economic leadership and management which all levels and sectors and numerous cadres have accumulated; with the socialist emulation movement which is being launched in the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, the Vietnam Women's Union and other mass organizations, and with the new SRV Constitution which was recently adopted by the seventh session of the Sixth National Assembly and which constitutes a great encouragement for our people throughout the country, we already have firm guarantees for bringing about a new state of socioeconomic affairs, changing the present economic situation, successfully implementing the 1981 state plan and making vigorous advances in the subsequent years of the Third 5-Year Plan.

CSO: 4209

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BINH TRI THIEN HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS

BK131313 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] Amidst enthusiasm in welcoming the new constitution and the new year, the first year of the Third 5-Year State Plan and the year in which the 5th Party Congress will be held, the Binh Tri Thien provincial party organization recently held the second congress of its party delegates.

Le Duan, secretary general of the party Central Committee, sent a letter of greetings to the congress and Tran Quoc Hoan, member of the Political Bureau, attended the congress on behalf of the Secretariat.

The congress set forth guidelines for continually upholding a revolutionary offensive spirit in developing the integrated strength of the five zones--delta, hilly, mountainous, sea and urban--and the five strong positions of the province--agriculture, forestry, fisheries, mineral products and construction materials, and tourism--in order to build Binh Tri Thien into a province which is economically rich, politically firm, militarily strong for national defense and security, and culturally beautiful. Binh Tri Thien must become a cultural and touristic center and a scientific research center for central Vietnam.

In the coming years, the party organization and people of Binh Tri Thien Province will concentrate their efforts on implementing the tasks of developing the economy and culture, strengthening national defense and security, and intensifying international obligations. Of prime importance is the task of most satisfactorily exploiting all of our potentials in terms of land, manpower, professional sectors and existing material and technical bases in order to accelerate production.

We must primarily concentrate most of our efforts on agricultural production in order to resolve by all means the problems of grain, food and raw materials for industry, and to quickly increase the production of consumer and export goods. In 1981-1982, with a quantity of materials probably equal to or less than that of previous years, we must immediately turn out more and better quality products.

The new situation and tasks call for a profound revolutionary change in the viewpoints of developing, organizing and improving our managerial tasks.

We must bring the organizational task to a par with the political task in order to serve the requirements of the political mission well.

The congress discussed the party development task in order to enhance the militancy of party organizations, ensure internal unity and singlemindedness within various party committee echelons so that the people of all strata and all nationalities in the province can be united and mobilized to create vigorous changes in the revolutionary action movement following the congress.

CSO: 4209

VAN TIEN DUNG SPEECH AT 4th YOUTH CONGRESS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Nov 80 pp 1, 3

[Speech by Senior General Van Tien Dung, member of the Political Bureau, first deputy secretary of the Central Military Party Committee and minister of national defense, at the 4th National Congress of Delegates of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union: "The Young Generation of Vietnam and the Cause of Protecting the Socialist Fatherland"]

[Text] Dear presidium,

Dear delegates and friends,

Today, I am very excited to represent the Central Military Party Committee and the Ministry of National Defense at the 4th National Congress of Delegates of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. Allow me to convey to the congress and, through it, to our heroic young generation throughout the country my greetings of love and determination to win.

Permit me to express my boundless joy over the scene in historic Ba Dinh Hall over the past several days, a scene that has never been as young. Your Youth Union Congress is very beautiful. I am sure that everyone who has followed the revolution since their youth under the banner of the glorious party and the great Uncle Ho shares this joy.

On this occasion, we would like to express our sincere gratitude to the compatriots of the entire country and the peoples of the various nationalities, from the North to the South, from the lowlands to mountains, who gave birth to and contributed many of their outstanding sons to the cause of national salvation and the work of building the armed forces so that we could achieve the great victories of the nation and hold this great festival of youths.

As you know, in the recent months, the army of youths has been and is promoting an intense emulation movement and has recorded many brilliant achievements to celebrate the congress. The 2nd All-Army Youth Union Congress held in October was a fine success; the youths of the army have warmly responded to and are deeply concerned with this extremely important national Youth Union Congress. Together with the compatriots of the entire country, the entire army is closely observing your work.

On behalf of the Vietnam People's Armed Forces, I would like to extend heartfelt congratulations to the youth delegations of the fraternal and friendly countries that are attending this congress, bringing to the youths of Vietnam the warm feeling of comrades-in-arms and a feeling of deep friendship. It is sincerely hoped that our comrades and friends will contribute many opinions and experiences to the youth movement of our country, which is to promptly meet the requirements of the tasks of the nation and the age.

I would also like to thank the progressive youths of the world who have warm international feelings for the people and youths of Vietnam and have given us valuable assistance in many areas of the struggle to liberate the nation as well as in the present work of protecting the fatherland.

This national youth congress comprehensively raises the matter of teaching, mobilizing and organizing the young generation of Vietnam to display its spirit of socialist collective ownership, its ability to exercise this ownership and successfully complete both tasks of building the country and protecting the fatherland and forging youths to be new socialists, to be the worthy inheritors of the great revolutionary cause of our people.

Having joined you here, I myself feel young again. Our youths of today are truly deserving of pride, possess abundant vitality and are truly beautiful.

On this occasion, I would like to express a number of thoughts concerning a matter with which you are particularly concerned and which was mentioned in the report of the Youth Union Central Committee. It is the matter of the young generation of Vietnam and the cause of protecting the fatherland.

Dear comrades and friends,

The war of resistance against the United States for national salvation ended in total victory. Our people won total independence, our fatherland was reunified. The entire country is advancing to socialism. The 4th Congress of the Party set forth a correct and creative revolutionary line for moving our nation strongly forward in the new era.

In the more than 30 years of war to liberate and defend the country, our generation, more than any other, as well as the comrades and people of the entire country desired to live in peace, to build the country and bring back a life of comfort and happiness. Many consecutive young generations bore arms in combat and gave their flesh and blood to the cause of national salvation. Our youths of today have the conditions needed to display their energies and talents, work, study, conduct research, be creative and join all the people in building a prosperous fatherland and bringing our nation of Vietnam in step with the times.

However, the reactionaries within Beijing ruling circles and their lackeys, collaborating with the imperialists, have not left us alone. Pursuing a hostile policy toward our people, they unleashed two cruel wars of aggression against our country. Our people, our youths again had to bear arms in combat to protect the fatherland, protect the fruits of the revolution.

The new aggressors met with tragic defeat. However, they have not abandoned their basic, long-range scheme of weakening and annexing our country, annexing all three countries of Indochina in order to open the way for expansion into Southeast Asia in a vain attempt to become the ruler of the world. We must be extremely vigilant! They are waging an insidious type of war of sabotage against us, trying to undermine us militarily, divide us politically and undermine us economically, ideologically and psychologically. They are scheming to poison our young generation. They have fabricated and provoked false antagonisms among the various strata of the people, undermine the solidarity among the various nationalities, divide the masses from their leaders, the army from the people. They are also scheming to separate Vietnam from Laos, Vietnam from Kampuchea, Vietnam from the Soviet Union, from the fraternal socialist countries, from the progressive forces in the world. They have routinely engaged in armed provocation and made threats of war. In this period or another, they might unleash other wars of aggression of different scales, even large-scale wars. By means of insidious and clever tricks, both short range and long range, they hope to achieve their savage ambition of forcing our people to yield. Although your generation has just entered the mainstream of life, you already know how vile the Beijing traitors are and you clearly see their counter-revolutionary face.

Therefore, protecting the fatherland is a very important and constant task of our nation and our youths and will continue to be for a long time to come. As long as the reactionaries within Beijing ruling circles continue to rule China and scheme to annex Vietnam, as long as there are imperialists and reactionaries in the world, our people and our youths must be highly vigilant, must constantly concern themselves with building a strong and solid national defense system and must maintain high combat readiness. We desire to live in peace, in friendship with all nations, with neighboring countries, with the people of China; however, we are determined to smash every act of aggression, every act of sabotage of the enemy. From Ly Thuong Kiet to Nguyen Quang Trung, generation after generation of our forefathers confirmed time and time again that this land is ours. As persons who won victory over the war of aggression of the U.S. imperialists, the ringleader of the imperialists of the world, our army and people fear no enemy. As the collective masters of our entire country, of its rivers and mountains, its skies and offshore waters, our people will surely win victory in the new historic conflict.

The cause of protecting the fatherland is always closely linked to building the country. Building the country in conjunction with defending it is a law in the existence and development of our nation; building socialism in conjunction with protecting the socialist fatherland is a universal law of the socialist revolution. We must build our fatherland so that it is strong economically, politically and militarily, must gradually stabilize and improve the material and spiritual lives of the people, must build the material and technical bases of socialism and must develop the tremendous potentials of the country. We must closely coordinate the economy with the national defense system, the national defense system with internal security; we must be strong in every situation in order to defeat the schemes of the enemy to weaken our country, in order to force them to think twice about an adventure to fulfill their scheme of aggression. And, the success or failure of this scheme does not depend solely upon the subjective desires of the enemy. Our ability to defend the country has never been greater than it is today. And, we must become stronger in every area in order to push back the threat of war and safeguard peace. If the enemy recklessly commits aggression against our country, our people are fully capable of defeating them so that our fatherland is always as solid as gold in the surging offensive tide of the three revolutionary currents in the world today.

Our people, our youths understand that firmly protecting the fatherland is, today, both a national task and an international task. The powerful and imposing Socialist Republic of Vietnam standing firmly on the shores of the Pacific will forever be a major obstacle to every attempt to unleash war, commit aggression and carry out sabotage of imperialism and the international reactionary powers in Southeast Asia. Our people, our youths, stand ready to make the greatest sacrifices in order to fulfill the sacred task of the nation and their noble international obligation to the fraternal nations.

We possess the high degree of determination and effort of all the people and the entire army, of the young generation of the entire country. We have the tight solidarity, the special friendship and the militant alliance of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. We have the tremendous assistance and comprehensive cooperation of the Soviet Union and the sympathy, support and help of the community of fraternal socialist countries, of progressive mankind. Under the ever victorious banner of Marxism-Leninism and in the new offensive position of the three revolutionary currents, our nation will surely complete its important mission.

Dear comrades and friends,

President Ho Chi Minh taught: "Youths are the future masters of the country. In fact, whether the country is prosperous or poor, weak or strong depends primarily upon youths."

The history of the revolutionary struggle of our nation under the leadership of the party has shown that, in every stage of the revolution, our young generations, under the light of the ideal of fighting for independence, freedom and socialism, have always been the shock unit on every front, especially in the armed struggle. As persons who have been assigned various duties in the army by the party, we have had a good opportunity to get to know each stratum of youths right on the battlefield, as a result of which we have even greater confidence in and love for the youths of our fatherland.

The tremendous contributions and the rapid growth of the young generations over the past several decades, on the military front as well as in all other fields of the cause of liberating the nation and the work of building the new life, have proven that our youths are always loyal to the fatherland, the ideals of communism and the revolutionary undertaking of the people. Imbued with the truth "there is nothing more precious than independence and freedom," the youths of Vietnam are truly worthy of the heroic nation of Vietnam, of the glorious age of Ho Chi Minh. Countless numbers of our comrades fell in the sacred, long fight to the death against the enemy, willingly gave their flesh and blood and, with no thought to personal gain or loss, contributed the spring of their lives to the fatherland, for the sake of the task of the nation and its international obligation. Many comrades who were forged in the turbulent years of their youth have today become highly experienced cadres and hold different positions on the various levels of leadership of the party, the state and the army. Many comrades who are now old and frail, have retired to the quiet life of a citizen have the right to be legitimately proud of their contributions made from the time they were young to the revolution, including the generation to succeed them, a job with which many of them are still concerned on a daily basis.

Our youths of today enjoy the precious heritage of many preceding generations. This is the first generation of youths to live in a country that is independent, unified and advancing to socialism and the first to be cared for under the system of socialist collective ownership that is gradually being established and developed. The glorious path of the revolution charted by the party and Uncle Ho and made smooth by previous generations that overcame the difficulties that lie along a long stretch of this path, is now not free of difficulties but is smoother and broader. As today's generation follows this path, it has new and very large capabilities and many new and very favorable conditions. In our twenties, my generation went into combat amidst a situation in which the country had been lost and ravaged and the people were enslaved. Today, we are the collective masters of the beautiful Vietnamese fatherland. We still face many difficulties but the country has given and will continue to give us very much: independence and freedom, comfort and happiness, justice and love, civilization and intelligence, love of our compatriots, comradeship and international friendship. The desire of the new generation in the work of protecting the fatherland is greater and deeper than ever before. Under these conditions, everyone can clearly see that the capabilities of our youths in strengthening the national defense system, building the armed forces, building a regular force, modern revolutionary army and waging a people's war to protect the fatherland are stronger than ever before.

Within the army, the young generation has rapidly become the masters of modern weapons and equipment, created many new methods of fighting, become the masters of the country, become the masters of the battlefield in order to annihilate the enemy, annihilate the enemy in order to be the masters of the country and the masters of the battlefield and triumph over the new enemy aggressor. Many outstanding youths among manual workers, collective farmers and students and within the corps of intellectuals of the state have joined the army, made innovations and discoveries of value in the field of military science and technology and made positive contributions to accelerating the effort to build a modern, regular force army. The majority of youths display the fine nature of the people's army, have set many bright examples in their daily lives, their studies and productive labor, display the lifestyle of a cultured army, display the simple and modest style of living of the new socialist man. The inherent weaknesses of youths are gradually being overcome, shortcomings and negative phenomena are being harshly criticized.

The present young generation is a product of the past and the present; the product of the three revolutions, of the new system, of the new economy and the new culture; the product of the traditions of the nation and our times. We have very much confidence in youths and must develop a better understanding of them. At the recent all-army Youth Union congress, I had a chance to say to the leadership and command cadres of the army: "Join with your youths by means of your love, trust and respect, by means of thorough educational work, your ability to organize practical work and your example."

At present, the difficulties being faced in life easily cause some of our young friends to sometimes think thoughts that are not truly correct concerning their future in the great undertaking of the fatherland. Our youths must have confidence, must firmly adhere to the noble ideals for which they fight and must successfully implement the directive given by Le Duan during this congress: "Youths must take the position of masters, of revolutionary soldiers and heighten their will to struggle, be willing to make sacrifices and endure hardships for the survival of the fatherland, for the great cause of the people; they must display a high desire to make progress, look the enemy squarely in the face, clearly realize the difficulties that exist, dare to attack and only attack, never retreat." It is hoped that our young friends will continue to forge themselves to be new socialists, display a high spirit of collective ownership, a high ability to exercise collective ownership, improve their qualifications in every area, not be satisfied with their achievements and not have a feeling of superiority; it is hoped that they will respect the valuable experiences of those who went before them and humbly study in order to constantly make progress.

The historic task of our people at this time as well as until the end of this decade is to struggle to implement the socialist revolutionary platform in our country set forth by the party. This responsibility primarily falls upon the shoulders of our young generation. You belong to the generation of persons building and protecting the socialist fatherland. Being roughly 20 years of age, it is you who are the shock unit, the reserve unit of the party in the successful construction of socialism and the victorious fight over the Chinese aggressors, who are collaborating with the imperialists. May you devote the full energy and talents of the young, be ready to fight and die and give the most beautiful years of your lives to this noble cause. A new country of Vietnam built in accordance with the socialist revolutionary line of the party will be born through your efforts and you will witness this birth. By the end of this century, when you are roughly 40 years of age, you will become cadres who possess increasingly deep knowledge, are highly experienced and hold different positions in the apparata of the party and state, in the various sectors of the national economy; many of you will become high level and middle level cadres within the army. You are the persons who have the responsibility for training vanguard teenagers, for training the generation that will take your place at the start of the next century, thereby insuring the continuity of the revolutionary corps, of the peoples armed forces in the process of development of the socialist Vietnamese fatherland and the world revolution.

Dear comrades and friends,

In order to directly participate in the protection of the fatherland, all youths of military age who meet the standards set forth in the law will be drafted into the standing army to fulfill their military obligation. This is the obligation as well as the right of the citizen. Youths will thus enter the great school of the young.

The great school of the young, the army, is close to the people of the entire country, close to the compatriots of the various nationalities and close to the generations of youths. Because, our army is an army of, by and for the people that is closely led by the party, nurtured and cared for by the people and supported and helped by our friends and brothers throughout the world. Because, in the long fight to liberate the nation and protect the country, a fight in which all the people fought the enemy, in which the entire country went into battle, not one Vietnamese family failed to send a loved one into the army.

Our army is an army that fights tenaciously against aggressors. The test of strength with the enemy is a very good environment for training and forging the young heroic generations so that they possess lofty ideals for which to fight and are ready to give their lives for the independence and freedom of the fatherland, for socialism, for the happiness of the people, for their noble international obligation. Here, there is no room for cowardice or selfishness. We must be brave, must possess the virtue of selflessness and possess a deep, warm love of and be ready to give our lives for our compatriots, comrades and the other members of our unit in order to overcome every stern challenge and triumph over the enemy.

Ours is an army that works and produces. As a military organization that performs economic work, our army is able to train youths to work in an organized, disciplined and technical manner, achieve high productivity and always be ready to fight. Working diligently, raising labor productivity and practicing economy are the precious virtues of the worker, virtues that are very necessary in the work of building the country and the army. They are the total opposite of laziness, waste and corruption.

Our army is a revolutionary, regular force and modern army. The work of leading, organizing, commanding and managing many forces as well as resolving complex and difficult problems in military science and art, in modern military science and technology demand that our youths have a knowledge of many areas, have an increasingly deep knowledge of culture, science and technology. Therefore, when our youths enter the army, they have the conditions needed to study in a comprehensive manner, develop their talents and apply the knowledge and experience gained in the socialist school and the realities of social life. Here, too, we cannot tolerate being too lazy to study, being satisfied with one's achievements and not trying to make progress because, in military work, in combat and in the maintenance and use of weapons, a lack of knowledge will lead to losses, frequently to very large losses.

Our army is a strong, solid collective that possesses a fine nature and fine traditions, has a tightly structured leadership and command system and has clear orders and discipline. In the army, our youths are forged in the sense of organization and discipline, the spirit of socialist collective ownership, the wholesome and civilized style of life and have cultivated within them the beauty of the revolutionary soldier, beauty in both soul and bearing. Youths are taught the proper viewpoints toward aesthetics; no one sympathizes with or likes styles of life that are aimless, strange and unwholesome.

Thus, it can be said that the army is a school that trains youths in every area of life: their personal qualities, their skills and physical conditioning; their knowledge of military affairs, politics, economics, the culture, science, technology, literature, art and physical culture.

The training provided within the army is of very important significance in the entire life of each youth, each citizen. The various leadership and command levels within the army have a heavy responsibility in insuring that this school is built very well; they must consider the mobilization of youths to be a matter of strategic importance, must constantly concern themselves with teaching youths and must guide and organize every activity of the young so that they are truly intense, practical and useful. The young men and women who join the army also have a responsibility in building thie school well; young soldiers and young officers must make every effort to study and forge themselves, must endeavor to become outstanding revolutionary military personnel.

On the occasion of the commemoration of the 35th anniversary of the founding of our army, Le Duan said: "The people's army must truly be a large school that attracts the young generation, forges youths to be new persons who fight well, produce well, possess lofty ideals, possess robust health, possess the spirit of discipline and an urgent style, have the ability to organize and the ability to work and know how to establish the proper relationships among one person and another and trains good laborers, good cadres for the work of building socialism."

We are enthusiastic over and shall scrupulously implement this directive of the general secretary.

Dear comrades and friends,

The tremendous contributions made by and the extraordinary growth of our youths in the revolutionary struggle, in the work of liberating the nation and protecting the fatherland have always been closely linked to the leadership of the party, to the care provided them by all the people, by the agencies of the government, the mass organizations and the Youth Union.

In the various periods of history, the Youth Union, going by different names, has always struggled to be worthy of being the militant vanguard unit of Vietnamese youths, the school of communism of the young, the competent right arm and reserve unit of the party. It is the place that teaches beautiful revolutionary ideals to youths, trains youths to be outstanding citizens, outstanding military personnel, to be communist party members, and trains the future corps of cadres of the party in the various sectors of the state and in the people's armed forces.

On behalf of the Central Military Party Committee and the Ministry of National Defense, I hereby extend our sincere thanks to the agencies of the party and government, the mass organizations and the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Mihh Communist Youth Union for caring for, mobilizing and inspiring the army and the youths within it, for educating and organizing the young generation of the entire country as well as the young generation within each locality to fulfill their military obligation and participate in building the armed forces, strengthening the national defense system and protecting the fatherland.

Every leadership and command cadre within the army deeply understands that the soldiers of whom he is very proud and whom he loves very much are the products of the new social system that were prepared for the army by the work of the Teenagers' Unit and Children's Unit, the work of the Youth Union and the education provided by the socialist school and the family. As we grow to love soldiers more and more, we become increasingly grateful to the organizations of the Units and Youth Union as well as grateful to each teacher, parent, good, kind, brave and responsible mother who gave birth to and raised our outstanding youths and given them to the fatherland, to the work of building the army and strengthening the national defense system. We are especially grateful to the mothers of heroes who sit in the chairs of honor of this congress, thus symbolizing the heroic mothers of the nation of Vietnam.

We applaud the cadres and party members in the leadership agencies on the various levels of the party and state, from top to bottom, as well as the mothers and fathers who set the example by having their sons fulfill their military obligation and have constantly concerned themselves with teaching youths to be ready to join the army and fulfill the obligation of patriotic youths, of citizens of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Everyone who is ardent about the destiny of the country, about the right of collective ownership of the working people, about the future of their children agrees with youths that there must be an end to the lack of fairness and reason in military recruiting as well as to the shortcomings in the implementation of the army's rear area policies. We completely agree that the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union on all levels must have a voice in the military recruiting councils.

Dear comrades and friends,

"The path of revolutionary youths, of communists, as symbolized by the great Uncle Ho, is the path of struggling for independence, freedom and happiness."(1) For this reason, after 35 years, after four continuous wars and virtually not 1 day of complete peace, our country is still not entirely at peace and our people, our youths, one generation after another has continued to bear arms in combat and defeat every enemy.

Many difficulties are still faced in building the economy, building socialism, healing the wounds of the war and stabilizing and improving the standard of living of the people. However, the compatriots of our entire country, the youths of our entire country are unswervingly following the revolutionary course of the party, determined to triumph over poverty and backwardness.

We are confident that this Youth Union Congress will create a new revolutionary movement, one that will cause our entire young generation to enthusiastically take the lead in the forefronts of the struggle to successfully carry out the pressing tasks set forth by the party.

Our congress will surely have a major impact in rallying and uniting each widespread force among youths and highly developing the zeal and intelligence of the young, thereby making positive contributions to building a prosperous and strong country, firmly protecting the beloved fatherland, gradually bringing back a life of comfort and happiness and constantly developing the precious spiritual values of the nation, of the young in the new age among the generations of today and tomorrow.

This congress is the congress of the spirit of socialist collective ownership of the youths of the entire country in the new era.

It is also the congress of the new spirit of determination to win.

In order to express our heartfelt praise for and inspire the young generation of the entire country in the cause of protecting the fatherland and building socialism, the Ministry of National Defense hereby respectfully presents to the 4th National Congress of Delegates of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union the Determined To Win Banner of the heroic Vietnam People's Army, which has and shall continue to always win victory!

FOOTNOTES

1. Truong Chinh: speech at the conference of Youth Union delegates held on 22 February 1974.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

CONTRACTS CREDITED FOR IMPROVING PRODUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Dec 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Economic Contracts and Plans"]

[Text] Over the past several years, in keeping with the official regulations on economic contracts, the signing of contracts has been implemented to varying degrees in all fields of agriculture, industry, the handicraft industry, building, transportation and commerce and in both the state-operated economy and the collective economy.

In the face of the present situation in which the economy is unbalanced and there is a shortage of supplies and raw materials, many basic units are still actively searching for sources of supplies, assessing the needs of the market and establishing contract relations with supply and marketing units, thereby creating the conditions for formulating and implementing plans while insuring that the interests of the state, the unit and the worker are met. Units that have performed good economic contract work, such as the Luong My State Farm in Ha Son Binh Province, the Quan Chu State Farm and Tea Processing Plant in Bac Thai Province, the Song Dao Machine Enterprise in Ha Nam Ninh Province, the Duc Giang Chemical Corporation under the Ministry of Supply and so forth have upheld the independence of installations in production and business, implemented the principle of centralization and democracy in planning and coordinated planning with the use of market relations.

Through the implementation of economic contracts, installations have shifted from the administrative-subsidy style of work to management based on the mode of business. Encouraging results have been achieved: activities have been improved and returns are higher; the shortage of supplies, the waste of equipment capacity, the stagnation of products and the stagnation of capital have decreased markedly.

The universal situation at this time is that the various levels, sectors and basic economic units have not given appropriate attention to economic contracts. Many places do not truly consider economic contracts to be an effective legal tool of the state in building and developing the planned economy. As a result, they separate the plan from contracts and do not formulate, defend, approve or implement plans on the basis of the signing of economic contracts. Plan discipline and contract discipline are not high. At some places, the signing of contracts is done in a "form for form's sake" manner after which no one is responsible for the implementation of contracts. Contract violations are usually defended as being caused by objective circumstances and are not dealt with promptly.

In order to truly manage the economy in accordance with the socialist mode of business, it is necessary to implement the economic contract system. This is an element of planning. Economic contract work must be closely coordinated with planning throughout the planning process, from the formulation of plans to the guidance of their implementation, from the evaluation of the completion of plans to bonuses and penalties regarding the implementation of plans. Economic contracts must become the form through which the commodity-money relations are applied in accordance with the plan.

In order to prepare for formulating well balanced, sound plans for 1981 and the third 5-year plan, the basic economic units and the management agencies on the various levels must guide the signing of economic contracts, beginning with the control figures. Each unit should only record in its draft plan those norms that are related to other units when economic contracts have been signed in order to insure the conditions exist for their implementation. In the guidance of planning, every installation has the responsibility of implementing the various forms of material resources norms in exact accordance with the economic contracts that have been signed. As regards products that are not directly managed by the state by means of legal norms, the correct implementation of the economic contract system is considered an effective measure in insuring that production and circulation on the market are increasingly organized in order to support production and everyday life.

The process of signing and fulfilling contract obligations and settling contracts is closely linked to the strict implementation of the system of material responsibility. Cases of disputes and contract violations arising in the process of formulating and implementing plans must be examined by the responsible economic arbitration agency.

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READER CALLS FOR GROWTH OF MARKETING CO-OPS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Dec 80 p 3

[Readers' Opinions column: "The Marketing Cooperatives in the Villages"]

[Text] This year, especially since the middle of this year, the purchasing of grain and agricultural products in the southern provinces has improved, increasing significantly compared to 1979. However, it is very regrettable that some farmers have taken their rice to sell but had to return with their rice because there was no one to purchase it. The rice purchasing stations of the grain sector, which are located at specific sites, wait for everyone who has rice to sell to arrive but sometimes must stop purchasing rice due to a shortage of storage space or a lack of money. At many places, village governments must organize the purchasing of rice, thereby disrupting functions and tasks. In Hau Giang and Long An Provinces, a number of marketing cooperatives have not only done a good job of purchasing grain and agricultural products, but also sell goods to the people. These cooperatives keep abreast of the amount of surplus grain among the people; if someone needs to sell a few dozen kilograms of rice, they buy it and, generally speaking, buy it at a price lower than the market price and store it well. The cooperatives also sell goods to the right persons and in exact accordance with policies. For example, the Thuan Hung Cooperative in Hau Giang Province purchased the following quantities above its norms: 35 percent more rice, 27 percent more hogs, 150 percent more eggs, 33 percent more soybeans and 47 percent more coconuts. The cooperative has also purchased 1 ton of green beans and 1.2 tons of chickens and ducks outside its plan.

From the experience of Hau Giang, Long An and the other provinces in the North, we suggest that the home trade sector and the various provinces attach importance to organizing, strengthening and utilizing village marketing cooperatives. It is necessary to adopt plans for training cadres and gradually build the material-technical bases of marketing cooperatives. In addition to the task of purchasing grain and agricultural products and selling consumer goods, these cooperatives should also be given the additional task of purchasing discarded materials in the countryside for supply to the handicraft cooperatives that produce many consumer goods and export goods.

Socialist commerce consists of state stores and marketing cooperatives. Strengthening and developing village market cooperatives will help to broaden the socialist commerce network, transform agriculture, build the new countryside and insure economic and social development in the countryside.

Truong Son
Hanoi

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INVENTORY OF ASSETS IMPROVES MANAGEMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Dec 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Inventory and Utilization of Assets"]

[Text] The general inventory conducted over the past several months has yielded initial results. Several tens of thousands of units of the central and local levels participated in the inventory.

As a result of making relatively thorough preparations, the results that have been achieved have helped units to fully assess their material resources and the present state of their assets. A number of units found hundreds of vehicles and machines that were either forgotten during the war time evacuation or being used by other units. Many enterprises discovered many assets that were not recorded in their books or were stored in warehouses without anyone knowing it. Some places discovered surpluses, shortages and losses involving dozens of tons of petroleum products and hundreds of commodities. On the basis of the inventory data of each unit and installation, many sectors and localities relatively accurately evaluated the overall capacity of their sector and locality. The redetermination of the prices of the various types of assets in accordance with a unified, nationwide price system has created favorable conditions for the enterprises and sectors to compute production costs and income as well as economic returns more precisely, thereby helping to raise the level of management. The mobilization of the mass of cadres, workers and personnel to participate in the inventory is a concrete expression of the right of collective ownership of the worker in economic management.

Although results have been achieved at installations, the inventory has not concluded. The various sectors and localities must accurately integrate information on the situation and recheck the various types of data at units; they must verify, reach conclusions and deal with cases involving surpluses, shortages or the loss of commodities and supplies. After fully assessing the situation surrounding assets and production capacity, it is of utmost importance to adopt a correct plan for utilizing them. Each enterprise, management agency, sector on the central level, province and municipality must adopt positive measures for mobilizing and redistributing supplies, commodities, equipment and assets so that they are utilized as effectively as possible, beginning with the 1981 plan. Integrated warehouse inventory data must be considered a basis upon which planning agencies and related sectors re-examine and rebalance their supply plans in order not to allow any type of supply or commodity to become stagnated anywhere. A plan must be adopted for redistributing supplies and commodities from places where surpluses exist to places experiencing shortages and for repairing broken machinery and equipment in order to put it into use. Cases involving installations working beyond their ability and authority must be resolved by the upper level. Cases involving sectors and localities working beyond their ability and authority must be resolved in accordance with the common plan of the state.

The inventory must be the beginning and the basis for all units, sectors and localities to further reorganize and gradually put asset management on a regular basis. In the immediate future, it is necessary to reorganize and rearrange warehouses, wharves and storage yards, implement the regulations on maintenance and repair work, adopt effective management measures and eliminate theft, conspiracy, abuse of authority and bribery. The combined results of the inventory will make an important contribution to maintaining the principles of socialist management and raising our level of economic management.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC CONTRACT DISPUTES--The SRV Council of Ministers recently issued a decision on the economic arbitration council's jurisdiction over disputes on economic contracts. In order to promptly deal with disputes on economic contracts in accordance with law, to protect socialist assets and the legal benefits of signatories, and to contribute to fulfilling the state plan, the Council of Ministers decides the following: The economic arbitration council will deal only with disputes on economic contracts between the state-run or joint state and private-owned organizations and enterprises, state agencies, army unit, social associations and organizations, and cooperatives authorized to run their business and hold bank accounts. With respect to those disputes on economic contracts which involve production collectives and teams and individual households or private businessmen on one side, and the other signatory who is not authorized to run the business and hold no bank accounts, they must be judged by the people's courts. [Text] [BK130943 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 11 Jan 81]

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AGRICULTURE

RECENT AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED

BK121506 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Review of agricultural news for the past 10 days]

[Summary] Due to the current cold spell, the first 10 days of 1981 saw a slow pace in agricultural production. However, to date, northern provinces have basically completed the sowing of the 5th-month spring rice seedlings.

"According to the General Statistics Department, northern provinces and cities have sown more than 100,000 hectares of 5th-month rice seedlings, achieving more than 80 percent of the plan norms. However, these seedlings are adequate for transplanting only on 80-85 percent of the planned areas. The remaining 15 percent will be transplanted by seedlings sown on adjacent ground."

To ensure a good crop, peasants in various areas have worked hard to prevent seedlings from dying due to the current cold spell, especially those sown after 10 December last year. Along with caring for these seedlings, many localities last week accelerated the pace of plowing ricefields and improving their irrigation systems.

"To date, the northern provinces have transplanted more than 110,000 hectares of the 5th-month spring rice, achieving more than 10 percent of the planned areas. Binh Tri Thien transplanted more than 35 percent of its planned areas; Nghe Tinh, 13 percent; Thanh Hoa, 11 percent; Vinh Phu, 18 percent; Ha Bac, 14 percent; and provinces in the plain areas, from 3 to 4 percent."

Many localities are now waiting for an improvement in weather conditions to accelerate their transplantation, especially when the cold spell departs their areas.

"One of the urgent tasks at present is the supply of fertilizer. According to the General Statistics Department, the northern provinces and cities have produced more than 5.8 million tons of organic fertilizer, but 50 percent of this has been used up for the winter crops and the 5th-month seedlings."

As a result, many localities are expanding areas for growing duckweed to increase the production of fertilizer to meet the current demand.

"Meanwhile, the southern provinces and cities last week continued harvesting the 10th-month rice, transplanting rice and planting subsidiary and industrial crops. To date, these provinces and cities have harvested almost 50 percent of the 10th-month rice areas. Provinces in the former fifth zone have basically completed their harvest."

Along with the harvest work, these provinces and cities have continued their transplanting of the winter-spring rice. To date, they have transplanted almost 60 percent of the planned areas, or 10,000 hectares more than in the same period last year. However, the overall pace was still slow, taking into account the current fine weather conditions in the south.

With regard to the planting of vegetable and industrial crops, the whole country to date has grown almost 440,000 hectares for the spring season, an increase of 30,000 hectares during the past 10 days. The northern provinces have also begun harvesting sweet potatoes, potatoes and watermelons.

According to the Meteorological and Hydrological General Department, the cold spell will remain in many localities for sometime and temperatures during the early days of this week may fall below 15 C. Thus localities must satisfactorily carry out the following tasks:

Northern provinces must concentrate their efforts on caring for rice seedlings, improving irrigation work and expanding areas for duckweed growing. They must closely follow up changes in weather conditions to promptly distribute manpower for transplanting the 5th-month spring rice. The harvest of the winter subsidiary crops must be done quickly to make room for the planting of the spring crops.

Southern provinces, while continuing their harvest of the 10th-month crops, must accelerate the transplanting of winter-spring rice. Localities which were set back in transplanting must concentrate their manpower and equipment on accelerating their pace by three-fold to fulfill the plan norms.

In mountainous midland areas, localities must ensure good health for herds of cattle, especially draft cattle, and see to it that they have adequate food and that the animals sleep in warm stables to prevent them from dying due to the cold.

CSO: 4209

NORTH VIETNAM HARVEST REPORT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Dec 80 p 1

[VNA News Release: "The North Completes the Harvesting of 10th Month Rice and Begins Transplanting 5th Month Rice and Sowing Spring Vegetables and Subsidiary Food Crops; An Giang Province Strengthens the Guidance and Management Apparatus of Cooperatives and Production Collectives"]

[Text] As of 5 December, according to the Statistics General Department, the provinces of the North had virtually finished the harvesting of 10th month rice and were beginning to transplant 5th month rice, sow spring seedlings and sow spring vegetables and subsidiary food crops.

Fifth month seedlings had been planted and, with the warm, sunny weather, have grown quickly; some seedling plantings have passed transplanting age. All localities are harrowing and irrigating their fields in order to bring the transplanting of 5th month rice. The various localities are also sowing spring seedlings during the proper season.

The dry weather has been favorable for the plowing of fields by machine but, generally speaking, the rate of plowing has been slow, having fallen 120,000 hectares behind last year's rate. Many localities have finished harvesting their 10th month rice but only plowed a small amount of land (Thanh Hoa, Thai Binh and Hai Hung Provinces have only plowed from 15 to slightly more than 20 percent of their land while Ha Bac Province has only plowed about 6 percent). Some localities, as a result of concentrating the use of their draft power and labor on winter crop production, have not plowed their fields promptly and the ground has become so dry that it cannot be turned over.

Some 4.783 million tons of organic fertilizer have been prepared (nearly 240,000 tons less than the same period of time last year). About 70 percent of this fertilizer has been applied to subsidiary food crops and seedlings; the remaining has been applied to rice crops at the average of only 2.1 tons per hectare. The localities are now making additional fertilizer in order to have enough to apply side dressing.

More than 14,490 hectares of duckweed have been raised, twice as much as the same period of time last year. The provinces that have much duckweed are Ha Nam Ninh, which has 6,519 hectares, Nghe Tinh, which has 2,275, Hai Hung, which has 1,364, Thai Binh, which has 1,359 hectares, and Ha Bac, which has 723 hectares.

The provinces of the North have planted 304,000 hectares of vegetables, subsidiary food crops and industrial crops, which is slightly less than the amount planted this time last year. More corn, sweet potatoes, vegetables and legumes have been planted but fewer potatoes have been planted, only 51 percent of the plan quota, and the potato planting season has come to an end. A rather large amount of soybeans has been planted, more than 3,300 hectares, four times as much as had been planted by this time last year. All places are attaching importance to the cultivation of vegetables and subsidiary food crops. Ha Bac has cultivated nearly all of its corn and sweet potato fields. Thanh Hoa has cultivated 70 percent of its sweet potatoes, 68 percent of its western potatoes and 64 percent of its corn crops. The vegetables and subsidiary food crops that were planted early were cultivated promptly and are growing well.

Winter corn and sweet potato crop yields might be rather high. The western potatoes that were planted early are now producing tubers. The vegetable and subsidiary food crops in many localities are in need of irrigation. Many cooperatives do not have the conditions needed to provide water, lack electricity and lack fuel, consequently, the people have been using buckets to irrigate fields. The various localities have also begun to plant spring subsidiary food crops.

An Giang Province has conducted a review of agricultural transformation and discussed the plan for the upcoming winter-spring production season, a plan that calls for focusing efforts on strengthening the corps of management and leadership cadres from the district to the cooperative and production collective levels.

The agricultural transformation committees of Phu Tan District, Cho Moi District, Phu Chau District, Long Xuyen City and so forth have been strengthened. The various districts and cities have strengthened their village production committees in order to directly guide and supervise the cooperatives and production collectives so that production develops in the correct direction. The two districts of Thoai Son and Phu Chau have completed the strengthening of their 10 village production committees.

The Agricultural Cooperativization School of the province has trained 64 students to supplement the districts of Phu Tan, Phu Chau, Tri Ton and so forth. Cho Moi District has also provided training for the planning cadres of the production collectives so that they can successfully carry out summer-fall distribution and prepare plans for the upcoming winter-spring season. Long Xuyen City has held a forum with the sectors related to agricultural transformation and the cadres of the production collectives in order to unify the measures and discuss the actual experiences of the good production collectives.

7809
CSO: 4209

PREMIER CALLS FOR INCREASED WATER CONSERVATION

BK101006 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Dec 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] According to a forecast by the General Department of Meteorology and Hydrology, it is likely that the rainfall and the mean precipitation levels in the rivers in the 1980-81 winter-spring season will be lower than the average levels of previous years.

The premier has directed sectors and the people's committees at all levels to intensify their farmland water conservancy projects.

In anticipation of drought, it is necessary to compute closely the area for dry-land cultivation and shift to wet-land cultivation; and to conserve water as quickly as possible while its source is still abundant. We must also actively take preventive measures against cold in the early part and in the middle of the crop season, effectively use all the presently available projects, outfits, equipment and materials, and closely combine the use of various electric and oil-operated pumping projects with the mass movement to conserve water and economize on water, electricity and oil.

The water conservancy sector will guide various farmland water conservancy corporations in inspecting the sources of water from lakes, dams and sluices evaluate the operational capacity of pumping stations and balance it with the demand for water in order to determine irrigation plans for the winter crops and formulate plans to irrigate ricefields in line with the rates of production and the crop schedules. In those areas irrigated by water from lakes, dams, sluices and rising tides, measures must be taken to most economically use water so that the crops can be irrigated throughout the season.

In those areas where electric and oil-operated water pumps are used for irrigation, electricity output and allocated quantities of oil must be taken into account when providing priority supplies to large and small electric pumping stations and oil-operated pumping stations in order to insure the effective operation of these stations. Work forces should be organized and urged to repair various projects by dredging canals and ditches and by embanking rice plots and main canals before plowing land and ricefields for aeration. Investment in farmland water conservancy projects must be intensive, concentrated and targeted so that the results of existing projects can be developed.

The agricultural sector must check its planned allocation of rice seeds and its 5th-month spring rice crop schedules and direct basic production units to arrange their crop cultivation patterns in line with the conditions of the supporting water conservancy systems at a time when electricity and oil are limited. Cooperatives must be controlled and guided in determining the areas to be wet plowed, and in planning for dry-land cultivation in line with the plans formulated by farmland water conservancy management units and the plowing forces of tractor units and cooperatives themselves. Production units should closely coordinate with one another to avoid waste of water and manpower and to ensure that crops are planted on schedule.

The agricultural sector should coordinate with the water conservancy sector to consolidate specialized water conservancy teams, repair canals and embankments and implement the technical regulations on irrigation and drainage in combination with other intensive cultivation measures in order to increase crop yield.

The meteorology and hydrology sector should closely watch the weather and water situation so that all other sectors and localities can be promptly informed of the situation and be guided in performing the technical measures of production well.

The coal and power sector must inspect and repair the entire supply network, transformers and other electrical equipment of pumping stations. Together with the water conservancy sector, it must ensure proper distribution and rational use of electricity for the right objectives and eliminate all rural households using electricity improperly from the agricultural electricity network.

The State Planning Commission and the engineering and metallurgy and material supply sectors must ensure that materials, spare parts, pump assemblies, electrical appliances and fuel are provided to the highest degree in order to meet production requirements.

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES CONTRACTS IN AGRICULTURE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Dec 80 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Closely Guiding the Reorganization of Production at Agricultural Cooperatives"]

[Text] After placing cropland under public ownership and reorganizing farmers, the basic and long range guideline for strengthening agricultural cooperatives is to simultaneously accelerate the three revolutions, uphold the right of collective ownership of cooperative members, improve management, strengthen the new production relations, build material-technical bases, develop production and raise the standard of living of laborers.

Organizing production and contracting with laborers are one of the elements of the cooperative management system. Grain production cooperatives have implemented three contracts for production units and production units are contracting with groups of laborers and cooperative members. This contracting method has begun to coordinate obligations and rights and correct the use of averages in the payment of wages to laborers. In addition to its strongpoints, this method of contracting has the drawbacks of failing to cause laborers to be concerned with the final product produced by them, causing them to place heavy emphasis upon workpoints, do not give full attention to the results of production; some technical regulations are not being implemented and the practice of awarding more workpoints than required and the failure to economize on production costs are rather widespread. Contracts for a number of related jobs that closely link the laborer to the final product in rice production (called product contracts) are being implemented to rectify the shortcomings in the previous method of contracting, help to improve contract work and insure the implementation of the principle of fair distribution to the laborer.

A number of localities have conducted pilot projects or begun to expand the use of this method. Cooperatives have, on the basis of their production guidelines, allocation of crops, technical regulations and quotas, contracted with production units and worked with them to guide such important technical jobs as the preparation of fields, the propagation and selection of seeds, the regulation of water and fertilizer, the prevention and control of pests and diseases and the protection of crops; production units have assigned laborers a number of related jobs, such as transplanting, cultivating and harvesting, thereby closely linking the responsibility of the cooperative member to the final product. Developing upon the good aspects of management, this new contracting method is an added measure designed to perfect contracting methods. At places where it is used correctly and where principles are upheld, the right of collective ownership of the instruments of production is upheld, materials-technical bases are constantly strengthened, the organization of labor is more efficient, distribution is unified, production areas are maintained and technical regulations are fully implemented. The clearest result is that the work time of cooperative members is utilized better and the quality of their work has improved. Production costs (including the costs of labor and supplies) are lower. As a result, labor productivity has increased, the cost of producing products has declined, cooperative output has increased and distribution satisfies all three interests: the interests of the laborer, the collective and society. Besides the places that have implemented this method well, a number of places have not immediately implemented it correctly. As a result of not fully understanding the new method or because they have simplified this method of contracting, some places perform every job they have under contracts; this has the immediate effect of creating enthusiasm on the part of laborers but, over the long range, it affects the rate at which new technological advances are introduced in production.

Closely linking each unit and each laborer to the final product is a progressive method of contracting that has the purpose of heightening the sense of responsibility of the collective and of each individual and defining in detail the system of collective ownership as it applies to each person, production unit and cooperative. The various forms of contracting must insure that cooperatives tightly manage the primary instruments of production, primarily cropland, draft power, fertilizer, tools and material-technical bases in order to carry out production in an organized and planned manner that results in high yields, constantly strengthen production forces and widely apply scientific-technical advances. Cooperatives must manage and organize their labor well, display the superior nature of the cooperative and division of labor of collective labor and, at the same time, provide incentive for everyone to work, thereby closely linking everyone to the final product and causing them to be concerned with it. Cooperatives must carry out production in accordance with the planning of economic-technical zones; on the other hand, the units that accept contracts must carry out production in accordance with the allocation of crops, the seasonal schedule, the production plans and the quotas and production regulations stipulated by the cooperative. The cooperative must manage all or the major portion of the product that is produced in order to carry out unified distribution that serves all three interests. These are the principles that must be upheld to insure that production installations implement the two forms of contracts (work contracts or contracts for a number of jobs with laborers that closely link them to the final product), both of which are elements in the implementation of the socialist mode of management.

The forms of contracts must be applied in a flexible manner consistent with each crop and species of livestock, with the organization of labor, the material-technical bases and the level of management of each unit instead of automatically adopting one form or implementing it under pressure. The practice of only emphasizing or only seeing the positive aspects of one form but not seeing the weaknesses of it that must be corrected is inconsistent with the flexibility of agricultural production.

Labor and product contract work must be carried out within the various relationships (the relationship between the state and the cooperative, the relationship between the cooperative and the production unit and the relationship between the production unit and the laborer) that are embodied in fully complying with the policies of the party and state and in all management work of the cooperative. To perform contract work well, it is necessary to perform, in a well coordinated manner, the various jobs designed to strengthen cooperatives, such as organizing the size of the cooperative and production unit in an efficient manner, improving planning, correctly establishing economic-technical quotas, implementing the policy on the stabilization of the grain obligation, regularly giving attention to cadre training, building the district level and so forth; on the other hand, contract work causes the jobs mentioned above to be performed better.

Every new management method requires time to be tested and gradually improved. Every job must be performed on the basis of specific conditions. After establishing guidelines, the establishment of suitable methods and stages of development is necessary. Not accepting something new that has yielded clear results and denying the value of good jobs that have been performed or giving light attention to guidance are incorrect tendencies. In collective production and business, practical economic returns are manifested in the gross social product, labor productivity, the accumulation of capital for the cooperative, obligations to the state, the standard of living of cooperative members and the gradual construction of material-technical bases in order to advance agriculture from small-scale production to large-scale production; these are the most correct measurements of a method of management.

7809
CSO: 4209

THANH HOA REDUCES SIZE OF COOPERATIVES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Dec 80 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Thanh Hoa Province Adjusts the Size of Cooperatives"]

[Text] Thanh Hoa Province recently adjusted the size of 74 large cooperatives in the nine lowland districts by establishing 208 cooperatives whose size is better suited to the level of management of cadres and the production conditions of the locality.

Before taking this action, the province studied and gained a thorough grasp of Party Secretariat notice number 22 while re-evaluating the cooperativization movement in the recent past. There were nearly 100 deficient cooperatives at which production was developing slowly due to many reasons, one of them being the fact that the size of these cooperatives was too large compared to the management capabilities of cadres.

When the adjustments were being made, all cooperatives adopted specific plans and the masses engaged in democratic discussion in order not to commit such shortcomings as decentralizing assets, unnecessarily disrupting the organization of production and so forth.

The district of Tung Son and Tinh Gia, working in a systematic manner, stabilized production as soon as new cooperatives were established.

Thanh Hoa has attached importance to adjusting the size of production units and has taken this occasion to define the role of the production unit in the final product of the cooperative. The province has 8,000 production units, the average size of which is 20 to 25 hectares of farmland and 50 to 60 laborers in the lowlands.

The province and its districts are holding training classes to improve the skills of cooperative management cadres, from the production units to the management board.

7809
CSO: 4209

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

INDUSTRIAL ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 1981 DESCRIBED

OW140813 Hanoi VNA in English 0713 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Hanoi VNA January 14--In the new year, Vietnamese industry has commissioned a number of new factories and begun to turn out many new products.

--The Xuan Hoa Bicycle Spare Parts Factory, north of Hanoi, built with the assistance of the French Seri Compagni has commissioned four of its seven production lines. These include chains, axles, spokes and spoke nuts.

Under the contract signed with the Vietnamese foreign trade service, the French company will send more equipment and specialists to help the Xuan Hoa Factory complete the assembly of the remaining production lines including equipment for the production of rims, for semi-automatic assembly of rims and for plating.

The Xuan Hoa Factory when in full operation will be able to provide enough spare parts to assemble 200,000 bicycles annually.

--The Uong Bi Turpentine Processing Factory built with the assistance of the German Democratic Republic in Quang Ninh Province, 100 kilometres north-East of Hanoi, has begun operating.

The factory has an annual capacity of 41,000 tonnes of turpentine.

--The Huong Canh Animal-Feed Factory built with Yugoslav assistance in Vinh Phu Province, 80 kilometres north-west of Hanoi, has been commissioned.

The factory, which produces both pellets and powdered feed, has a production capacity of ten tonnes per hour.

--An 800 h.p. tug-boat was launched recently in Haiphong port.

The boat, 29.7 metres long and 8.3 metres wide, can push a barge with a 2,000-tonne load along the coast at a speed of seven nautical miles per hour.

This is Vietnam's largest tug-boat, it was built at the Bach Dang shipyard at Haiphong.

--A Soviet dredge used for the construction of the Hoa Binh Hydro Power Electric Plant on the Da River has been assembled at the Bach Dang shipyard.

The dredge, weighing 75.2 tonnes and measuring 59 metres long and 10.2 metres wide, can bring up mud from a depth of five to fifteen metres.

--45 kilovolt porcelain insulators each weighing 30 kilograms were recently produced for the first time at the Hai Duong Porcelain Factory, the biggest of its kind in northern Vietnam.

The factory has set up a workshop for mass production of formerly imported 45-kilovolt insulators for high-voltage lines.

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END

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VIETNAM REPORT

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BUILDING A CITY WORTHY OF BEARING THE NAME OF THE GREAT PRESIDENT HO

BK190521 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100, 0400 GMT 17, 18 Oct 80

[Address by comrade Le Duan at the second congress of the Ho Chi Minh City party organization on 15 October 1980, published in Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 11, Nov 80 pp 1-12; Hanoi Domestic Service version previously published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 206, 22 Oct 80, pp K4-K14]

[Text] Dear comrades delegates: On behalf of the party Central Committee, I cordially extend the most heartfelt greetings of the party Central Committee to the second Ho Chi Minh City party organization congress, and through the comrade delegates, to all party members and compatriots of all strata in the city.

Our congress is being held 5 years after the total liberation of Saigon and the South. The date 30 April 1975 has entered the history of our country forever as a golden landmark, marking the absolute end of colonialist rule and the opening up of a new era in our fatherland--an era in which Vietnam has achieved total independence and unification and is advancing along the socialist path.

Looking back from this landmark over the road we have travelled, we feel very proud of the great contributions made by Saigon-Gia Dinh to our nation's extremely heroic revolutionary struggle which was full of hardships and sacrifices. Over the past 100 years, Saigon-Gia Dinh has always stood at the forefront of the national liberation struggle. It was known for the armed uprisings of Truong Dinh and Nguyen Trung Truc's forces, the uprising of the 18 betel planting hamlets in the late 19th Century and then the many national democratic movements early this century.

When the party was founded, Saigon-Gia Dinh had the honor of being the first headquarters of the party Central Committee. Led by the party, the revolutionary flame flared up, rising up ever higher and spreading more widely.

During the period of the Indochinese Democratic Front, a congress was held in Saigon, and word of this congress quickly spread throughout the country. The autumn of 1945 witnessed the 25 August Saigon uprising which erupted with earthshaking clamor and which, in coordination with the uprisings of Hanoi and Hue as well as other localities, completely restored the helm of the administration into the people's hands.

When the French colonialists were back for another war, Saigon, firmly living up to its vow for independence, rose up to fire the first shots, opening up the resistance of the Nam Bo compatriots.

On 19 March 1950, when the U.S. imperialists first interfered in Vietnam, the Saigon compatriots dealt an appropriate pre-emptive blow to them. During the anti-U.S. national salvation resistance, Saigon-Gia Dinh fought staunchly. It greatly contributed to the "Year of the Monkey" spring victory and joined with the compatriots nationwide in winning the last battle in the historic Ho Chi Minh campaign, gloriously winding up the most heroic resistance of the nation.

The heroic Vietnamese people's glowing combat exploits-studded flower garden will be eternally scented with the many velvet colored flowers of Saigon-Gia Dinh, Ba Son, Di An, Khanh Hoi, Nha Be, Hoc Mon, Nha Be, Hoc Mon Ba Diem, Cho Dem, Vuon Thom, Bung Sat, An Phu Dong "Cu Chi, the steel-like land" and so forth.

The entire country is proud of those exemplary sons of Saigon-Gia Dinh during the two wars of resistance such as (L Van Tam), (Tran Van On), (Thai Van Lung), Nguyen Van Trio, (Tran Van Dang), (Le Thi Rieng), (Tran Van Kieu), (Tran Quang Cu), Thich Quang Duc, Quach Thi Trang, (Pham Van Hai); (Pham Van Coi) and the many other fallen heroes who have burnished the glorious tradition of the fatherland's brass fortress.

The party Central Committee highly appraises the heroic struggle and the outstanding contributions made by the party organization and the compatriots of Saigon-Gia Dinh to the national democratic revolution.

Because of its unswerving loyalty and dauntlessness, despite the fact that it was the center of the colonialists' stronghold, and because all of its battles were fought with the blood and the minds and energy of the soldiers and compatriots from all parts of the fatherland, Saigon-Gia Dinh has won the confidence and love of our people throughout the country. Since liberation, entering the stage of socialist transformation together with the South to build a new life, Saigon-Gia Dinh--now named after venerated and beloved Uncle Ho--has undergone significant changes in the offensive tempo of our people in the new stage.

Because it was a former center of the war and the ruling machine of colonialism, old and new, and its lackey puppet regime, post-war production and the life of the people of various strata in the city were seriously upset. However, thanks to the efforts of the local party organization and people, the city has undergone significant changes during the past 5 years. By carrying out socialist transformation on a large scale, the city has been able to eliminate bourgeois traders, basically transform the bourgeois industrialists and put a large number of artisan industrial and handicraft laborers to work under various forms of cooperativization.

Along with initially transforming the small merchants, the city has established a network of state-operated trade, consumer and marketing cooperatives and formed an economy consisting of five sectors, of which the socialist economic sector is constantly growing. Some progressive enterprises have markedly developed the guiding role of the state-run economy.

In the suburbs, agricultural transformation has achieved initial results in leading peasants onto the road of collective production. On the production front, some industrial and agricultural sectors have restored, developed and reorganized production. Communications and transportation, handicraft and the artisan industry have been strongly promoted. The export goods industry has been given due attention. In the rural area, multicropping, the reclamation of fallow land and the opening of virgin land have been stepped up. The production of grain crops, industrial plants and animal husbandry has begun to develop. This has enabled the city to find employment for a fairly large number of jobless persons.

Education, public health, culture, social welfare, maternity care, child rearing and so forth have developed relatively widely, contributing to meeting the cultural needs of the people and stabilizing their life. Socialist culture has begun to play a guiding role in the spiritual life of the laboring masses, thereby making a notable contribution to cultivating the way of thinking, sentiments and ethics of the new socialist man and to the struggle to abolish the vestiges of the reactionary colonialist culture.

Examples of good people and good deeds typical of the new socialist man and new socialist lifestyle have emerged in ever larger numbers among the people of all strata. Since liberation, many revolutionary movements of the masses have been launched, motivating various localities to fulfill their political tasks. The revolutionary administration at the grassroots level has been built and consolidated and has recently shown notable maturity. Thanks to this, the city as a whole has been able to firmly maintain political security and social order despite its many difficulties and even in tense and complex situations. At the same time, it has actively contributed to consolidating national defense and has joined the southern provinces in satisfactorily playing the role of the great rear area of the entire country and fulfilling the international duty.

These initial achievements were the results of the untiring and ceaseless efforts made by the Ho Chi Minh City party organization in implementing the line and policies of the party Central Committee and government, especially in translating the line and policies of the higher echelons into targets to be attained by the grassroots level and into revolutionary actions by the large masses of people.

Many progressive models have emerged in industry and agriculture and in various enterprises, wards and villages, such as the Caric, Sivico and Simco enterprises; the No 13, Phong Phu, Binh Minh and Thanh Cong textile factories; the fifth ward in Binh Thanh precinct, the 20th ward in the first precinct, the 10th ward in the third precinct, the first ward in Tan Binh precinct, and the third ward in the fifth precinct; Tan Thoi Hiep village in Hoc Mon District, Tam Binh village in Thu Duc District, An Lac village in Binh Chan District, Tan Thong Hoi village in Cu Chi District, Pinh Khanh village in Duyen Hai District, and so forth.

The achievements recorded by these typical units clearly show that in the present situation where difficulties exist in many fields, if we know how to develop the creative energy of the greassroots level and enhance the right to collective mastery of the masses, it is totally possible to find the correct orientations for organizing labor, developing production and improving technology to increase productivity, production volume and the workers' income; for satisfactorily organizing distribution to gradually improve the workers' life; and at the same time, for satisfactorily ensuring labor safety, political security, social order and national defense.

On behalf of the party Central Committee, I warmly commend the city party organization for the achievements already recorded. I particularly praise the great efforts and outstanding successes of the progressive models in the hope that these good seeds will be multiplied manyfold in all spheres of activity in order to expand and develop the city's revolutionary movement and effectively overcome weaknesses and shortcomings, so that more valuable contributions will be made to the revolutionary cause of the entire country.

Dear comrades, after 30 years of war, our people's only desire now is to fully concentrate on healing the wounds of war, transforming and developing the economy and culture in accordance with the principles of socialism, building a new life and defending the country and, at the same time, to expand our relations of peace, friendship and cooperation with other nations in the world. But the reactionary Beijing clique, in pursuit of its big-nation expansionism and hegemonism, is blatantly carrying out a hostile policy towards Vietnam. They unleashed their henchmen--the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique--in attacks on the southwestern part of Vietnam and later brazenly used 600,000 troops in aggression against the entire northern frontier of our country.

Though suffering bitter setbacks at the hands of our people, the reactionary Chinese ruling circles have not abandoned their aggressive schemes against our country. They are allying themselves with imperialism, especially U.S. and Japanese imperialism, and drawing the worst reactionary forces into opposition to the Vietnamese revolution and the revolutions of our two fraternal neighbors on the Indochinese peninsula. They are bent on undermining our people's efforts for socialist construction by all means--political, military, economic and diplomatic--in the hope of weakening and eventually annexing our country and the rest of Indochina and using it as a springboard for aggression against all of Southeast Asia.

This is why our country, though living in peace, must guard against a possible war. We must be constantly on guard against the evil schemes and brutal nature of the ruling clique at Zhongnanhai. Yet, we believe more strongly than ever before that with the might of our people and army, the Vietnam-Lao-Kampuchea militant alliance, the all-round assistance and cooperation of the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole, and the support of all peace and justice-loving peoples, our people are sufficiently strong to firmly defend the Socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

The political task of our country's revolution at present is to successfully carry out the struggle for the victory of socialism over capitalism, abolish the exploitation of man by man and develop our small-scale production into large-scale socialist production. At the same time, we must fulfill our historic mission to resolutely struggle to foil all the schemes of aggression and sabotage by the reactionaries in the Beijing leadership and firmly preserve the revolutionary gains which our people have achieved at the cost of their own blood.

In the immediate future, while intensifying national defense and putting a part of the country in combat readiness, we must mobilize to a high degree the capabilities and efforts of the whole country, in all branches of activities and at all levels, to stabilize and develop the economy, gradually normalize and improve the people's life, and at the same time prepare for a vigorous future advance to successfully build socialism.

While advancing directly from small-scale to large-scale socialist production--a new and difficult historic task--we must firmly grasp the fundamental characteristics of the situation in our country so as to correctly solve a series of problems of strategic significance as expounded in the general line and the economic policy adopted at the fourth party congress. According to this line, our country will in the future have generally three big industrial cities, and a number of industrial complexes will take shape. A number of provinces will be built into industrial-agricultural units with some 400 districts to be made agroindustrial units.

Ho Chi Minh City is one of these three big cities. War and neocolonialism left the city with grave consequences: an economy completely dependent on U.S. aid; an industry--mainly a processing one--dependent on imported materials; a great part of the population dependent on war and aid with a living standard beyond the means of domestic production; and a culture giving rise to many social evils and leaving long-term bad effects.

Yet history has also provided the city with great advantages. The city used to be the industrial heart of the U.S.-puppet regime. Its fixed assets constitute a fifth of that of the whole country, and its industrial output value accounts for a fourth of the gross national industrial output. The capability to produce consumer and export goods is better here than in other places. A number of industrial establishments, especially processing establishments, are relatively well equipped with modern machinery. There is a large number of skilled workers and artisans capable of producing diverse goods, and the professional qualifications of technicians and managers are relatively high.

The city has 120,000 hectares of arable land and many forests and rivers. Close to the sea, it is situated in a fertile region bordering the Mekong River Delta, eastern Nam Bo and the Central Highland. The city is also an important communications junction connecting various areas of the country and many other countries.

With these advantages, Ho Chi Minh City must and does have all the necessary conditions to become a great industrial center with such key industries as ship building, agricultural engineering, fishing and forestry engineering, consumer goods, food processing and so forth. It must also become a cultural, scientific and technical center, and a center for exchanges with foreign countries.

The city's economic tasks in the next 5 years consist of intensively stabilizing the economy and the people's life; stepping up industrial, artisan and handicraft production by firmly controlling production capabilities, bringing into full play the capacities of the existing equipment and work force, paying attention to in-depth investments and gradually further equipping and expanding the necessary production establishments in order to constantly increase labor productivity; pushing agricultural production ahead to achieve the high productivity typical of the southern provinces; and building a stable belt of food and fresh vegetables for the city. It is also necessary to fully tap the capabilities of industry in order to expand the exploitation and processing of maritime products; combine the development of production forces with the establishment and consolidation of the new production relations; and strive to basically finish socialist transformation and rationally reorganize the various economic sectors while improving economic management in order to develop production and constantly increase labor productivity and economic results.

The city must continue to improve distribution and circulation. It must struggle to gain control over the bulk of goods produced by the local industrial, artisan industrial and handicraft sectors; strengthen its control over agricultural products to be used as raw materials for industry; struggle against speculation, smuggling and disruption of the market; intensify the collection of industrial-commercial taxes; increase revenue and reduce expenditures; practice thrift; continue to find employment for the jobless; and ensure a steady supply of staple goods for cadres, workers and civil servants of the state.

The city must bring its industrial strengths into play to support agriculture in the suburbs, the Mekong Delta provinces and other southern provinces. It must promote grain and food production and open industrial crop areas so as to ensure a steady supply of raw materials for industry, artisan industry and handicrafts.

In short, the city must closely link its industry with agriculture in the southern provinces, use industry to promote the development of agriculture and, on the other hand, use agriculture as the basis for the development of industry, especially those industrial sectors which rely on agriculture for raw materials.

Ho Chi Minh City can and must become one of the two largest exporter cities of the country. It must take advantage of all its forces and favorable conditions and bring into play all the initiatives and experience of its skilled workers, craftsmen patriotic businessmen and exporters so as to establish numerous trades producing export goods. It must study production organization and business methods more profoundly so as to create large quantities of major products of high quality that will win the trust of customers. It must fight against shoddy work and forgery. It must strive to use exports and imports to meet an important part of its own demands for technical supplies, raw materials, materials and spare parts for its industry, artisan industry and handicrafts.

The determination of the role of Ho Chi Minh City and the formulation of its immediate tasks as well as its guidelines for long-range economic development are not the exclusive task of the city's party organization and administration, nor are they related only to the role and responsibility of the party organization Executive Committee and the People's Committee of the city. These tasks are an important part of the plan for economic development and labor distribution on the nationwide scale. At the same time, they are closely linked with the policy of international division of labor and cooperation. For this reason, these tasks are also the responsibility of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers.

All sectors at the central level must clearly realize the objective role of Ho Chi Minh City from the standpoint of common interests so as to join its party and people's committees in devising plans for the maximum exploitation of the city's economic potentials. This is aimed at supporting the cause of socialist industrialization in the country. On the other hand, the Ho Chi Minh City Party Committee and People's Committee must also proceed from the national standpoint so as to coordinate the city's economic development efforts with the general plan for economic development throughout the country.

In the task of reorganizing and developing industrial production and improving economic management, we must proceed from the national standpoint and from our common interests in order to correctly handle the relations between Ho Chi Minh City and various production and management sectors at the central level, as well as the city's relations with other provinces, especially with regard to the division of management responsibilities and the division of labor and cooperation in production.

Dear comrades, along with the central task of transforming and developing the economy to build a large-scale socialist production system, we must wage a broad struggle to build a new regime, a new culture and a new type of man; firmly maintain political security; and consolidate the national defense. Our new regime is a socialist regime in which the laboring people have the right to collective mastery--a highly developed regime that will insure that man can master society, nature and his own self, or, in other words, a regime that will insure that man can shift from the realm of inevitability to the realm of freedom and thereby regain his genuine value.

The rhetoric of freedom and human rights as frequently used by the capitalist and imperialists is nothing but empty words; for a capitalist society can never insure the laboring people's mastery in all of the three aforesaid domains. Establishing the laboring people's right to collective mastery in all fields--political, economic, cultural and social--constitutes the final goal of our socialist cause. However, mastery is not only the goal but also the means and the motive of the socialist revolution in the first stage of the transitional period. After completing the national democratic revolution and embarking on the socialist revolution, we must immediately realize the laboring people's right to mastery in the political field at all level, especially at the grassroots level, and bring into play this mastery to effect revolutionary changes in the economic fields so as to reorganize production and improve the people's life.

To realize this right to mastery we must first of all adopt a correct viewpoint toward evaluating the masses in the areas formerly under the enemy's control. As we all know, to oppose and sabotage the revolution the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen corrupted virtually all the people under their control by all kinds of tricky and forcible measures and by all means, including the use of religious teachings. After smashing the enemy's ruling machinery, we must liberate the masses from all forms of ideological and spiritual bondage, draw them toward the light of the revolution and transform them from the enslaved and oppressed into masters and free people.

We must always guard against the schemes of the reactionary forces to oppose and sabotage the revolution. Nevertheless, only by truly insuring the masses' genuine right to mastery will we be able to detect and foil the schemes and acts of counterrevolutionary elements. At present, as our people are faced with heavy tasks and our country is still beset with many difficulties, it is all the more necessary for us to motivate the masses satisfactorily to realize the laboring people's right to collective mastery.

In industrial enterprises, workers must exercise mastery over their factories. As the vanguard class of the revolution and the main force of socialist industrialization, the workers must act as a spearhead in the struggle for the victory of socialism over capitalism, the struggle to do away with poverty and backwardness, and the struggle against the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists. They must clearly display their revolutionary nature and ability at a time when the country is facing critical challenges. The voice and role of the working class and the trade unions must be truly respected by the party organizations and the administration; and they must be reflected in the plans for production, business and welfare of every enterprise, as well as in the plans for the transformation and construction of the city.

In the countryside, peasants must exercise mastery over production collectives and cooperatives. It is both necessary and more satisfactory to indoctrinate, educate and organize the peasants and actively create conditions for them to develop their patriotic tradition and their confidence in and closeness to the party so that they can make worthy contributions to agricultural cooperativization, socialist industrialization and national defense.

At the grassroots level, the communists must, together with the laboring people, exercise mastery over every city ward and every village so as to find the best measures for developing production and caring for the material and cultural life of the people to ensure that all able-bodied persons are employed, that all unsupported elderly or handicapped persons and orphans are taken care of, and that no one suffers from hunger, cold or privation. At the same time, they must always stand firm in the struggle against the enemy's maneuvers of sabotage in the political, economic, cultural and ideological fields.

Our youths serve as the mainstay in socialist construction and the defense of the country and the city. The party organization must pay special attention to leading the youth union. Schools, society and families must closely coordinate with one another to manage and educate the city youths satisfactorily and must encourage them to live, struggle and forge themselves in accordance with the examples set by Ly Tu Trong, Tran Van On and Nguyen Van Troi so that they can uphold the glorious tradition of Vietnamese youth in all spheres of activities as called for by the fatherland and the party.

The intellectuals constitute a valuable national asset. Their knowledge and talents must be highly appreciated. It is necessary to give them appropriate assistance in their professional pursuits as well as in their lives and to mobilize them for employment in research on economic plwns and scientific and technical subjects, thus creating conditions for them to make better contributions to the scientific and technical revolution and to the building of a new culture and a new type of man.

During the national democratic revolution, the Vietnamese women organized themselves into a massive revolutionary force. In the socialist revolution, women play a very important role. It is necessary to educate, mobilize and organize them for participation in the three revolutions--exercising their right to mastery, achieving equality between man and woman, and carrying out social liberation and the liberation of woman.

For followers of the various faiths, our unswerving policy is to respect the freedom of religion and achieve unity between believers and nonbelievers in order to transform and develop the economy, promote production, organize a new life and firmly defend the fatherland. Our goal to fight for the independence of the nation and the happiness of the people is completely consistent with the profound aspirations of the religious masses, and, therefore, we believe that followers of the various religions will always share the same road with us in striving to achieve this lofty goal.

It is necessary to perfect the institutions of collective mastery at various levels, especially at the grassroots level; consolidate and enhance the quality of leadership of party organizations and party chapters; constantly consolidate and perfect the administrative machinery at all levels, especially at the level of city ward and village administration; and improve the organization and activities of mass organizations. Efforts must be made to improve the form and contents of meetings and other activities so as to make it practical and convenient for the masses to contribute their views about all problems related to their interests and right to mastery.

We must build a new culture and a new type of man. During their rule of more than a century in our country, the imperialists carried out an extremely perfidious cultural policy aimed at dividing and humiliating our nation, eroding our people's patriotism, trampling on the lofty Vietnamese moral values, generating admiration for and fear of imperialism, and giving rise to a class of people who love to adopt foreign ways and forget their own origin, who lead a parasitic and depraved life, who despise labor and who run after the basest and most selfish interests of individualism.

In the protracted struggle for national liberation, our city's compatriots have heightened revolutionary heroism. However, a number of the city's inhabitants have inevitably acquired the bad habits of the enemy's decadent culture. Over the past 5 years Ho Chi Minh City has scored many commendable achievements in its struggle to reform those who were victimized by the former regime, and in its patient efforts to build a new type of man in various strata,thereby creating the fundamental spiritual and cultural bases for a new way of life.

However, complexity still prevails in the city's struggle for cultural and ideological building. Along with the good things, good people and good deeds, which are increasing, bad things, vicious people and vestiges of the decadent culture still prevail in certain groups among the people.

Therefore, party committees and administrative echelons must always firmly grasp the cultural and ideological front, coordinate all forces and facilities to carry out formulated plans which are applicable to each objective and consistent with the thoughts, feelings and aspirations of all circles, age-groups and social classes. This can be done not only by education and propaganda, but also by various forms of mass cultural work and through the masses' revolutionary movement in order to, on one hand, build new culture and a new type of man, and on the other continue to wipe out the vestiges of the old culture.

Ho Chi Minh City must develop its strength in terms of material facilities and the forces engaging in cultural work to better meet the needs for literary and artistic entertainment in order to bring culture and art into laboring hamlets, villages and the rural areas. It must create sports and health movements among the people in all remote places and in the city, and provide them with artistic performances, libraries, film shows and so forth. The supervisory task must be strengthened and the quality of mass cultural, literary and artistic movements relentlessly enhanced to create in them the nature of socialism and national characteristics which oppose the vestiges of the decadent and reactionary culture of neocolonialism.

Efforts must be concentrated on making the city bearing the name of President Ho Chi Minh and the capital city of Hanoi the worthy symbolic centers of the new culture of independent and Socialist Vietnam.

Through the implementation of the three revolutions, especially through the cultural revolution and by means of political and ideological activities in the party, in youth unions, teenagers' units and in socialist schools, we educate, invigorate and train new socialist men. The new man must, first of all, be Vietnamese--a man who has derived a clear understanding of our history of heroism and the national origin; who is imbued with patriotism and proud of being the son and nephew of the kings of the Hung Dynasty, the Trung sisters, Kings Tran Hung Dao, Le Loi, Nguyen Trai and Quang Trung; and who is combatant of the Ho Chi Minh era.

We must provide information to all the city's dwellers to enable them to clearly understand our national history, to be proud of the Vietnamese people and nation and to profoundly understand the flesh and blood relations between the life and death of themselves and their families and the existence and nonexistence of the Vietnamese fatherland and the Vietnamese community. It is also necessary for them to know how to combine their patriotism with the spirit of proletarian internationalism, love and respect the revolutionary cause of the fraternal countries, the international working classes and the oppressed people, and strengthen solidarity with the peoples of the world in the struggle for the lofty objectives of our era.

Society is the integration of three elements--man, family and the entire society. Society cannot exist without man; nor can it exist without the procreation of man by the family; and man and the family cannot live without the entire society. These three elements form an integrated whole, and the socialist economy and culture must be designed to support them. The new socialist man is one who leads a beautiful life with his right to collective mastery, who cherishes and feels close to the new regime, who correctly combines his own interest with that of the collective and the whole society, who loves labor and considers it as man's cause for existence and quality and the means with which to master nature, society and himself, and who is rich in compassion and respects the truth.

We must educate, train and foster the new socialist man right from his childhood. Therefore, it is necessary to develop the city's initial results in caring for and educating teenagers and children, organize more satisfactorily their upbringing and education in nurseries and kindergartens, and encourage all mass organizations, branches and echelons as well as the whole society to respond to and make practical contributions to the training of future revolutionary generations. Though we are still poor, utmost efforts must be made to do whatever is possible to ensure that the young ones are brought up, educated, cared for and protected more satisfactorily.

Socialist construction must necessarily be closely linked with the defense of the socialist fatherland and the maintenance of political security and social order against the schemes and acts of aggression and sabotage of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists. In pursuing their hostile policy towards our people and undermining our socialist construction, the Chinese reactionaries as well as the U.S. imperialists and other imperialists and reactionaries consider Ho Chi Minh City a strategically important area. They have coordinated their activities in various fields to oppose us--dividing and inflaming us politically while sabotaging our economy by disrupting the market, and employing psychological and espionage warfare tactics. There is a connection between the activities of the reactionaries in the city and the intelligence and espionage command organizations from the outside. The city's party organization and the people must clearly recognize the perfidious schemes of the enemy, constantly hone their spirit of revolutionary vigilance and struggle in all fields--combining the security, armed and mass forces--to smash all acts of political and economic sabotage and all psychological and espionage warfare activities; and at the same time, they must struggle to repel and eliminate the negative phenomena in society, and severely punish and wipe out all the hooligans, remnant reactionaries, dishonest traders and other corrupt and traitorous elements.

Along with the southern provinces, Ho Chi Minh City must continue discharging its glorious obligation to serve as the great rear of the country in the struggle against the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists.

Dear comrades, the great tasks entrusted to the Ho Chi Minh City party organization and the city's important position in the undertaking to build socialism and defend the country require that vigorous changes be made in the building and consolidation of the party organization, especially in the enhancement of its organizational capability and fighting strength from the level of the city party committee down to the various party organizations at the grassroots level and from the leading cadres to all party members.

We must closely combine the effort to develop and consolidate our party with all the political tasks of our revolution in the new stage. It is necessary for the entire party organization as well as for each party organization, cadre and party member to struggle to make themselves strong in order to be able to fulfill their duties. Through this struggle, they must also improve themselves both in their knowledge and organizational skills and in their political quality and revolutionary ethics.

It is necessary to improve the ability and knowledge of the party organization in all aspects, especially in economic and social management and the organization of the people's livelihood. Regardless of position, every cadre and party member must study hard and must bear in mind that learning is a criterion of the party's character. They must devote part of their time to visiting various establishments to learn how to engage in production and trade as well as studying the methods applicable to large-scale industrial production. They must also study hard in order to be able to firmly grasp and correctly implement the party line and the state laws.

It is necessary to make every cadre and party member clearly understand their role in the struggle to switch from the national democratic revolution to the socialist revolution--a struggle not to defeat the imperialist enemy from outside but to transform an old society into a new society and to improve ourselves in line with the image of that new society. This struggle requires that party members play an exemplary role in implementing the policies on transformation of capitalist trade and industry, on agricultural cooperativization, on land reform and on tax payment and the sale of surplus agricultural and other products to the state in accordance with the party's stand to serve the interests of socialism. They must firmly refuse to be bought by the bourgeoisie.

To carry out the political tasks in the new stage, it is also necessary for cadres and party members to clearly identify the true nature of the new enemy of the Vietnamese revolution--Chinese expansionism and big-nation hegemonism. Confident of our people's ability to defeat the Chinese reactionaries, let us remain always vigilant in order to smash all their schemes and acts aimed at undermining our country.

Over the past 5 years, many members of the Ho Chi Minh City party organization have stood firm on the new revolutionary battlefield. They have proven themselves worthy of the title of communist fighters by their absolute loyalty to the revolutionary cause and their exemplary role in implementing the policy on socialist transformation. They have also won the love and confidence of our compatriots for their correct implementation of all policies to support socialist transformation and their dedication to serving the country and people.

However, it is unfortunate that a number of party members have poorly demonstrated their fighting will. They have relaxed and only concerned themselves with their private life without thinking about the living conditions of the masses. A small number of them have become degenerate and degraded, falling for the enemy's schemes or committing such serious shortcomings as stealing public property, corruption, oppression of the masses, depravity, and so forth. As a result, the party's reputation has been damaged.

In carrying out the present political and ideological tasks, it is necessary for the party organization to clearly distinguish right from wrong in matters of the principal nature of the revolution in the new stage. This is to help the aforementioned cadres and party members overcome their shortcomings and mistakes and firmly follow the path of the struggle for national independence and the success of socialism and communism.

Regardless of their positions, all cadres and party members must improve their ethical quality and always remain sober, strict and committed so as not to become degenerated and corrupt. Efforts must also be made to ensure that all regulations established recently by the party Central Committee concerning the system of self-criticism and criticism among cadres and party members are scrupulously implemented. It is necessary to promptly take action against corrupt elements who refused to improve themselves and resolutely remove them from the party.

Firmly maintaining the close relationship between the party organization and the masses of laboring people is a requirement of the task of building and consolidating the party. It is necessary to struggle against bureaucratism and authoritarianism, which cause inconvenience to the people and infringe upon the laboring people's right to mastery.

In this city, during a meeting with the comrade chairmen of the people's committees in the southern provinces and cities in 1977, I said: Any time a communist party member fails to think about realizing the laboring people's right to collective mastery, he betrays his own ideal and is no longer worthy of his party membership.

It is necessary to make our compatriots in the city clearly understand this concern of the party so they may contribute their ideas to the building of the party and help the party in checking the qualifications of its members. All cadres and party members must severely demand that they themselves rise up to meet the requirements of the revolution. They must serve the people better and must not cite their own difficulties as excuses for causing trouble to the people.

We must resolutely strive to act upon President Ho Chi Minh's teaching that our party must preserve its purity and serve as a worthy leader and absolutely loyal servant of the people.

The party is the staff which decides the success or failure of the revolution. The strength of this staff lies in its unity of views on its line, in the unity of its organizations, and in its unity of will and action. All party organizations, all levels of leadership and all cadres and party members of the Ho Chi Minh City party organizations must always preserve their unity and singlemindedness, the unity between old and new cadres, and the unity among cadres coming from different localities and training schools.

The unity and singlemindedness of the party organization will serve as the nucleus for the unity of the more than 3 million people in the city who, be they non-Catholics or Catholics, Vietnamese or Hoa, share the joy of success and the worry about the difficulties encountered in the process of development, and who are determined to overcome all hardships and trials so as to join with the people in the rest of the country in building and defending the beloved Vietnamese fatherland.

The party Central Committee is confident that the Ho Chi Minh City party organization, with its tradition of steadfast struggle against foreign aggression and of close unity with the masses, will certainly be able to make the best use of the latent potentials of the locality in order to promptly overcome the immediate difficulties and build our city in such a way as to make it worthy of the reputation of the great Vietnamese communist fighter, Comrade Ho Chi Minh, after whom it has the honor to be named.

I wish the second congress of the Ho Chi Minh City party organization fine success.

May the city's party organization and people enter the 6th year of the new era of the nation with confidence and the resolve to score many new successes!

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THE LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC STEADILY ADVANCES

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 11, Nov 80 pp 13-18

[Unattributed article]

[Text] On 2 December 1975, the Lao People's Democratic Republic was born. This was the great result of 30 years of arduous and tenacious revolutionary struggle by the peoples of the various Lao ethnic minorities under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party.

Objectively and comprehensively analyzing the realities of Lao society and the general trend of our times, the 2nd National Congress of Delegates of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party held in early 1972 reaffirmed that advancing to socialism is the inevitable trend of the Lao revolution. The congress set forth the basic task of the Lao revolution as: "...preparing every condition needed to advance directly to socialism without following the course of capitalist development."

In late 1975, relying upon this basic task, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, following the completion of the national democratic revolution throughout the country, set forth the line of "building a Laos of peace, independence, democracy, unity and socialism." The Lao National Congress of People's Delegates unanimously agreed with this line because it is consistent with the deep, fervent aspirations of the peoples of the Lao ethnic minorities.

Over the past 5 years, under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the people of the Lao ethnic minorities have overcome tremendous difficulties and challenges, steadfastly followed the course of socialism and stood firm at their forward position, winning brilliant victories in the work of building and protecting the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Together with Vietnam and Kampuchea, Laos is part of the bastion of the socialist community in Southeast Asia. Following the birth of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the imperialists, led by the United States, the Beijing expansionists and reactionary powers in and outside Laos collaborated with one another and employed every possible measure to attack and undermine Laos in a vain attempt to weaken it, foment rebellion, topple the new regime, commit aggression against and annex Laos.

Realizing their responsibility and honor as a country manning a forward position and for the sake of the vital interests of protecting the socialist fatherland as well as the sake of their sacred obligation to the world revolution, most immediately the interests of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, the people of the Lao ethnic minorities have always been vigilant against every insidious scheme of their enemies, both old and new, constantly heightened their revolutionary vigilance, strengthened their unity, struggled to defeat every scheme of the imperialists and the lackeys to encircle and attack them and every very insidious scheme of the Beijing expansionists to infiltrate, divide and undermine them, including fomenting rebellion and toppling the regime, thereby maintaining the independence, sovereignty and security of the country. Through the challenges of the new fight, the armed forces and the people's security forces of Laos have constantly grown in both size and quality, always displayed revolutionary heroism and the fine nature of the people's armed forces and overcome every hardship and sacrifice in order to fulfill the mission of the key force of the dictatorship of the proletariat on the front of maintaining security and defending the nation.

Laos is a country that has rich natural resources; however, Laos is advancing to socialism from a small-scale production economy of a very natural, subsistent nature that has been ravaged by 30 consecutive years of war and by continuous natural disasters over the past several years. As a result, the Lao People's Democratic Republic encountered extremely large obstacles in restoring and building the economy and developing the culture. However, over the past 5 years, as a result of adopting a correct line for mobilizing the masses to enthusiastically participate in work and production and together with the assistance of the fraternal socialist countries and their friends throughout the world, the Lao People's Democratic Republic has gradually overcome its difficulties and won many important victories on the economic front, thereby stabilizing and gradually improving the standard of living of the people of the ethnic minorities.

In agriculture, the amount of area under cultivation has increased nearly 20 percent compared to liberation day (primarily as a result of restoring fields to production and clearing land), the amount of area under rice cultivation has increased 30 percent compared to 1976, the amount of area under the cultivation of industrial crops and subsidiary food crops has increased three-fold and total grain output has increased by more than 30 percent. Water conservancy work has received very much attention from the state and become a mass movement throughout the country. Many large and medium size water conservancy projects have been constructed. The amount of area irrigated has increased three-fold compared to the period of time preceding liberation day. The livestock herds that declined seriously during the war have been rapidly restored and developed. The buffalo and cattle herds have increased by more than 30 percent and the hog herd by 70 percent compared to 1976. The amount of area under cultivation and the output of industrial crops, especially coffee and tobacco, have increased by 25 to 30 percent. The socialist transformation of agriculture, which began in mid-1978, has recorded important achievements: at the start of 1980, Laos had more than 2,500 agricultural production cooperatives, which account for 50 percent of the total number of farm families; this does not include the tens of thousands of production solidarity teams that are now operating successfully, thereby creating the conditions for farmers to receive practical training in order to put the earning of a collective living on a regular basis. Dozens of state farms and agricultural experimental stations and farms have been and are being built.

Forestry is one of the two strengths of the Lao economy. During the past 5 years, more than 1 million hectares of forests have been investigated and surveyed in key areas. Timber output increased nearly 70 percent in 1980 compared to 1977. Timber leads the list of primary exports of Laos at this time.

Prior to liberation day, the industry of Laos was a small, crippled industry heavily characterized by contract production and frequent shutdowns caused by shortages of raw materials and supplies; now, the majority of this industry has been restored. The output of state-operated industry accounts for more than 75 percent of the country's industrial products. Many installations have been enlarged or constructed, such as the Nam Ngum Hydroelectric Power Plant, the capacity of which is four times greater than it was prior to liberation day, livestock feed processing plants, veterinary medicine production plants, machine repair enterprises, enterprises producing farm implements and building materials, enterprises processing grain, food products and so forth. The handicraft trades, which were practically eliminated under the old regime, have gradually been restored and incentive has been provided for their development. Generally speaking, industrial and handicraft production still faces many limitations, but has supported agriculture, forestry, everyday life and export activities.

The communications and transportation sector has also recorded important achievements. The highway system is now more than 30 percent longer than it was prior to liberation day and nearly 500 bridges have been repaired or constructed. The transportation capacity of the state is increasing with each passing day. Domestic and foreign air routes have been restored. The opening of routes to the sea through the east is being promoted.

Socialist commerce has constantly developed. The number and size of state-operated stores have doubled compared to 1975. Marketing cooperatives have been established and broadened their business network to 36 percent of the villages. The acceleration of the transformation of capitalist commerce made an important contribution to managing and stabilizing the market. The foreign trade sector has made numerous efforts. The goods sold by the state to the people in 1980 represented a 2.8-fold increase compared to 1977; exports increased nearly three-fold in 1979 compared to 1976.

Many positive measures are being taken to accelerate the establishment of an independent financial and monetary system. The unjust tax policies of the old regime have been replaced with new, fair and reasonable tax policies designed to provide incentive for production and increase budget revenues. The establishment of one monetary system throughout the country and the issuance of the bank "kip" were victories of important economic and political significance that helped to thwart the schemes of the enemy to monopolize the economy and undermine the political system, especially the schemes of the Beijing reactionaries regarding the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

In keeping with the line of advancing the cultural and ideological revolution and the guideline of building a national, democratic and socialist culture, the Lao People's Democratic Republic has made full use of every capability to accelerate the development of the education, public health and cultural sectors and, in this manner, clearly show the superior nature of the new system. General school education has developed at a rapid rate. In 1980, 26.5 percent of the citizenry attended school (including supplementary education and popular education); general school enrollment increased 157 percent during the 1979-1980 school year compared to the 1975-1976 school year and nearly doubled compared to the 1973-1974 school year; compared to the 1973-1974 school year, level II school enrollment has increased nearly six-fold, level III school enrollment has increased 11-fold and vocational school enrollment has increased 12.9 times; college enrollment increased 73 percent during the 1979-1980 school year compared to the 1977-1978 school year. Thousands of students, cadres and technical workers have been sent overseas to study. Particular attention has been given to wiping out illiteracy and providing supplementary education and many outstanding achievements have been recorded in this effort. As of January 1980, 80 percent of illiterates had been taught to read and write and illiteracy had been wiped out in 86 percent of the hamlets and 94 percent of the villages; by the end of the year, the number of provinces in which illiteracy has been wiped out rose to 10 (of the 13 provinces in the country). Hundreds of thousands of persons are attending supplementary education classes.

The public health sector has made many efforts. The public health network has constantly been expanded. Attention has been given to disease prevention sanitation. Many impressive results have been achieved in researching the coordination of eastern medicine with western medicine and the utilization of folk remedies. The number of hospitals amd medical aid stations has increased by 50 percent and the number of hospital beds has nearly doubled compared to 1975; the number of physicians, doctors and pharmacists has increased nearly 2.5 times and the number of public health stations has increased four times compared to the period preceding liberation day.

The party and state of the Lao People's Democratic Republic are very concerned with wiping out the social ills and the decadent, reactionary culture left behind by the old regime and building and developing a new culture of socialist content in order to competently support socialist transformation and socialist construction. In particular, the mass literature and art movement, the effort to restore the human dignity of the victims of the old society, restore good morals and customs, establish the civilized style of life and so forth have been warmly responded to by the masses in both the cities and the countryside and attracted the attention and won the admiration of foreign visitors to Laos. Over the past 3 years, the size of the wired radio system has increased three-fold. The number of movie theaters has increased by 30 percent and the number of mobile movie units has increased by 20 percent compared to 1977; many professional cultural entertainment units have been established.

In foreign affairs, following an independent, autonomous line and displaying the socialist international spirit, the party and state of Laos have always attached importance to strengthening their special relations with Vietnam and Kampuchea and establishing increasingly close relations with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries while broadening their relations with the nationalist countries and international organizations and constantly developing their role within the movement of the non-aligned countries. The prestige of the Lao People's Democratic Republic has constantly grown in the world. As a result, over the past 5 years, Laos has received widespread, tremendous sympathy, support and assistance from many countries and organizations in the world, especially the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, in its work of building and protecting the country in the new stage of the revolution.

The achievements presented above have made the position and power of the Lao revolution stronger than ever before. The Lao people's Democratic Republic, although still young, has met various challenges and is steadily advancing.

The important, fundamental and comprehensive victories of the Lao People's Democratic Republic over the past 5 years originate in the correct and creative leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, a genuine and experienced Marxist-Leninist party.

Immediately after seizing political power throughout the country, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party clearly established socialism as the immediate goal of the Lao revolution. The party maintains that advancing to socialism is the only correct course to follow; only socialism can insure that Laos is truly independent, that the Lao people are truly free and that the right of collective ownership of the working people is upheld.

As regards its strategy, the party has taken the position of closely coordinating the two tasks of building socialism and protecting socialism because Laos is advancing to socialism at the forward position of the socialist system and because, although it is at peace, it is also facing the threat of sabotage, aggression and annexation by the Beijing expansionists, who are collaborating with the imperialist powers and reactionaries in and outside Laos.

The general line adopted by the Lao People's Revolutionary Party is: firmly maintaining the dictatorship of the proletariat, upholding the right of collective ownership of the working people and simultaneously carrying out the three revolutions, with the production relations revolution opening the way for development, the scientific-technological revolution being the key revolution and the cultural and ideological revolution being accelerated; reorganizing production, developing industry on the basis of agriculture and forestry, gradually building a system of large-scale socialist production, eventually carrying out socialist industrialization and considering it to be the central task throughout the period of transition to socialism. In order to implement this line, the party has taken the position of closely linking the three areas of security, national defense and construction; strengthening the political base and building and developing the economy and culture; making every effort to develop and reorganize production, especially agricultural production and forestry; developing trade and coordinating the central economy with the local economy; and considering production to be the basic factor, commerce to be the main link and communications to be the spearhead in abolishing the natural economy. This line and position are very consistent with the characteristics of Laos, a country which, although it has rich natural resources, does not have a large population and is advancing to socialism from a small-scale production economy of a very natural, subsistent nature; material-technical bases are still small, practically all labor is manual labor and productivity is low; trade among the various areas and localities is still very limited; the cultural level of the people, cadres and soldiers is not high and the remnants of the thinking and culture of the old society are still rather widespread.

The tremendous victories won in the work of building and protecting socialism in the Lao People's Democratic Republic over the past 5 years show that the revolutionary heroism and traditions of unyielding struggle and diligent labor of the people of the Lao ethnic minorities have been and are being strongly developed upon in the united national front, the nucleus of which is the strong alliance of workers and farmers that was tempered and challenged in the 30 years of arduous and tenacious revolutionary struggle under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party.

The party, government and people of Laos have also established the fact that the victory of the Lao People's Democratic Republic could not have been won without the support and assistance of the fraternal countries and their friends throughout the world, primarily the countries within the socialist community.

On the road to socialism, the Lao People's Democratic Republic will experience many difficulties and challenges. However, under the wise leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, an experienced Marxist-Leninist party, the people of the fraternal Lao ethnic minorities will surely successfully complete their glorious revolutionary task and successfully build a Laos of peace, independence, democracy, unity and socialism.

At present, the people of Laos are making every effort to carry out the immediate tasks set forth by the party and government of Laos:

--Strengthening their unity, heightening their vigilance, maintaining their readiness to prevent and combat aggression, prevent and combat rebellions and subversive activities, prevent and combat every scheme to bring about peaceful change and every psychological warfare scheme of the imperialists and the international reactionaries;

--Making every effort to restore and develop the economy, restore production, stabilize the lives of the ethnic minorities and, on this basis, stabilize the political situation and create the conditions for socialist transformation and socialist construction to be carried out smoothly;

--Making every effort to do everything necessary and possible to prepare for the first 5-year plan (1981-1985).

At the neighbors, as the comrades and brothers of the people of the Lao ethnic minorities, we are very excited and proud of the brilliant achievements recorded by the Lao People's Democratic Republic over the past 5 years. We consider these victories to be our own because the victories of the Lao Peole's Democratic Republic as well as the victories of the people of Kampuchea and the victories of the Vietnamese are tremendous and important contributions to increasing the strength of the militant solidarity of the peoples of the three countries of Indochina against the common enemy, the expansionist and imperialist powers, for the common goals of national independence and socialism. These victories are the factors insuring peace and stability in Southeast Asia and are a contribution to peace and the revolution throughout the world.

Over the past 5 years, together with the victories and growth of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the especially pure, loyal and rare relationship between Laos and Vietnam has constantly been strengthened and developed in a comprehensive manner. The most vivid manifestation of the further strengthening of this relationship is the signing of the Treaty of Friendshhp and Cooperation, the Vietnam-Laos National Border Agreement and other important documents in Vientianne on 18 July 1977. The scrupulous implementation of these treaties by both sides over the past several years has yielded many concrete results, thereby helping to tighten the alliance between the two countries and help each country acquire additional strength with which to build and protect socialism in their country. This reality further confirms the inevitable nature of the special Vietnam-Laos relationship; in the history of the two nations of Vietnam and Laos, this relationship is a precious tradition, an invincible strength, a law of development of the Vietnamese revolution and the Lao revolution.

In the face of the divisive scheme and the insane opposition of the Beijing expansionists in collaboration with the imperialists and reactionary powers in and outside Laos, the purpose of which is to weaken the militant alliance between Vietnam and Laos, the parties, governments and peoples of Vietnam and Laos are determined to protect and further strengthen the special, loyal relationship which the two fraternal nations have shed much sweat and blood to establish and build. This determination has been confirmed by high ranking leaders of the two parties. Kayson Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, stated: "Now, more than ever before, the two parties and the peoples of Laos and Vietnam must closely unite, protect one another and help one another in a close, comprehensive and long-range manner. This is an extremely important factor determining victory in the work of safeguarding the independence, sovereignty and national construction of each of our nations in the new stage of the revolution."(1) Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee, has also stated: "The people of Vietnam are determined to work with the people of fraternal Laos to strengthen our militant solidarity, mutual trust, long-range cooperation and mutual assistance in every area so that our two countries, which worked closely together in the cause of national liberation, will always have a close relationship in the work of building socialism and protecting the country for the sake of the prosperity and happiness of the people of each country."(2)

FOOTNOTES

1. Excerpt from brief address by Kayson Phomvihan at a large meeting held on 16 July 1977 in Vientianne to welcome the high level delegation from the party and government of Vietnam, led by Le Duan and Pham Van Dong, on a visit of friendship to Laos.

2. Excerpt from speech by Le Duan during the formal reception of the party and government of Laos on 15 July 1977 in Vientianne.

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LITERATURE AND ART, WEAPONS OF THE REVOLUTION

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 11, Nov 80 pp 19-26

[Article by Tran Do]

[Text] Literature and art do not reflect life in a passive manner. In societies that have classes, literature and art are of a distinct class nature. The classical writers of Marxism-Leninism and the leaders of our party have discussed the party spirit of literature and art and of writers and artists in full detail.

"Culture and art are also a front.

You are soldiers on that front."(1)

Over the past several decades, our literature and art have become increasingly oriented toward the party and the people. They were a weapon of our people in the struggle for independence and socialism and are a weapon in socialist construction. Over the past several decades, our corps of artists and writers, creating and performing works of art on the basis of the ideological stand of the party, of the working class, has been forged in combat and in scrupulously implementing the lines and policies of the party and has gradually built the socialist literature and art of Vietnam. As a result, "in view of the achievements recorded primarily in reflecting the two great wars of resistance of the nation, our country's literature and art are worthy of standing in the front ranks of the anti-imperialist literature and art of our times."(2) The principle of the party spirit of our literature and art has long been a shining truth, has long been a matter not open to discussion.

Thus, why do we feel it necessary at this time to repeat that "literature and art are weapons of the revolution"?

Our fatherland has entered a new stage. Under the new conditions that exist, there are tremendous advantages and large difficulties that we do not correctly or deeply understand. Literature and art have encountered a new reality, a new public, new tastes, new conditions surrounding their creative work and performances, new and very much higher demands regarding quality, stature and so forth; in summary, they face the requirement of undergoing extraordinary development. Those engaged in literature and art must re-evaluate what they have done and what they have not achieved in order to know how they will continue to move forward and from which position they will continue to move forward. They must develop new themes, new standards in order to meet the new needs. More than a few artists and writers have given much thought to and eagerly looked for ways to contribute to the development of our socialist literature and art in the new situation. These are efforts filled with good will that are very welcome. However, in the process of their thinking, their search, a number of cases have arisen in which, due to limitations in one area or another, deviations in opinions have arisen, deviations which conflict with the basic principles in the literature and art line of the party, with the principle of party spirit in literature and art.

How have these deviations arisen?

They began with an incorrect, less than cautious evaluation on the part of some writers and artists of the achievements recorded in literature and art, primarily our literature and art in the recent stage. Some of these persons maintain that the achievements that have been recorded amount to nothing, that literature and art reflect reality and are extremely rich but say nothing of significance. Some only see the limitations of works of art. And others only concern themselves with the inexperience, the simplicity and the brevity, considering them to be the controlling factors, the essence of our literature and art. Thus, "making much ado about nothing," they reach the observation that our literature is an empty literature, a phony literature.

Even with regard to the "achievements recorded primarily in reflecting the two great wars of resistance of the nation" as a result of which "our country's literature and art are worthy of standing in the front ranks of the anti-imperialist literature and art of our times" are doubted by some. They maintain that these works of art leaned heavily toward describing "persons who were lucky in war," describing them in a manner half reflecting truth and half reflecting falsehood. Or, they say that these works of art "are similar in form to the heroic epic," describing "not reality as it exists, but reality as everyone hopes and dreams it could be"; then, they ask the question: "When will we truly have novels on war themes?"

And, some persons concisely state: "Generally speaking, in our present literary works, the description of that which must exist infringes upon the description of that which does exist." "This infringement, of course, is an obstacle on the road to realism." They maintain that our literature and art in the recent stage were "popular in nature," a lofty characteristic, that they were a kind of "proper realism," that "they were concerned more with that which is proper than that which is the truth," etc.

These incorrect observations and mistaken generalizations have led to a tendency to deny the achievements recorded by our people in the field of literature and art and reraise the question of truth and socialist realism in our literature and art. We are forced to think here that these incorrect observations and mistaken generalizations reflect a restatement of some of the arguments of Albert Camus, who called the socialist system a dictatorship and attacked socialist realism in art in an insidious manner. In his Address in Sweden, 1957, which was highly praised by bourgeois circles, Albert Camus said: "In the field of culture as well as in other fields, the dictatorial system is very arbitrary: realism is first a need, a need which can then become an achievement, provided that it is socialist in trend...

In actuality, the dictatorial system sincerely recognizes that it cannot restore reality and, without any selectivity, denies the realist theory proposed in the late 19th Century; it only needs a selective principle around which life will build itself. And, it discovers this principle not in the reality we see today but in the reality that will be, that is, in the future. In order to correctly record that which exists now, it must describe that which will exist. In other words, the true subject of socialist realism is something that has not yet become real...

In the end, this art is only socialist in nature but clearly not socialist in fact...

Art is dragged down until it is nothing. It serves and is a servant, it is enslaved and controlled...

Socialist realism is made to be the twin brother of political realism..."(*)

What is "proper realism"? Is it another name for the "political realism" of Camus? Are not "the real that exists" and the "real that must exist" the "that which exists now" and the "that which has not yet become real" of Camus? If this is so, it is a search for realism in the wrong direction and the discovery of realism in things not worth discovering.

What is truth? Truth is the accurate reflection of reality. Reality encompasses the natural world, social life and man with all his feelings, desires and problems. Correctly reflecting the truth is not something that involves convenient fabrications or forcing reality to conform with our subjective desires. Nor does it mean copying reality as done in the naturalism of Vu Trong Phung. When talking about realism, Engels pointed out: "In addition to the accuracy of details, it is also necessary to mention accurately reflecting model virtues in model circumstances."(3)

In writing about our two wars of resistance, for example, it is not necessary to describe in detail each battle in order to correctly reflect reality, provided that the persons and events described reflect the profound relationships that exist in reality, reflect the ardent patriotism, the close unity, the determination to fight and win and the revolutionary heroism of our people. Only by reflecting model virtues under model circumstances is it possible to reflect life with its genuine socialist content and in its trend of development. This is clearly related to the level of recognition of reality and the grasp of art of the artist.

It must be said that we have, over the past 30 years and more, recognized reality and have had a positive, reciprocal impact upon reality in the direction of the course of development of history. Under the light of the party's line, our corps of writers and artists has, generally speaking, learned how to correctly perceive the truth, grasped the essence and the trend of development of our society and described it in an intelligent, genuinely moving manner employing rather rich artistic language. The novels, poems, plays, paintings and songs praising and inspiring valiant deeds in combat and construction that are filled with the revolutionary heroism of our people, that have elevated the soul and intelligence of our people and helped to stimulate the advance by our country's revolution to the victories of today, are not they works of socialist realism that try to "describe reality in a true, detailed and historic manner in the process of development of the revolution"?

Why are they frivolously and unfairly called works of "proper realism," works that are not honest, works that "describe that which must exist not that which does exist" and works that are "one-half real, that are fraudulent"?

Our literature on the two wars of resistance of our people, which describes the brave fighting spirit and the sacrifices of our people in these two wars, correctly reflects objective reality, not only "one-half of reality" that must be balanced by another "half of reality" that is missing, is lost, balanced by means of the tragic echoes of individuals fate! In war, it is, of course, necessary to shed blood and make sacrifices in order to win victory. All progressive mankind has praised Vietnam for the way and the reasons why it fought and won victory. The enemy we faced then is still constantly threatening to commit aggression against our country. If necessary, our people will wage the same fight and win the same victory or an even larger victory. This is the reality of Vietnam, the circumstances of Vietnam, the people of Vietnam, the ethics of Vietnam. Therefore, with regard to elevating the realistic nature of our literature on the war, it is not necessary to retrieve the one-half that individualism considers to have been lost, but only necessary to reflect the entirety of that great fight "well, honestly and eloquently," a great fight in which the dominant theme was heroism.

Reality must be recognized, explained and reflected within the entity that it is, in exact accordance with its nature and in its trend of development. Here, the ideal and the real, that which must exist and that which does exist are closely linked to each other; the latter is the foundation of the former and the former is the inevitable trend of development of the latter. That which is real is constantly developing. Reflecting that which is real requires reflecting this development.

We cannot be satisfied with the achievements that have been recorded. Improving the genuine nature and the quality of works of literature and art is always a requirement of our party, our people and every artist. Besides successful works, our literature also includes works that have not been a success, works that are simplistic and shallow. Even among some works that have been a success there are still parts that are not good, parts that are not truly genuine and eloquent. However, this is no reason to conclude that our art is not genuine.

With regard to the weaknesses and shortcomings of our literature in the recent stage, we must fully understand each reason for them. Some reasons are objective. Some are due to shortcomings and weaknesses in our work.

Even in a number of cases in which writers and artists feel restricted or are compelled to revise their work to comply with the requirements of the committee in charge of a newspaper, a theater or a publishing house, for example, thorough analysis of the case is necessary in order to avoid offending the writer or artist; it is as if only a banned painting is a beautiful one, only literature in manuscript form belongs to the author, is realistic while printed literature is not realistic and no longer belongs to the author! Here, there might be unnecessary or rude intervention by a cadre in charge who does not understand or fully understand the special characteristics of literature, the subtle and long-range, broad impact of literature and simply wants every work to have an instant, specific impact in order to support an immediate political task. Occasionally, this cadre sets forth excessive requirements of an author on the basis of legitimate requirements of a publishing agency. However, it is also possible that the knowledge and cultivation of the author are not comprehensive and deep and that his sense of responsibility might not be as high as it could be. Authors who possess zeal and good motives want to contribute many good works, but zeal and good motives are not enough.

We must be aware of the requirements of the revolution in each stage and task of literature and art, of the writer-soldier and the artist-soldier; we must always heighten the party spirit in our thinking, feelings and creative works. We must "write from our hearts but our hearts must belong to the party"(So-lo-khop [Vietnamese phonetics]). We must carefully consider whether everything we write is beneficial or harmful to the revolution. We must also realize that the agencies of the party that lead literature and art only want and do everything they can to have many good works with which to meet the requirements of the revolution; every publishing house has its own policy and objectives and must have certain requirements of authors so that art is truly a weapon of the revolution, etc. With this in mind, it will be easy to achieve oneness of mind between authors and artists and the persons who manage literature and art. Antagonisms might still develop but when the reasons for them have been thoroughly analyzed in a spirit of comradeship, they can be easily resolved in a satisfactory manner.

In summary, it is necessary to correctly evaluate our socialist realism in literature and art in the recent stage: its strength as well as its shortcomings and weaknesses. We are proud to have works of art that mark a stage of development of our literature and art and are worthy of our nation, our people. Let us treasure the values we and our brothers have created through the shedding of much sweat and even blood. Let us be fair with ourselves and everyone else. Because, an unfair evaluation that reduces or denies the achievements that we struggled so hard and made so many sacrifices to record might easily cause discouragement and doubt and even lead to the re-examination of fundamentals, of matters of principle.

Another basic question that is also starting to be raised again against the background of the wavering opinions and confused attitude of some persons is the question of the function of our socialist literature and art.

Some persons maintain that our literature and art are art and literature for education and training based on the desires of the leadership. They say that, in our literature and art, "awareness of reason overpowers awareness of sentiment, intellect overpowers sentiment, essence overpowers phenomenon, content overpowers form." They want our literature to only give attention to ideology, not to art. They maintain that our literature is rudimentary and simplistic because of a "superficial concept of the function of literature," etc. They maintain that our literature has, for a long time, only attached importance to the function of teaching ideology. Here, ideology is understood as pre-established formulas and frameworks within which the artist must fit himself in order to be "proper."

Some persons say that the thinking in works of art is only the thinking of the party and that these works reflect virtually none of the thinking of the author. In the beginning, such words might only be designed to criticize dry works of art that lack creativity, that is, lack uniqueness on the part of the author in his method of viewing and generalizing the phenomena of life. However, on this basis, against the background mentioned above, odd arguments are formed that divide the writer in two: the writer as a person following the thinking of the party and the writer as a person following his own thinking; that divide literature in two: literature as an ideological weapon of the party and literature as a mirror reflecting reality through creative art.

Such divisions are clearly absurd. There are not two separate and distinct authors within the socialist author. There are not two such literatures within a socialist system of literature. The author is a person who propagandizes the thinking of the party in his own words. When it is a mirror reflecting reality through artistic creativity, literature must continue to be an ideological weapon of the party; literature can only play the role as an effective and sharp ideological weapon of the party when it is a mirror reflecting reality by means of artistic creativity.

We consider literature and art to be weapons of the revolution. However, to play this role, literature and art must simultaneously and fully perform each of their functions.

When we call a work a work of art, we do so from the point of view of the work as a whole. Only in theoretical thinking can we analyze content, form, ideological nature, artistic nature, dialectial relationships, reciprocal impacts and so forth. Artistic works have an impact upon us as a unified entity and have an impact upon all of our human "instincts." Only in theory can we analyze the different modes and forms of this impact.

When the performance of a play satisfies us by giving us aesthetic pleasure, it is because of the entire performance, because of the beautiful symbols of theatrical art created by the entire performance from the time the curtain first opens. These artistic smmbols move us, bring to us a new understanding of life, elevate our thinking, feelings and ethics and arouse in our consciousness and imagination many-sided associations that give these artistic symbols increasing richness and completeness and cause us to cry, to smile, to believe in the things that the performance wants to transmit to us. How can we separate the fabric of life reflected in the artistic form of this theatrical performance from the thinking and viewpoints it touches upon and calls to mind? How can we mechanically say that the faithful pictures of the life of man reflected on the stage fulfill the function of recognition; that concepts, ideas, ideals and so forth serve the function of teaching ideology; that the style, artistic method and creativity of the director and performers serve the aesthetic function?

No! A work of art serves all of these functions by means of its being a complete entity. When we analyze the content, form, ideological nature and artistic nature of a work of art, when we discuss the functions of recognition, education, aesthetics and so forth of a work of art with a view toward stimulating the development of our literature and art, we see that these things are not truly in harmony with one another in all cases, that one aspect might need to be improved; however, we do know that they are closely related to and founded upon one another. Therefore, we are not permitted to separate and isolate these things nor set them into opposition against one another. Our literature and art must simultaneously and fully fulfill its primary functions of recognition, education and aesthetics in order for them to be effective weapons of the revolution and they must be weapons of the revolution in every function. They cannot be the ideological weapon of the party by merely serving the function of education nor must they only serve the function of education in order to be the ideological weapon of the party and not serve the functions of recognition and aesthetics. Nor is it unnecessary for them to be the ideological weapon of the party when fulfilling their aesthetic function. If someone should say that they should also fulfill the function of entertainment, even when fulfilling this function, our literature and art must still be weapons of the revolution, must bring pure, wholesome aesthetic pleasures because we do not need empty or licentious, harmful entertainment.

Considering literature and art to only be a tool in the teaching of ideology like the other tools in the teaching of ideology and not giving attention to their special characteristics, artistic nature and special strengths is incorrect. Such would be childish. It is a simple and rudimentary concept--even a crude concept--of the functions of literature and art. Within a certain scope, among a number of comrades, even in creative work, not merely in critical theory and the guidance of literature and art, within some localities and at certain points in time, this concept has harmed the development of literature and art to some extent. This childishness must be corrected; political cadres who lead literature and art must deepen their knowledge of literature and art in order for this effective weapon in the hands of the party to have a greater impact. However, it would clearly be incorrect to maintain that this shallow concept has permeated, dragged down and controlled our literature throughout the recent stage to the point where it eroded the aesthetic capabilities of the public, caused artistic creativity to dry up and caused the proper sense of social responsibility of writers to wither, thereby creating an obstacle outside them, around them and within them, that is, it would be incorrect to consider this the only or principal cause of the so called "sluggishness in literature."

It would be an even greater mistake to maintain, on this basis, that we have long placed too much emphasis on the educational function of literature and art and that it is now no longer necessary to talk about it, but to emphasize the aesthetic function and even the entertainment function of literature and art.

It is regrettable that, in actuality, this trend has begun to emerge: there is little discussion of the educational function, of the ideological nature of works of art but much attention to interesting forms in literature and art, a bias toward the form of performances, artistic style, artistic method, sentences, words, composition and so forth; "any content will do as long as it is not incorrect" (the truth is that there have been mistakes in ideological content).

Our party never condones the maladies of rudimentary formulas and naturalism in literature and art. Our party always requires that works be of a highly artistic nature. A good work must be of a highly ideological and highly artistic nature, must create profound and strong feelings, must create intense aesthetic pleasure and bring the soul and sentiments of man to a new height. Of course, we do not demand that a work of art immediately have a concrete ideological impact in order to resolve a specific, immediate problem in life. Art has an impact upon man in a comprehensive and long-range manner. However, we also cannot tolerate a work of art that does not speak at all about the pressing problems of life, of the tasks of the revolution.

Works of art must be interesting, must bring to the public a pleasure, a delight. Therefore, full attention must be given to distinguishing legitimate, lofty tastes and needs from mundane, backward tastes and needs, even reactionary tastes and needs among the public. It is not that every work which is "accepted by the public" is a good or interesting work. Literature and art, as creative fields, also have the task of creating their own genuine audience. And, once this genuine audience has been established, the audience becomes a creator and works together with writers and artists to create a genuine and noble literature and art.

We need works of literature and art that are not only correct, but also good, diverse, interesting and moving, works that cause persons who have not seen or read them to want to see or read them and, once they have, to want to see or read them time and time again; we do not need works of literature and art that are dry and insipid. However, artistic attraction is primarily the result of the structural content of the work, of the matters raised within it having a profound philosophical significance upon the audience, of the beautiful concepts arising from deep within the dialogue which burst forth like flashes of lightning and affect the private thoughts and feelings of everyone...not merely the result of the form of the performance. Searching for factors that embody interesting forms, pursuing base tastes, trying to be interesting merely for the purpose or being interesting, being new solely for the sake of being new and creating "violent" and absurd personalities, none of these measures create genuine artistic interests. Clearly, only attaching importance to the form of a performance, to style and artistic method while giving light attention to the ideological content of the work of art is not enough to heighten the works artistic nature so that art can fulfill its aesthetic function well.

All of the points presented above prove: literature and art, in view of their inherent special characteristics, have many effects upon man on the basis of their own separate standards, simultaneously fulfill all of their primary functions, the functions of recognition, education and aesthetics, and, for this reason, are effective weapons of the revolution.

Life is always raising new problems. Literature and art are always raising new questions. We must think, conduct research and be creative if we want to continue to move forward. However, this not only demands zeal, but also correct recognition, correct methods.

Scattered opinion has caused us to observe that a trend is beginning to re-examine the fundamental principles of our literature and art. This phenomenon, which has its own historic background, is primarily the result of a limited and superficial understanding of the situation of our country and a metaphysical, unscientific method of thinking. These persons who, whether consciously or unconsciously, follow this trend do so on the basis of a desire that our literature and art fulfill their role as weapons of the revolution. No one doubts their good intentions; however, it might be because they have too much self-confidence in their good intentions that they have not carefully considered their attitude and, as a result, do not know that they have made a mistake.

We encourage thought, research and creativity for the sake of the fatherland and socialism, for the sake of the stronger development of our revolutionary literature and art. We cannot demand that this thinking, this research, this creativity always be absolutely free of deviations and mistakes. However, there is a line that cannot be crossed and we must keep our eye on that line in order to always inspect ourselves, in order to recognize: this is party spirit in literature and art, these are matters of principle in the literature and art line of our party. The mistaken opinions mentioned above, although only very few in number and widely scattered, are, in substance, serious mistakes because they truly conflict with matters of principle and must be promptly rectified.

FOOTNOTES

1. Ho Chi Minh: "On Cultural, Literary and Art Work," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1971, p 19.

2. The Political Report of the Party Central Committee at the 4th National Congress of Delegates, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1977, p 121.

* Excerpts from Albert Camus from the translation by Tran Phuong Giao published in Saigon, second printing, July 1974, An Tiem Publishing House.

3. K. Mzrx and F. Engels: "On Literature and Art," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1958, p 331.

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THE MOBILIZATION OF YOUTHS IN THE NEW SITUATION

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 11, Nov 80 pp 27-32 and 42

[Article by Nguyen Mai]

[Text] Under the leadership and guidance of the party, forged in the crucible of the revolutionary struggle of the working class and the nation and challenged in the vast emulation movements of the masses, the young generation of Vietnam has rapidly matured in many areas: youths are able to clearly distinguish between friends and enemies; possess the spirit of fighting in a selfless manner for the independence and freedom of the fatherland, for socialism; possess ardent patriotism and a deep love of the people; possess pure international feelings; are willing to endure hardships and overcome difficulties; their cultural level, their knowledge of science and technology, their economic management skills and their knowledge of military affairs are constantly being raised; they have a desire to contribute and are determined to improve themselves.

The important role and position of the young generation are clearly evident in the development of our country's revolution. At present, youths constitute a very high percentage of the persons working in the economic, technical and national defense sectors: 65 percent of the workforce of the industrial sectors, in general (80 percent of the modern industrial sectors), 52 percent of the workforce in agriculture, 60 percent of the corps of middle level technical cadres, 40 percent of the corps of high level scientific and technical cadres and more than 80 percent of the national defense forces.

On the basis of this reality, our party has asserted: our country's young generation possesses fine revolutionary qualities, tremendous potentials and a strong desire to make progress and is worthy of being the powerful revolutionary shock unit of the working class and the nation.

However, in the face of the large requirements of the revolutionary task of the new stage, the young generation has displayed shortcomings and weaknesses deserving of concern. They are:

Their spirit of socialist collective ownership is still low, a passive attitude is still rather prevalent among youths and their sense of responsibility to society is still weak. The psychology and habits of the small-scale producer are widespread. Their sense of organization and discipline, especially discipline in work, is poor.

Their ability to exercise collective ownership is still very limited. Their knowledge of Marxism-Leninism, of the lines and policies of the party, of the revolutionary situation and tasks in the new stage and so forth is, generally speaking, still low; their occupational qualifications and their ability to apply science and technology in production and in experiments are weak. In addition, some youths are backward, have foresaken their obligations, are living an unwholesome style of life and have become decadent and violated the law.

These shortcomings and weaknesses are due to the aftereffects of the long war, the influences of neo-colonialism and the influences of the small-scale production economy. On the other hand, the Chinese reactionaries in collaboration with the imperialists and other reactionary powers are frantically looking for every possible way to undermine our country's revolution and scheming to corrupt our youths. These are the objective causes. However, subjectively, these shortcomings and weaknesses are due to our loose economic and social management and to the failure on the part of the various echelons of the party, government and mass organizations (among which the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union plays a very important role) to educate and mobilize youths well.

Building the system of collective ownership and carrying out socialist industrialization are the major, long-range revolutionary tasks of our entire party and all our people, tasks in which the young generation plays a vital role and occupies a vital position. For this reason, our party considers the mobilization of youths in the present stage of the revolution to be work of strategic significance and special importance.

The great success of the mobilization of youths during the past half century has been that our party has educated, organized and mobilized one generation of youths after another to wholeheartedly follow the party, fight tenaciously, bravely give their lives, make worthy contributions along with the rest of the nation to the resounding victories that have been won, to rewinning the independence and freedom of the country and reunifying the country and contributing the zeal and creative talents of the young to socialist construction. A new and powerful stratum of youths who are politically enlightened, are educated in culture, science and technology and possess abundant energies is playing the assault role on the fronts of building and protecting the fatherland; this is the direct result of the correct and creative line of the party regarding the mobilization of youths.

However, our party, possessing a full sense of responsibility, is not satisfied with these results and achievements. Our party has observed that there have been and still are a number of noteworthy shortcomings in the party's leadership of the mobilization of youths. At many places, the party committee echelon, government and mass organizations do not have a full understanding of the significance and strategic position of the mobilization of youths in the work of building and protecting the fatherland. When our country's revolution entered the new stage, we did not promptly research the situation and analyze the various laws in order to establish suitable guidelines, goals, requirements and measures regarding the mobilization of youths. Some party committee echelons have not led the government or mass organizations in establishing systems and regulations governing the mobilization of youths with a view toward insuring a division of labor and cooperation among the various sectors, state agencies, mass organizations and society as a whole in this work. The various organizations of the party have not kept abreast of the mobilization of youths, consequently, they do not understand the changes and new requirements in the mobilization of youths, in the utilization of youths or in the training of the young generation under the conditions of socialist construction. Many state agencies do not consider the mobilization of youths to be important work of their sector or agency. The state has not established an organization specializing in the mobilization of youths and the research of matters related to the young generation. The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, the organization that directly mibilizes youths, only mobilizes youths for the purpose of performing immediate tasks but has not adopted plans and measures for preparing the young generation for the future with a view toward achieving the objective of gradually molding the new, socialist collective master. The Youth Union has not fulfilled its function as the school of communism well nor its function of representing the interests and right of collective ownership of the young; it does not clearly see the tremendous requirements involved in reorganizing the entire young generation in order to adopt positive policies and measures for rallying all youths within suitable forms of organization. The education of backward youths also has not undergone significant change.

This situation demands that the mobilization of youths in the present stage of the revolution be considered work of a strategic nature; youth issues must be given the full concern of the party, the state, the mass organizations and all of society. In particular, the various organizations of the party must directly control the mobilization of youths because controlling youths is the same as controlling the "fuse"; only by controlling youths can the revolution have the power to attack, only by controlling youths can the revolution tightly control the future. Conversely, if the revolution does not control youths, the enemy will find ways to utilize this young force and turn it into an assault force opposing the revolution.

The mobilization of youths must still be considered an issue of importance to all of society. The concept has long been held that the mobilization of youths is the sole work of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and that every issue related to youths is only resolved through the Youth Union. This concept is incorrect, is inconsistent with the viewpoint of the party and inconsistent with practice. The training of the young generation is the great undertaking of the entire party, of all the people and of all of society; the desired results could not be achieved if this work were only carried out by the Youth Union. Facts have shown that only by establishing a division of labor and cooperation on a society-wide scale is it possible to resolve matters related to youths well. The Youth Union can in no way take the place of the state, the other mass organizations, the family, the school or society. These organizations must work with the Youth Union in order to have a well coordinated impact upon the young generation in order to achieve high results. Under the leadership of the party, the entire dictatorship of the proletariat system, in which the state plays a particularly important role, and all of society are directly responsible for training as well as mobilizing and utilizing the young generation. Only in this way is it possible to achieve the strength of organization, incorporate the thinking of the working class in the education of youths and carry out the mobilization of youths well. This is a viewpoint of utmost importance in the mobilization of youths when the party is in political power and the dictatorship of the proletariat state is managing every activity of society.

The mobilization of youths is scientific work. Youths are persons who have special characteristics and requirements. Researching the characteristics of youths is not simple work; researching the requirements of the young is even more complicated.

Marx and Engels proved the need to understand and correctly calculate the characteristics of the young, the physiological and social characteristics of youths. While highly evaluating the abilities, desires and zeal of youths, Marx and Engels pointed out that these unparalleled qualities do not, of themselves, lead to the creation of a correct course to follow or firm confidence. Moreover, a lack of maturity, a lack of experience and mistakes can turn the fine qualities of youths into harmful habits that are the very antitheses of these qualities.

In the young, physiological maturity generally occurs earlier than social and political maturity; the instinctive man develops before the social man. Therefore, in the process of organizing and educating the young generation, it is absolutely necessary to give attention to the gap between these two aspects of maturity. At the age of maturity, youths develop needs of an instinctive nature. Persons who act on the basis of instincts easily find themselves committing crimes. According to calculations made by educators and psychologists, 75 percent of the crimes occurring in the capitalist countries are committed by youths 14 to 18 years of age. Capitalism has very thoroughly researched this shortcoming of youths. It uses every available form and measure to provoke base instinctive needs in order to paralyze the revolutionary capabilities of youths. We have long failed to research the characteristics that pertain to the age of youths well. We must conduct much more research, must firmly grasp the physiological and psychological characteristics and the needs of the young in order to adopt policies, guidelines and measures for educating and mobilizing youths that yield the highest possible results.

Another characteristic and, at the same time, another drawback of youths is their lack of experience in life. In the face of certain things and phenomena, youths usually only give their attention to their external appearance and spend little time delving into their essence. If not promptly and thoroughly guided, the observations and thinking of youths might very easily become onesided and mistaken, even to the point of considering something illogical to be the truth.

The needs of youths, such as their aesthetic needs, their need for friendship, their need for entertainment and so forth are also special in nature. It is necessary to research these needs of youths in a very detailed and truly scientific manner in order to guide their development along wholesome lines. The scientific-technological revolution that is developing rapidly and strongly throughout the world has had more than a small impact upon the tastes, preferences and lifestyle of man, especially youths. Youths everywhere quickly adopt the new and want to rapidly incorporate it in life. If attention is not given to the wholesome needs of the young and if everything is forbidden to youths, youths will be forced to live like their elders and will not tolerate such a situation.

Youths are not a separate class and do not have a particular consciousness of their own. Youths cannot be considered a totally independent stratum within society because they are an integral part of the various classes and strata of society. Therefore, the investigation and research of matters related to youths must give attention to social issues on a broad scope, both at home and abroad; at the same time, we must analyze the situation and role of youths in each specific stage of the revolution. It must be understood that youths have distinctly different traits, depending upon their living conditions, their class and society, the environment in which they live and even their sex.

In order to do a good job of mobilizing youths, we must establish objectives that must be achieved and specific tasks that must be performed. Our party has set forth the objectives of the mobilization of youths in the new stage of the revolution as: upholding the right of socialist collective ownership of the young generation and insuring that the young generation maintains its role as the revolutionary shock unit in order to successfully complete its glorious historic mission while educating and training the young generation to be new, well developed persons who carry on the heroic tradition of the nation and are the loyal, outstanding inheritors of the glorious cause of the party.

Of importance in the mobilization of youths is the need to implement and uphold the right of ownership and insure that youths play the role of revolutionary shock unit. At present, the right of ownership of youths is not being respected at many places and, at some places, it is even being seriously violated. Youths are still bound by old prejudices of society; in the newly liberated areas, youths are subject to prejudice because of their personal backgrounds and political affiliations. In labor, the role and position of youths have not been appropriately established, especially in management, even though youths are a large force engaged in positive activities in important jobs. Full attention has not been given to providing jobs for youths and some youths of work age still lack jobs. Light attention is being given to the training of youths; for the most part, emphasis is only placed upon utilizing youths, not on caring for and helping them make progress. The effort to insure fairness in education and the development of the talents of youths is not being carried out well. In everyday life, spiritual activities, such as culture, literature, art, physical education, sports, recreation and entertainment, designed to meet the requirements of the young and support the effort to provide them with a well balanced education in order to gradually mold the new socialist man have not been given attention or prompt guidance.

The requirements involved in guaranteeing and upholding the right of collective ownership of the young generation also include intensifying the education and training of the young generation so that it becomes a stratum of workers who exercise ownership, possess patriotism and the pure socialist international spirit, think correctly, feel beautiful feelings, have great dreams and ambitions, are willing to fight and die for their ideals, have the knowledge and ability to perform practical work, are in good physical condition, live lives based on the truth and love and have the ability to make the best possible contributions to the socialist revolution and socialist construction in our country and firmly protect the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

In order to meet these objectives, it is first of all necessary to intensify the teaching of communism and forge youths to become the new, well developed stratum of persons exercising collective ownership. At the 3rd Congress of the All-Russian Communist Youth Union, Lenin stated that one of the extremely important tasks of the party is to teach communism to the young generation. To us at this time, this task involves cultivating within the young generation the scientific world view of Marxism-Leninism in order to help youths grasp the laws of development of society so that they can act in accordance with these laws and take initiative in struggling against every though and action that is hostile to socialism. We must arm the young generation with the correct understanding of the revolutionary line and the viewpoints of the party regarding all of the matters faced in life. We must mold within youths the ability to chart a correct course for themselves and handle every matter faced in life in accordance with the viewpoints of the party. We must help youths acquire necessary knowledge, beginning with knowledge of the history of our nation, working class, party, Youth Union and army so that youths can, through our history, confirm who they are and verify on their own the laws of development of society.

Together with teaching communism to the young generation, we must rapidly reorganize the entire young generation into a strong and solid force of collective ownership. Over the past half-century, our country's young generation has been organized in a manner consistent with the tasks of the revolutionary struggle in each stage of history. At present, the majority of our country's youths belong to no organization. The percentage of youths in the North who are Youth Union members is rather high compared to the percentage in the South, but they still only constitute slightly more than 30 percent of the total number of youths, thus, more than 60 percent of youths belong to no organization. Some youths are not participating in the various youth movements. At its height, the "three assaults of collective ownership" movement only attracted about three-fifths of our youths. Rapidly reorganizing the entire young generation, this is a pressing demand of the revolution in the present stage. In order to thoroughly develop the tremendous potentials of the young generation and constantly create new strength at the same time, it is absolutely necessary that we reorganize the entire young generation. Because, in the course of achieving their revolutionary ideals, youths not only rely upon the strength of the correct revolutionary line of the party, but also upon the strength of organization in practical activities. Only on the basis of firmly adhering to the revolutionary line of the party and by means of their organized practical activities can the young generation acquire tremendous strength. Only by being reorganized can our youths, teenagers and children acquire the conditions needed to accept the teaching of communism. Only by being tightly and widely organized can the young generation send its troops into battle in a large formation, take action in a large system and appear before society with the strength of millions of persons united as one. Rapidly, widely and strongly organizing the entire young generation will be the highest form of respect for the right of socialist collective ownership of the young masses; will create the conditions for every member of the young generation to make contributions and grow in accordance with the requirements of the party; and will gradually reduce and eventually eliminate negative phenomena and non-socialist factors that might have an impact upon and control the young generation. Under present conditions, rapidly reorganizing the entire young generation and placing it under the direct and constant leadership of the party are a positive way to create the conditions for the young generation to form its powerful revolutionary forces in order to participate in the process of building the forces of the modern Vietnamese working class and the stratum of socialist intellectuals in a manner consistent with the requirements of the industrialization of the country. Rapidly organizing the entire young generation will also have the practical effect of intensifying the building of the party, the building of the government and the building of the mass organizations on the various levels, thereby contributing to the struggle to overcome negative phenomena in economic management and social life.

To perform this important task well, we must rapidly organize the youths, teenagers and children of the entire country within a system of political organizations of the young generation consisting of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, the Vietnam Federation of Youths, the Association of College Students, the Ho Chi Minh Vanguard Teenagers' Unit, the Ho Chi Minh Children's Unit and other forms of organization. We must gain the participation of youths in the national economic system, in the educational, cultural, scientific and technical systems; at the same time, we must insure that youths fulfill their obligation to protect the fatherland.

Another important task is that of launching a socialist emulation movement and a revolutionary action movement among the young generation. Our party requires that there be a socialist emulation movement and revolutionary action movement wherever there are youths. The education and organizing of the young generation can only be tested and yield returns in the realities of the revolutionary struggle, in the vast emulation movement of the masses. The party and state have the responsibility of leading and helping youths launch an intense, widespread emulation movement designed to gain the participation of a large social force in building and developing the economy, culture, science, technology, national defense system and so forth, thereby creating a strong moving force stimulating the advance of sociaty as a whole. The socialist emulation movement and revolutionary action movement must be oriented toward mobilizing the young generation to display a high spirit of overcoming difficulties and dare to think, act and be creative in order to contribute as much as possible to building and protecting the fatherland.

In order to establish a widespread emulation movement among youths, the organizations of the party and state must give youths specific tasks during each period of time, must trust and boldly assign tasks to youths and must, at the same time, create the conditions needed for youths to carry out their activities, be concerned with the legitimate interests of youths and so forth.

Together with caring for youths, every effort must be made to care for and teach teenagers and children. They are valuable assets of the nation, are the future youths who will hold the destiny and future of the country in their hands. It is with this in mind that our party places work among teenagers and children with the scope of the mobilization of youths.

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CONCERNING THE QUALITY OF GENERAL SCHOOL EDUCATION

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 11, Nov 80 pp 33-37

[Article by Hoang Ngoc Di]

[Text] Over the past 35 years, no country has waged the savage struggle, waged a continuous war of liberation, continuously fought to protect the country and had to contend with natural disasters and small-scale production as our country has. However, despite these circumstances, general school education has undergone a qualitative change from the tool of colonialism to the tool of the dicatatorship of the proletariat; our country, whose population was once 95 percent illiterate, now has a developed system of education.

In the North, these advances were most evident between 1955 and 1975. They could have only occurred under the socialist system. By 1958, the people in the lowlands and midlands had wiped out illiteracy; now, the populations of many villages now have a level I education. In the mountains, the effort to wipe out illiteracy was carried out on the basis of two languages, the universal language and the tribal language. In 1955, only 20 percent of the total number of children attended school; by 1975, this figure has risen to more than 90 percent. Each year, hundreds of thousands of level II and level III school graduates joined the workforce and the army. The educational program was reformed on the basis of scientific advances and was constantly supplemented. The methods of teaching were constantly improved along the lines of closely linking learning with practice, closely linking education with productive labor.

The schools in the North popularized level I general school education among the working people and level II general school education among youths, cadres and troops; these are the levels of education needed for the masses to work and fight under the conditions of a system of manual production that is gradually advancing to machine production. The schools taught to youths ardent patriotism and a deep hatred of the enemy aggressor, taught them love of socialism, the proletarian international spirit, the new viewpoint toward work and the concept of respecting the working people. They supplied cultural forces to meet the need to train scientific and technical cadres. Generally speaking, the cultural scene in the North was completely changed, primarily because of general school education.

Since the time the entire country was liberated, we have built a unified socialist educational system and continued the strong momentum of development of this system of education on a nationwide scale. Of course, we must still wage a difficult struggle in society as well as within the school against the influences of U.S. neo-colonialism, influences which are capable of causing a decline in the thinking and ethics of some students if they are not promptly blocked. However, we did rapidly occupy the educational front, abolishing the U.S.-puppet educational system, eliminating intervention by religions and immediately incorporating with the schools the new program of education and building a contingent of core cadres and revolutionary mass organizations.

One question that is frequently raised regarding general school education is: if we continue to develop education on a large-scale and at a rapid rate as we are doing now, will we not reduce the quality of education? This is called the "quantity-quality antagonism" by some in education. This question must be seriously examined rather than quickly reaching the conclusion that we should slow down the development of education in order to maintain its quality.

It is true that general school education in our country has developed at a rate rarely seen in the history of the development of education in any country of the world. North Vietnam wiped out illiteracy in only 3 years at a time when many developed capitalist countries still have tens of millions of illiterates. It took the North only 10 years, from 1955 to 1965, to increase the percentage of children attending general school from 20 to more than 80 percent. It took the developed capitalist countries more than 1 century to accomplish this; even the capitalist country that achieved this goal most quickly, Japan, took 70 years to do so. In the developing countries, even though they have recently made many efforts and invested much more in education than our country has, the percentage of children attending school was still relatively low in 1970. In 1970, according to data compiled by the Lagos Conference, the percentage of children between the ages of 6 and 11 attending schools in Africa was 41.1 percent and the percentage of children between the ages of 12 and 17 attending school was 23.9 percent (in a familiar country that has a rather well developed economy, Algeria, the corresponding percentages are 58.4 and 29.9 percent).

At the same time, as the resolution on educational reform of the Political Bureau observed, it is true that "our socialist education system has developed rapidly in size but is still weak in overall quality." Thus, how can we continue to develop education at a high rate in conjunction with steadily maintaining the quality of education? The need to accelerate the popularization of education among teenagers and children, the need to prepare educated persons for training cadres, wiping out illiteracy, disseminate general knowledge of science and so forth are legitimate, objective needs. If, in this initial stage of the revolution, our society does not meet these broad and pressing requirements, will it not experience immeasurable, severe consequences?

At present, the guideline for resolving this problem is: developing upon the experiences gained in stimulating the rapid development of the system of education while looking for ways to overcome the negative factors that cause the quality of education to decline.

We developed the system of education in a strong manner even though the economy was underdeveloped and we were at war because we knew how to turn the development of education into the work of the people. The people opened schools and supported teachers. It was also the people who moved tens of thousands of classrooms into tunnels during the summer of 1965 in order to contend with the war of destruction of the U.S. pirates. The need of the people for their children to have an education forced the educational sector to train many teachers, develop many forms of education and establish a suitable system of education on the basis of taking the circumstances of the majority of the children of the working people into consideration.

However, there are two major problems that we have not resolved well, problems that have caused the quality of education to decline, especially with regard to scientific knowledge:

--The first is that the plans for the training of teachers and the building of the corps of teachers have not been effective, have not anticipated the requirements of the development of each class. Depending upon the annual budget and supply of grain, the normal school system has at times become too large and at other times shrunk, even been disbanded at some places. The corps has been constantly changing; skilled persons on the lower level have been promoted to teach on the upper level; many localities do not have local persons as teachers; and, in some years, many teachers have joined the army.

--The second is that the quality of education has not truly been consistent with each stage of development of society. We are in the initial stage of industrialization but the educational program is patterned after countries that have a developed industry. Our country has many areas in which the economy and society have developed in very different ways, in ways very widely separated; however, we have implemented but one program of education. The needs of the division of labor demand the preparation of a reserve labor force encompassing many different levels of development, but we only have one training objective. Actually, we should skillfully coordinate the popularization of education and the improvement of the contents of the educational program, distinguish between the majority of students who are being trained as ordinary laborers and the few who have the talents needed to be trained for the various fields of science and the complex professions and establish a suitable quality of education based on the learning conditions of the young in each area. Generally speaking, because our level of economic development is low, it is necessary to popularize education rapidly by having the majority of students learn less but learn what they are taught better and make what they are taught part of their character before advancing. Clearly, this would be better than to have them study very hard but not have a firm grasp of any knowledge.

In addition, within the education sector as well as in society, the maladies of ostentatiousness and attaching more importance to form than substance are very serious. These maladies have given rise to cramming, to dry examinations and to a lack of faithfulness in evaluations and emulation, thereby creating many negative phenomena within the school.

Anooher problem that is frequently faced in universal education is: how can we improve the quality of education in accordance with the goals of training that have been established? Here, we shall not discuss specific measures, only discuss the methods of teaching the new man under the actual circumstances of our country as it shifts from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production. This question usually is raised under the form of looking for a new mode of education or applying the principles of education to the educational work of the school. Here, method is understood as: "awareness of the form of the internal movement of content itself"(Hegel)(1), not specific measures.

While looking for a new method of education, we have, on the one hand, discussed both concepts and theories; on the other hand, we have attached importance to summarizing progressive experiences. However, these two efforts have not been linked together; in other words, we do not have a theoretical viewpoint concerning the formation of the new, socialist man under the conditions of small-scale, handicraft production.

As regards theory, we have made efforts to determine the principal factors in the process of educating man; these factors are related to and supplement one another and, at the same time, can infringe upon one another; the problem is finding a way to correctly coordinate them. This coordination is the coordination between learning and practice, between education and productive labor, between politics and science, between the school and society and so forth. This is a correct way of thinking, is a way that permits us to avoid deviations, avoid giving light attention to one area while placing heavy emphasis upon another. However, why have we at times placed heavy emphasis upon productive labor and, at other times, heavily emphasized book learning? These two inclinations sometimes conflict with one another like two opposite trends. The specific reasons for this are:

--There is confusion between the principles of education as the laws controlling educational work, the laws controlling the coordination of the various factors of education (with factors being understood as a separate category) and the relationship among the various educational activities.

Therefore, some persons explain the principles of education as the coordination of the three basic educational activities without realizing that the principles of education themselves play a role in every educational activity. The resolution of the Political Bureau provided a correct explanation of the process of education, explaining it as a process of unifying man's comprehension and applying the cultural values of mankind and the nation.

--There is an over-evaluation of the role played by "externally manifested" activities, such as productive labor and social activities, in the formation of the socialist character of the student. This concept gives light attention to the role played by the comprehension of the cultural values that have been cultivated. Here, there is confusion between a practical activity of adults, the activity of creating new value, and the practical activity of students, which is inherently an educational measure and designed to gain a thorough comprehension of the knowledge that has been studied. This concept gives rise to pragmatism in education, a tendency which the resolution on educational reform criticized.

We have not delved into the matter of establishing a viewpoint to be followed in practical educational work, especially into the matter of resolving the contradiction between the contents of modern subjects of learning and the fact that the conditions for applying this knowledge are still backward and handicraft in nature. To resolve this contradiction, we once (1966-1967) proposed the slogan: "Combining advance science with the creative experience of the masses and the traditional knowledge of the nation." Because we did not establish a proper viewpoint, we developed a tendency to eliminate practical application for the reason that practical application does nothing to assist the learning of modern scientific knowledge. We must re-examine the contents of the educational program; we might find that certain scientific knowledge needed in the production of our country is lacking, such as knowledge of biology and chemistry needed in agriculture.

As regards practice, we have reviewed many valuable experiences. It is regrettable, however, that not many of these experiences have been promptly incorporated in regulations binding upon the schools. Moreover, some educational research cadres have shown little regard for these experiences, maintaining that it is only necessary to apply the modern methods of the world in order to provide a good education.

As regards achieving the educational goals of the general school, especially with regard to preparing within students the consciousness and ability to participate in productive labor or study a trade, these goals cannot be achieved through the general school alone. The educational system is an open system; the various types of schools are related to one another and there is a relationship between the school and society. We shall make an effort to provide an integrated education in labor and technology and provide occupational counselling within the general school; at the same time, however, society must be ready to utilize students and the various vocational schools must be ready to accept general school graduates. At present, this is not being done; each year, as many as 600,000 youths graduating from level II and level III schools do not go on to regular schools or even vocational training classes. Some youths become despondent over the fact that they must temporarily participate in labor.

In the recent past, we have given attention to the quality of education in order to achieve our two main objectives: first, preparing the young generation for actively participating in the war to liberate the country and, secondly, preparing them to learn scientific knowledge. We have not done a good job of preparing them for the system of large-scale socialist production or the new socialist life, as observed by the Political Bureau. Today, we clearly realize the adverse impact that these two shortcomings have had upon the development of the character of our youths. The first shortcoming can be quickly rectified once we establish a good system for training and utilizing youths; however, such is not the case with the second one. Youths who are not well trained in terms of their world view, politics, ethics, aesthetics and the new style of life are still victims of the influence of bourgeois culture. This influence did not end and withdraw along with the last colonialist aggressors; it is still capable of developing along with the development of cultural exchanges with countries that have different social systems through the various mass media.

The preparation of students in the field of the humanities is still weak. The programs and lessons in the social sciences, the extracurricular activities in literature and art, the relationships within the school and even the system of examinations are not enough to encourage students to delve deeply into the ideological and emotional relationships among persons, mold within themselves a feeling of trust in and love for others and, on this basis, become involved in the humanities and philosophy.

General school education in our country has travelled a course filled with difficulties and, amidst these difficulties, "the most beautiful flower of the new social system" has blossomed. One very important favorable condition for the development of general school education is that there is now a torch guiding its way, namely, the resolution of the Political Bureau on educational reform, which details the line on the socialist revolution on education set forth by the 4th Congress of the Party. This resolution summarizes the course that has been travelled and our thinking concerning the future. We must study the experiences of the world, especially of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, regarding the education of the new man. However, we must also engage in serious thought and research here in our own country, a country that has consciously given birth to heroic generations and will surely give birth to strata of new, beautiful persons.

FOOTNOTES

1. See: "Philosophical Notes" of V.I. Lenin, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1963, p 103.

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RAW MATERIALS FOR INDUSTRY

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 11, Nov 80 pp 38-42

[Article by Truong Son]

[Text] Raw materials are a very important factor in maintaining continuous industrial production. In particular, raw materials are of decisive significance in consumer goods production because they generally account for 70 to 80 percent of the product's production cost.

In the recent past, in order to create sources of raw materials for industry, we developed the cultivation of industrial crops, livestock production, the harvesting of forestry and marine products, the mining of minerals and have begun to develop industrial raw materials; at the same time, we have imported necessary raw materials, although the amount being imported does not meet requirements. The amount of area under the cultivation of industrial crops has increased slowly, crop yields are low and the yield of product from them is also low. Livestock herds and poultry flocks are small and the quantity of hides being purchased is very small (about 30 percent of buffalo and cattle hides and 3 percent of hog hides); forestry raw materials, such as timber, tre bamboo and nua bamboo, only meet 40 to 50 percent of needs; the output of marine product raw materials, primarily fish and shrimp, has been gradually declining each year. The supply of imported raw materials has been constantly declining. Discarded materials and defective products are not being fully collected and utilized.

The resolution of the 6th Party Plenum pointed out that raw materials are a matter of survival to industry, but our failure to provide a good supply of raw materials has been the main reason why industry has developed slowly. The resolution stressed that we must accelerate the domestic production of raw materials, increase our exports in order to earn foreign currency with which to import the raw materials we need but do not produce yet, make efficient and economical use of the various sources of raw materials and fully collect and utilize discarded materials and defective products.

In the 1 year that this resolution has been in effect, a number of initial results have been achieved. The government has promulgated several policies designed to provide incentive for the development of the production of agricultural raw materials. The food sector, together with Ha Son Binh and Vinh Phu Provinces, has replanned the sugarcane growing areas for the Van Diem and Viet Tri Sugarcane Processing Plants and constructed four sugarcane state farms in the southern provinces; it has taken over the state tea farms of the agricultural sector and organized industrial-agricultural federated tea enterprises. The building sector and light industry have concentrated on accelerating the construction of spinning mills. The amount of area under the cultivation of industrial crops increased 12 percent this year compared to last year. The output of coffee increased 70 percent and the output of dried laytex increased 4 percent. Many localities have made full use of their arable land and set aside an appropriate percentage of this land to create local sources of raw materials. Hanoi has planned the expansion of the agricultural raw material areas; the districts in the outskirts of the city have accelerated the excavation of peat and kaolin. Ho Chi Minh City has planned the expansion of the rush and coconut growing areas and accelerated the planting of mulberries for sericulture. Vinh Phu has accelerated the planting of new sugarcane, tea, lacquer and other crops. Ha Nam Ninh and Thanh Hoa Provinces have opened hundreds of thousands of hectares of rushes. Quang Ninh Province has planted additional rushes and mangoes. Tien Giang Province has constructed areas specializing in the cuttivation of pineppples, sugarcane, terminalia and cageput. Son La Province has repaired and developed the plantings of Mallotus philippinensis, tea and so forth.

A number of localities and installations have cooperated in harvesting and exchanging raw materials. Ho Chi Minh City is cooperating in the harvesting of reeds with Dong Thap Province, the harvesting of timber and rubber with Dong Nai Province, the harvesting of pine pitch with Lam Dong Province and the harvesting of buong leaves with Thuan Hai Province. Hanoi has cooperated with many provinces in the harvesting of raw materials, such as timber and the tops and branches of trees (Nghe Tinh Province), lacquer (Vinh Phu Province), rattan, tre bamboo and nua bamboo (Hoang Lien Son Province) and so forth. The cooperatives in Ha Nam Ninh Province have sent labor to cooperate with the Song Hieu State Farm in the felling of timber. The Sundries Corporation of the Ministry of Light Industry has cooperated with Thanh Hoa and Quang Ninh Provinces in the production of tannin.

Many enterprises have conducted research in technological improvements in order to make use of local raw materials and substitute raw materials. Textile shop number 13 of the Ho Chi Minh City Wool Rug and Jute Federated Enterprise has frequently improved its machinery and equipment in order to utilize nine different types of local raw materials, including a new type, wild jute, consequently, it was able to complete its plan for the first 6 months of the year ahead of schedule. The enterprise has been exchanging one new gunnysack for 2 kilograms of jute fiber; this enables it to acquire 700 to 800 tons of raw materials per year and has been welcomed by the people. The enterprises in Quang Nam-Da Nang have used Xuan Thieu sand in place of Non Nuoc pumice to produce floral bricks, used the skin of silkworm chrysalis as a raw material in the production of sauce, used paper mulberry as a raw material in paper production and used Diospyros kaki wood as weaving shuttles.

Some corporations and enterprises have applied flexible modes of supply and contract purchasing in order to create additional sources of raw materials for production. The Haiphong Enameled Iron Works lets work out under contract to agencies and enterprises and has received 250 tons of raw materials. The Thuy Khe Tannery, as a result of organizing many leather purchasing stations in the provinces, has so far purchased 20 percent more leather this year than during the same period of time last year. As a result of contracts and purchasing at negotiated prices, the various sugar refineries have acquired hundreds of thousands of additional tons of sugarcane. The soap factory, as a result of purchasing additional coconut oil at negotiated prices, has additional raw materials with which to produce soap cakes and toothpaste. The provinces of Cao Bang, Lang Son and Phu Khanh have intensified the purchasing of tobacco; as of September, Phu Khanh Province had exceeded its purchasing plan for the year and purchased 20 times more tobacco than in 1979. The Ha Bac Technical Supply Corporation, concerning itself with supplies for production just as much as producers do, has intensified its activities, directly provided supplies to 40 percent of its enterprises, improved its procedures and reduced shipping and receiving time from 7 days to 2 or 3 days; it routinely inspects its inventories, shifts supplies from places that have a surplus to places experiencing a shortage and has significantly helped enterprises within the province complete their plans. Some places have begun employing the mode of creating sources of raw materials through exports and imports; for example, the Haiphong Enameled Iron Works has borrowed foreign currency to import raw materials from the capitalist market and produce products for exportation to Cuba and imported raw Cuban sugar for refining and then exported it to the capitalist market in order to earn foreign currency with which to continue importing additional raw materials.

The utilization of supplies that are circulated slowly and the reclamation and full use of discarded materials and defective products in order to organize subsidiary production have been carried out in a widespread manner within many sectors, localities and installations. Hanoi has opened an exchange center at which it buys and sells supplies and commodities outside the plan and has achieved good results at this center, marketing millions of dong worth of stagnated supplies and signing many contracts to buy and sell goods.

In 1979, the state-operated enterprises in Hanoi produced 3 million dong worth of products from discarded materials; in 1980 this figure might be as high as 5 million dong. The handicraft sector has also produced tens of millions of dong worth of products outside the plan. The Buoi Association of Interbranch Paper Cooperatives, in addition to sending persons to purchase scrap paper and old magazines and books, has been exchanging finished paper products for discarded paper to use as a raw material in production. In 1979 and 1980, the cooperatives and state-operated enterprises in Haiphong used tens of thousands of tons of metal, rubber, plastic, wood, cotton fiber and so forth worth a total of 20 million to 30 million dong. Ho Chi Minh City is using discarded materials to puoduce hundreds of new products. In Ha Nam Ninh Province, the supply station of the handicraft sector has supplied 1,300 tons of old iron and steel, 2,000 cubic meters of lumber, 50 tons of cotton fiber and hundreds of tons of other supplies and raw materials, thereby helping to overcome the difficulties of production installations. The metallurgy, electric power, coal, chemical, light industry, building and other sectors have also made full use of discarded materials to produce subsidiary products worth tens of millions of dong. The mechanical engineering sector has produced more than 200 products from discarded materials, products worth more than 20 million dong. Hoang Lien Son, Ha Son Binh, Thanh Hoa, Ha Bac and other provinces have sent laborers to mine 30,000 tons of local coal in order to bake bricks and tiles, bake pottery and process agricultural products.

Besides the positive efforts mentioned above, there are some negative phemomena that must be criticized; for example, many localities retain their raw materials (tobacco, sugarcane, coconut oil and so forth) in order to use them in local production instead of delivering them to central enterprises in accordance with their plan. In some enterprises, primary raw materials are mixed among discarded materials, goods produced under the plan are mixed among goods produced outside the plan and primary raw materials are used to produce "subsidiary products outside the plan" for direct trade without going through the state-operated commerce sector.

Although we have recorded a number of initial results, the raw material problem of industry still has not been fundamentally resolved. Therefore, in order to continue to implement the resolution of the 6th Party Plenum and create stable sources of raw materials for industrial production, we should soon implement the following policies and measures:

1. We must make every effort to develop the production of agricultural raw materials by increasing the amount of area under cultivation, but very much importance must be attached to intensive cultivation. In view of the fact that difficulties are still being encountered with grain, there are two steps that can be taken in order to develop agricultural raw materials for factories. The most common practice is for the central level to "establish" a plan for the province, the province to "establish" a plan for the district and the district to "establish" a plan for cooperatives which requires that the amount of area under the cultivation of industrial crops, industrial crop yield and industrial crop output be increased by a certain percentage compared to the previous year; at the same time, the central level also assigns to the localities norms on the supply of grain for industrial crop areas and the purchasing of raw materials for central enterprises. Under this method, "non-intensive cultivation" does not yield the desired results.

We should select the other method of operating, specifically, in the next 4 to 5 years, we should increase the amount of area under the cultivation of a number of necessary crops for which the necessary conditions exist, such as rubber, coffee, tea, pineapples, tobacco, soybeans and so forth. It is necessary to zone production within centralized areas (increasing the number of centralized areas and decreasing decentralization) and practice intensive cultivation in order to raise crop yields and output; for example, with regard to sugarcane in the specialized growing areas, we will endeavor to produce 4 to 5 tons of sugarcane per hectare as we once did. With regard to tobacco, the average yield of which now stands at 5-6 quintals per hectare with a 50 percent commodity output, we will endeavor to raise yields to 1 ton per hectare and purchase 90 percent of output. The advantages of this method are that it will increase the supply of raw materials so that we can make full use of plant capacity and will take land away from grain cultivation.

As regards grain, in view of the fact that capabilities are limited, we should, instead of providing a small supply of grain to each place as we have long been doing, concentrate on supplying grain to a certain number of places so that we can purchase raw materials. For example, as regards soybeans, the state must supply grain to the people producing 10,000 to 20,000 hectares of soybeans in Dong Nai in order to purchase 10,000 to 20,000 tons. At other places, the state must purchase whatever is grown, considering these products to be supplementary products outside the plan.

Every possible form of organization must be used to mobilize many agricultural raw materials for industry, such as collecting agricultural taxes, making purchases under two-way economic contracts, making purchases at negotiated prices, having produced under contract and so forth.

2. At present, we do not have many discarded materials or defective products; however, on the momentum of development of production and everyday life, discarded materials and defective products will be a constant and important source of raw materials for industry. As a result, we must develop every possible way to fully collect and utilize discarded materials, especially those discarded by the people. We suggest that the enterprise directors be given the responsibility and authority to handle, in the manner that yields the highest possible economic returns, the various types of discarded materials and defective products arising in the process of production; however, there must be clear regulations and tight controls in order to avoid turning primary raw materials into "discarded materials" and primary products into "subsidiary products" (this does not include the case in which it is necessary to have some primary raw materials in order to make use of discarded materials and defective products). The provincial and municipal peoples committees must be given the responsibility and authority to organize the reclamation and good utilization of each source of discarded materials in the process of consumption, sources that are still scattered among families, agencies and schools. Many flexible forms of organization must be employed to accomplish this, for example, networks should be organized to purchase the discarded materials needed by the artisan and handicraft cooperatives; many stores should be organized to buy or trade discarded materials for products in the various wards; a Saturday of labor to collect discarded materials should be organized, etc.

3. In addition to developing and purchasing agricultural raw materials, which are of primary importance, it is necessary to adopt plans, policies and measures for gradually developing other sources of raw materials for industry, such as the following:

We must strongly develop afforestation and the reasonable harvesting of forestry resources in order to supply raw materials to the cellulous industry, the furniture industry, the pharmaceuticals industry and the industry processing special products for exportation. Of pressing, immediate importance is the need to protect and tightly manage all existing forests while endeavoring to cover barren hills with vegetation in the next 15 to 20 years. We must open additional forestry roads so that we can harvest trees in old forests at high, remote places and must limit the harvesting of highland forests and depleted forests. Attention must be given to coordinating harvesting with the preservation and regrowth forests and to coordinating the harvesting of forests with the transportation of forestry products with a view toward maintaining our natural resources. We must eventually organize a number of specialized forestry sites to support certain factories, such as nua bamboo forestry sites to support the paper plants, timber forestry sites to support the man-made fiber plants and so forth.

We must restore and properly operate the marine trades, which include the cultivation, preservation and harvesting of the various types of marine products in order to supply raw materials to the industries processing fish, salted fish, agar-agar, fish meal for livestock, marine products for exportation and so forth. The basic and long-range guideline is to organize marine product federated enterprises encompassing harvesting, processing and well-balanced rear services that are suitable in size and employ modern technology so that we can annually harvest millions of tons of fish at sea each year. In the immediate future, it is necessary to develop the potentials of the cooperatives in the North, carry out socialist transformation through various forms of organization of the fishing industry in the South and make full use of existing state-operated forces in the harvesting of fish. We must quickly carry out an investigation of resources and promulgate a marine products resources protection law in order to lay the basis for developing the ocean fishing industry.

We must intensify basic investigations and the exploration for and development of mineral resources in order to supply raw materials to industry, especially heavy industry. In the immediate future, we must continue the search for the various types of raw materials that support fertilizer production, the production of building materials, the ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgical industries and the glass, porcelain and pottery production industries. We must intensify the search for petroleum and natural gas and prepare to develop the petro-chemical industry in order to supply many types of raw materials to industry, such as plastics, chemical fibers, rubber, detergents, dyes, paint, etc.

At present, the majority of our raw materials for industry, especially light industry, must still be imported. For the foreseeable future, as long as we continue to make every effort to create domestic sources of raw materials but cannot fully meet needs, broadening our foreign trade is the most important way to supplement the raw materials of industry. We must adopt many policies that provide incentive for exportation in order to earn foreign currency with which to import raw materials, such as a policy that establishes an export obligation for each worker and farmer each year to produce export goods worth a certain amount; a policy on practicing economy in order to export goods, that is, of being determined to limit domestic consumption of goods that can be exported; a policy giving preferred status to exports which insures that units earn a greater profit for producing exports than producing domestically consumed goods; a foreign currency loan policy in order to import raw materials for the manufacture of export goods; and gradually implementing a policy of using exports to pay for imports, a policy under which every unit requiring imports must export goods in order to import the goods that it needs and can import many goods if it exports many but only import a few goods if it only exports a few goods (except in special cases in which imports are needed but exports cannot be arranged by the unit and, as a result, must be arranged by the state).

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REVIEWING THE ARTISAN AND HANDICRAFT SECTOR OF HO CHI MINH CITY IN THE RECENT PAST

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 11, Nov 80 pp 43-45

[Article by Le Chi Tiet]

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City has 182 artisan and handicraft cooperatives with 30,046 members, 2,234 production teams with 72,054 members, 398 small, private enterprises with 7,500 employees and 8,556 private producers with 35,934 laborers. The total number of artisans and handicraftsmen now under the management of the federation is 145,524, 70.1 percent of whom are cooperativized laborers and 29.9 percent of whom are workers of private enterprises and self-employed persons. The total output value of the sector in 1979 was 932 million dong, 20 percent of which was produced by cooperatives, 36 percent by collective production teams, more than 20 percent by private enterprises and over 23 percent by individuals. Thus, within the sector, private enterprises and self-employed individuals constitute less than 30 percent of the labor force but produce 43.1 percent of the total output value.

Recently, artisan and handicraft production developed strongly, thereby supplying goods to the market and meeting the needs of society. However, production has developed primarily at the private production installations and among self-employed persons. Some trade sectors have not been planned, organized or closely guided, consequently, they have developed rather strongly on their own, especially the sectors that use domestic raw materials and supplies or local discarded materials, such as the plastic, aluminum, soap, tobacco, wine and other sectors. Many private production installations and self-employed persons are competing with the state-operated and collective economy to control the sources of raw materials. The Federation of Cooperatives and the economic-financial management sectors have placed heavy emphasis upon managing collective installations that have stable production, plans and contracts but have been lax in the management of private production installations and the individuals that produce and market their own products. As a result, the supply of artisan and handicraft goods has increased but the quantity sold to the state has declined significantly. Meanwhile, the merchant and service trades of small merchants have "exploded" and cannot be restricted, thereby causing the "free" market to develop in a randon fashion, causing an increase in speculation, disrupting the market more, pushing prices upward and adversely affecting the daily lives of law abiding citizens and the other strata of laborers.

While the production of the private production installations and private individuals has "exploded" in s spontaneous manner, the majority of the cooperatives, which are producing products under contracts with the state, have been encountering difficulties. Due to the shortage of raw materials, contract production plans have been reduced, consequently, during the first 6 months of 1980, many cooperatives (producing farm implements, glassware, cloth, ready-made clothing, leather goods, processed wheat and so forth) have had to reduce the scope of their production, thereby losing a total of 21 million dong. In the face of this situation, the increase in the production of the private enterprises and individuals is only compensating for the decline in the production of cooperatives. Compared to the first 6 months of 1979, output value within the cooperative and production team sector declined 20 percent; however, the production of the private production installations and self-employed individuals has increased 67.5 percent, thereby raising their percentage of the total output value of the artisan and handicraft sector from 43 to 54 percent.

Of course, there is spontaneity, is a pilfering of raw materials provided under contracts with the state and artisan and handicraft cooperatives are marketing some of the products they produce; however, it is clear that our administrative, supply, bureaucratic style of management embodied in current policies and regulations is restricting collective production (in planning, the management of cash, the management of prices and so forth). Production has developed strongly but policies have not been promptly amended or revised; one area of management continues to be restrictive while another area is lax, consequently, collective production cannot develop strongly and the private sector has "exploded" together with the development of the "free market," thereby creating many negative phenomena.

The situation presented above shows:

In order for artisan and handicraft production to truly develop strongly and in the correct direction, it is necessary to clearly realize the role and position of the artisan and handicraft industry. In the process of advancing from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production, we must attach importance to building and managing state-operated industrial installations and attach importance to building and managing artisan and handicraft installations. It is necessary to establish reasonable relations among central state-operated industry, local state-operated industry and the artisan and handicraft industry in order to create the conditions for the artisan and handicraft industry to develop widely and in the correct direction and in order to make full use of its capabilities.

Under the conditions of small-scale production, the present decentralization within artisan and handicraft production is objective in nature. We cannot reorganize this production solely on the basis of our subjective desires but must know how to reorganize it in a manner consistent with the advance from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production. We must cause the artisan and handicraft industry to develop in two directions through many forms of development: serving as contracting satellites and cooperating in production with central and local state-operated enterprises under a suitable planning project and plan so that this sector achieves an independent position and grows alongside state-operated industry with the competent support of state-operated industry. This is a correct guideline for reorganizing and developing production.

However, the artisan and handicraft economy in our country at this time is both a collective and private economy. For this reason, if we do not have a unified management system consistent with this characteristic, it will be impossible to avoid the tendency of allowing basic units to develop spontaneously.

The following concept must be clearly understood: the cooperatives are socialist, collective economic units that belong to the socialist economy that exists along with the state-operated economy within socialism.

We cannot hastily abolish the private economy at will nor can we deny its impact. The state-operated economy and the collective economy are superior in nature but, at present, the private economy still serves the interests of the national economy. The problem we face is how to manage the private economy well.

The private individual economy has a dual nature: positive and negative. However, if they are reorganized so that these installations, their labor and their production tools serve as contracting satellites for the state and only receive the money legitimately due them for contracting work, with the goods they produce belonging to the state, these private installations will have been brought into the orb of the organization of production and the production planning of the state.

However, avoiding obligations to the state, wanting to charge high prices and pay little tax, wanting to buy at low prices and sell at high prices, pilfering supplies and raw materials of the state, engaging in speculation and hoarding, disrupting market prices, practicing tax fraud and tax evasion, operating in a deceitful manner, stealing supplies and raw materials belonging to the state and so forth, these are negative phenomena that must be eradicated and dealt with harshly. Therefore, the utilization of the positive aspects of these installations must go hand in hand with limiting their negative aspects.

We must set aside our prejudices and make every effort to teach the youths at private enterprises and the persons who are self-employed methods of management that are better, that are better suited to their method of operation; in this way, we will surely be able to develop upon their positive aspects.

In order for artisan and handicraft production to develop in the correct direction, it is necessary to perform the following jobs well in the immediate future:

--Continuing to carry out transformation, reorganizing production and better planning the artisan and handicraft sector so that it is closely and efficiently linked to state-operated industry; accelerating production from supplies and raw materials of the state while taking positive steps to mobilize every capability, including imports, the broadening of two-way contracts among localities, the expanded creation of local sources of raw materials and economizing on supplies and raw materials in order to produce goods of high quality in a manner that yields high economic returns; closely coordinating the acceleration of production with the strengthening of the management of circulation and distribution so that both production and the market develop well;

--Creatively applying and boldly revising policies and regulations so that they are suited to each different economic segment; more smoothly coordinating planning with the utilization of market relations and economic levers; applying a flexible planning method and adopting both legal plans and directed plans so that production develops in a non-restricted manner, develops without negative phenomena, with full attention to the requirements and characteristics of an economy advancing from small-scale production to large-scale production, an economy in which different economic segments still exist;

--Boldly strengthening the organizational structure and management apparatus of the artisan and handicraft sector on the various levels; strengthening the leadership provided by the various party committee echelons and the guidance provided by the various levels of government; attaching importance to the management provided by the ward and village levels of the private economy; accelerating cadre training and improving the economic, financial and technical management qualifications of cadres; and assigning additional competent management cadres to the federations of cooperatives on the various levels and related sectors.

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RESEARCH: THOUGHTS ON THE IMPACT OF THE LAW OF VALUE IN THE ECONOMY AT THIS TIME

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 11, Nov 80 pp 46-51

[Article by Tran Ho]

[Text] When talking about the law of value, everyone realizes that its existence within the socialist economy is an objective necessity; however, opinions must be exchanged concerning the impact of this law and how it should be applied in order to clarify these matters. Below are some thoughts offered in the hope of helping to clarify these matters.

Part I

The law of value is the economic law of commodity production. The law of value demands that the production and trade of goods be carried out on the basis of how much social labor need be expended. The existence of the law of value in every system of commodity production is always closely linked to a specific mode of production. As a result, we must research the law of value against the economic circumstances and conditions of our country.

To begin with, our country is in the initial stage of the transition to socialism and, at present, the law of value is having an impact within an economy consisting of many different segments. Attention must be given to the fact that, in the various stages of development of socialist society, the impact of the law of value differs in degree. In the initial stage of socialism, when socialist production relations are being established, the scope of impact of the law of value, although subject to certain limitations, is still broad. As socialist production relations are strengthened and developed, the law of value is increasingly limited. We are in the initial stage of transition to socialism in which there is a state-operated economy, a collective economy and, at the same time, a private economy. In the South, in addition to these three economic segments, there are also the joint public-private economy and the private capitalist economy. Due to the birth of the socialist economy and its dominant position within the state-operated economy and due to the impact of the economic laws of socialism, especially the basic economic law and the law of planned development, the impact of the law of value has been limited.

Under the capitalist system, the law of value rules man and has the impact of a spontaneous force. Conversely, under socialism, we recognize and apply it in the planned management of the national economy. One objective impact of the law of value under socialism to which we must give our attention to fully utilizing is the incentive it provides for higher labor productivity and the development of production if we know how to use commodity-money relations well in economic management. However, the impact of the law of value differs in degree within each specific field. Its impact is stronger in circulation than in production and stronger in consumer goods production than in the production of the instruments of production; its impact is stronger in the artisan and handicraft industry than in modern industry; and its impact is broader and stronger in the South than in the North at this time.

Within the state-operated economy, the law of value does not regulate production but it does have an important impact. There is product trade among the various sectors of the state-operated economy and this trade of products is based on calculating the expenditure of social labor. Within a sector of the state-operated economy, it is also necessary to calculate the expenditure of live labor and materialized labor in order to raise productivity and lower production costs so that enterprises can produce at a profit. Therefore, within the state-operated economy, in addition to applying the fundamental economic law of socialism and the law of planned development, we must know how to apply the law of value in production, distribution and circulation. Some enterprises that do not know how to apply the law of value produce products at any price, incur losses and harm the state. The law of value does, to a certain degree, regulate the production of products that are produced and circulated outside the plans of state-operated enterprises. If, in their production and business operations, state-operated enterprises do not take the law of value into consideration, it will pose an obstacle to the implementation of measures designed to develop production and will have more than a small influence upon the process of reproduction of the enterprise. If we only know how to bolster the morale and will of laborers but do not give attention to the production costs, value and prices of the goods that are produced or to whether the enterprise is earning a profit or incurring a loss, enterprises will ultimately encounter difficulties in production and in improving the lives of their workers. At present, the state must still compensate more than a few production and business installations that are incurring losses; we must improve our management and gradually put an end to this situation.

In the collective economy, which consists of agricultural cooperatives and handicraft cooperatives, the law of value still regulates production to some extent. Although they receive guidance from the state plan in the form of norms governing their various products, prices and profits are still very "attractive" to cooperatives. In the past, the purchasing of agricultural products has fallen short of projected plan quotas because of many reasons, including inappropriate prices. Farmers generally calculate their profit very closely when selling agricultural products to the state.

As regards the private economy, the law of value, although its impact is limited to some extent, still rapidly and strongly regulates production and circulation. Within this sector, prices rise and fall abnormally and are dependent upon supply and demand on the market.

Secondly, the law of value is having an impact in the process of advancing from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production, a process in which labor productivity is still very low but the value of goods is high. Commodity production in our country at this time is still based upon underdeveloped production forces and a low level of division of social labor.

Low labor productivity causes the amount of social work time required to be high and also results in the value of products being high because "the common law of commodity production is that labor productivity is directly proportionate to the percentage of the value it creates."(1) Due to low productivity, the surplus product is still small and commodity output is also small, especially in agriculture, where the commodity ratio is still low. This situation has led to a very sharp antagonism between production and consumption; the national economy is seriously unbalanced.

Part II

Recognizing and correctly applying the law of value is a very important matter in making good use of the various economic levers for the purpose of supporting socialist transformation and socialist construction in our country. In order to intensify socialist construction, we have attached importance to implementing the principle of providing incentives through material interests while giving our attention to teaching ideology, but not in the manner of idealists who only know how to mobilize the thinking of laborers while denying the objective laws that exist within the economy itself. Some persons engaged in economic work are very frustrated by the "stubbornness" of the law of value because it has "created" many very complex and hard problems that must be studied and resolved.

We must apply the law of value in a conscious manner; we must study Lenin, must "know how to use all of the existing forms of transitional economies...in order to immediately revive the national economy within a ravaged and weakened country."(2) In addition to teaching socialist patriotism to laborers so that they make every effort to build the socialist fatherland, we must know how to use the existing levers of commodity production and use intermediary links to stimulate the birth of large-scale socialist production in our country. One fact very deserving of attention is that when we apply it correctly, the law of value operates within the economy in a manner as quiet as a gentle autumn rain, as if no one even knows it is being applied; however, if an economic agency makes a mistake and violates the law of value, it will be beaten by it; then, it will arise like a roaring wave and clearly reveal itself to everyone; as Marx said, "It is as if it takes a house collapsing upon their heads to show everyone the law of gravity."(3)

When talking about value and the law of value, we must clearly realize that the basic quantity in the value of a commodity is the amount of social work time needed to produce it and it is this amount of time that is the basis for the impact of the law of value. If we do not clearly realize this fact, we cannot, in practice, establish the value and prices of commodities because the amount of social work time needed to produce a commodity is the essence of its value and the monetary form of expression of value is price. At present, we only research and determine production costs, a primary component of the value of a commodity, but do not truly compute the entire value of a commodity. We also do not calculate the value of the surplus product in order to, on this basis, establish a reasonable level of profit for production installations. The labor productivity of persons producing a commodity determines the amount of social work time to produce the commodity in question; this amount of time changes depending upon changes in labor productivity. When the amount of social work time needed to produce a commodity changes, the value of the commodity changes as does its price. Changes in value demand changes in prices because prices "revolve around value." It is an abnormal phenomenon and contrary to the law if a price does not change at a time when value has undergone significant change. Such a price policy would pose obstacles to production, distribution and circulation.

The law of value does not directly show itself on the market, but takes the form of prices. Actually, without prices, the law of value cannot be expressed.

We cannot give light attention to the relationship between supply and demand; even though it does not determine the formation of prices in socialism, it does have a very important effect upon prices. It is through the relationship between supply and demand that prices rise or fall on the basis of value; only in these increases and decreases in prices is the law of value implemented and are we able to set prices above or below value in order to support the development of the socialist economy. "Thus, there can be a separation, a gap between the price and value of a commodity and this possibility is realized through price structure itself. This vague concept, which appears to be a shortcoming, is actually one of the beauties of this structure."(4)

When applying the law of value, we must place it in a close relationship with the economic laws of socialism. These laws are organically linked to one another and combine with the law of value to form a system of objective laws in which the fundamental economic law of socialism and the law of planned development are the laws that occupy the dominant position while the law of value plays a secondary role subordinate to the system of economic laws of socialism. As a result, we cannot research or apply the law of value in an isolated, metaphysical manner, but must place it within its close relationship with the economic laws of socialism. Only as a result of the birth of socialist production relations and the laws that govern them can we apply the law of value for the sake of the interests of socialism. As the socialist production relations are strengthened and perfected, we will be better able to apply the law of value to serve the interests of socialism. As a result, we must give very much attention to building, strengthening and developing the state-operated and cooperative economies while creating the conditions for applying the law of value well.

To apply the law of value well, we must employ a correct methodology, must clearly recognize the inevitable existence of this law within our country's economy. However, recognizing and correctly applying objective laws involves an entire process. Some persons always say that they recognize the existence of the law of value but, in actuality, they give it no attention whatsoever, consequently, they commit serious shortcomings in economic management. They tend to make too much use of administrative measures instead of correctly employing the various economic relations; they think that this is the best and easiest course to follow but do not suspect that this objective law is having a reverse effect, forcing them to go around in circles and, as a result, waste much of society's wealth.

Correctly establishing the position of the law of value, the resolution of the 4th Party Congress pointed out: "In economic management, we must attach importance to use value and, at the same time, to the law of value; we must implement the system of cost accounting and make good use of the market and the various economic levers: prices, credit, wages, profits, etc."(5) We must overcome the idealist viewpoint of using subjective desires in place of researching and applying the various objective economic laws. On the other hand, we must also combat the tendency toward strengthening the role played by the law of value to the point that we worship it and do not see its negative aspects.

The law of value is not only applied to provide incentive for small-scale producers to work in accordance with the guidelines of the state plan, but also applied within the socialist economy. We apply the law of value in many areas of economic management, the principal ones being the following:

First, in planning, in addition to establishing material resources norms, we use value as a tool in the formulation of norms and the ratios among the various products within the national economy; at the same time, value is used to inspect and stimulate the implementation of the plans of the economic sectors, the localities and the production installations. After analyzing the basic position and impact of the use value of commodities in our system, Le Duan pointed out: "...During the period of transition to socialism and throughout the stage of socialism, value and the law of value exist in an objective manner and play an important role in building and managing the economy. They are measurements, are tools of inspection and are effective levers."(6)

We must coordinate planning with the utilization of market relations; this also means coordinating the application of the law of planned development with the application of the law of value, using the plan as the primary tool and the market as a supplementary tool. This is an activity in economic management which insures balance and provides a good deal of flexibility and diversity under the conditions of the economy in our country, which is advancing from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production. At present, our country is in the initial stage of the period of transition, its material bases are still underdeveloped and decentralized and the state cannot control each and every capability and need in production and everyday life, consequently, coordinating the application of the law of planned development with the law of value assumes very important significance in stimulating the development of production.

Applying value and the law of value in planning in coordination with utilizing market relations will cause production to "explode" in accordance with the line of the party and the guidelines of the state plan, first and primarily within the state-operated economy and the collective economy so that each installation and each worker displays initiative and creativity in order to contribute to implementing the state plan well.

In the relationship between planning and the use of market relations, it is necessary to combat the tendency at some places to give light attention to planning, wanting instead to develop the production of products outside the plan more than the production of products under the plan, even use supplies provided by the state to develop the production of products outside the plan. Our plans still have the shortcoming of being bureaucratic and restrictive; both the contents and methods of planning must be improved. However, this is no reason to narrow the scope of planning and place market relations above it.

Secondly, the law of value is applied in cost accounting by means of using value as the measurement of each production cost in order to, on this basis, determine production costs and enterprise wholesale prices for the purpose of insuring that enterprises earn a profit. At present, the implementation of cost accounting at enterprises in not good; one important reason for this situation is the failure to correctly determine production costs and enterprise wholesale prices by applying the law of value. Enterprise wholesale prices are not based on a reasonable system of standards and quotas, consequently, they have little effect in strengthening enterprise management.

The prolonged use of sweeping subsidies in economic management has caused production and business installations to rely totally upon the state and give no attention to using the law of value in order to produce and do business at a profit, instead, they merely rely upon the state to compensate the enterprise for its losses.

Thirdly, in pricing activities, we determine the value of a commodity on the basis of the amount of social work time needed to produce it together with applying the policies of the party and state and the economic laws of socialism; at the same time, supply and demand are taken into consideration in order to establish, in a planned manner, price systems designed to stimulate the development of production and help to improve the standard of living of the people, such as the system of agricultural product purchasing prices, the system of retail prices on consumer goods, the system of industrial product wholesale prices, etc. These price systems are closely related to and have an impact upon one another within a unified structure.

In recent years, we have begun to establish a number of price systems; at present, however, these systems are no longer suitable and do not meet the requirements of national economic development. These systems were adjusted in a piecemeal fashion and this served to make the relationship between agricultural products and industrial goods even more unreasonable; as a result, prices have not fulfilled their inherent function well and have not served as an effective tool in struggling against prices on the "free" market and speculators.

Fourthly, in the implementation of distribution in accordance with labor, the law of value is applied to improve the wage system. We must improve the various wage scales in a reasonable manner with a view toward fully implementing the principle of distribution in accordance with labor and helping to redistribute labor within the economic sectors in accordance with the guidelines of the state plan. It is necessary to widely apply in the various sectors and localities the system of piecework wages and contract wages. In addition, it is necessary to correctly implement the system of bonuses for increased labor productivity and production over and above the plan in order to provide incentive for workers and enterprises to accelerate production.

FOOTNOTES

1. K. Marx: "Capital," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1961, Book II, Volume I, p 195.
2. V.I. Lenin: "Selected Works," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1959, Book II, Volume II, p 565.
3. K. Marx: "Capital," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1959, Book I, Volume I, pp 1-9.
4. K. Marx: "Capital," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, Book II, Volume II, p 146.
5. The resolution of the 4th National Congress of Delegates, Su That Publishing Hanoi, 1977, p 62.
6. Le Duan: "Several Matters Concerning the Local Economy," COMUNIST REVIEW, No 10-1979, p 19.

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THE WORLD CAPITALIST ECONOMY AGAIN FACES MANY ACUTE PROBLEMS

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 11, Nov 80 pp 56-60 and 70

[Article by Nguyen Van Tho]

[Text] At the start of this year, before the capitalist countries could overcome the serious consequences of the 1973-1975 economic crisis, they again had to contend with many new, acute problems.

In April 1980, the United States, the country with the greatest economic might in the capitalist world, faced another crisis of surplus production. In particular, this crisis has spread very rapidly and deeply. According to a statement by the U.S. Commerce Department on 19 August 1980, the GNP declined 9 percent during the 2nd quarter of 1980. This was an unprecedented quarterly decline. In July 1980, production declined 9.3 percent compared to the same period of time last year. All important production sectors have become entangled in this crisis. The automobile industry is only using 50 percent of its capacity; by June 1980, its output had declined by 23 percent, the lowest level in 20 years. In May 1980, the number of new houses constructed amounted to only 920,000 units, one-half the number built in May 1979. The metallurgy industry is also being severely affected by the crisis, using only 56 percent of its capacity. The United States has 16 large steel mills with 106 blast furnaces, but 43 of these furnaces are not in operation. During the first 6 months of 1980 steel output declined 15.8 percent compared to the first 6 months of last year, amounting to only 59 million tons.

Business activities have stagnated. The profits of U.S. corporations have strongly declined, declining 18.2 percent after taxes during the 2nd quarter of 1980 alone. The three largest automobile producers in the United States lost 1.5 billion dollars during this period of time. Many plants have had to close and there have been mass layoffs. In April and May of 1980, there were 1.7 million unemployed persons in the United States; the total number of unemployed workers has thus risen to more than 8 million, 7.8 percent of the workforce.

This serious crisis has inevitably led to a rapid drop in consumer demand on the U.S. market. The real wages of workers have declined continuously for 12 months and had dropped by 9 percent as of May 1980. An opinion poll conducted by the U.S. television network CBS recently showed: "The present economic crisis is causing Americans to be more concerned than ever before."

In western Europe, the economic crisis broke out first in Great Britain. During the first 6 months of this year, industrial production in Great Britain declined 3.5 percent compared to the same period of time last year. The Birmington industrial region in central Great Britain has experienced a serious decline, dropping 25 percent in the space of the last 3 months; of the total number of corporations doing business in this region, only 9 percent are operating normally. According to estimates by economic research organizations in Great Britain, the gross social product has declined 2.5 percent this year, thus equalling the level during the 1973-1975 crisis.

Industrial production in France began to stagnate in April 1980 and had declined 2.2 percent by May 1980, During the first 6 months of the year, industrial production declined 6 percent, automobile exports declined 2 percent and steel production declined 16.7 percent. The domestic purchasing power has seriously declined and inventories have soared. In May 1980, France had 6,800 bankrput corporations, a 7.5 percent increase over May 1979. Even West Germany, the country with the most highly developed economy in western Europe in 1979, encountered many difficulties as this year began: the rate of economic growth slowed markedly and, in some sectors, production had completely stagnated. During the first 8 months of the year, West Germany only produced 30.3 million tons of steel, a 1.2 percent decline compared to the same period of time last year. This year, GNP has only grown at one-half, sometimes only one-third the rate of last year.

In Japan, the 1979-1980 financial year ended with 16,535 cases of bankruptcy, an increase of 7.3 percent compared to the 1978-1979 financial year. Total unpaid debt stood at roughly 2.358 trillion yen (about 9.43 billion dollars), a 15.2 percent increase compared to the 1978-1979 financial year. According to estimates by Japanese banks, the rate of increase in investments in industry will not increae during the 1980-1981 financial year. For example, investments in machinery and equipment in 1980-1981 will increase 14.1 percent compared to a 16.5 percent increase in 1979-1980; the investment of private capital in the processing industries will only increase 8.7 percent in 1980-1981 compared to 21 percent in 1979-1980. During the first 8 months of this year, the Mitsubishi Economic Institute observed that the Japanese economy is showing signs of entering a decline. The rate of increase of GNP might decline from 6.1 percent during the 1979-1980 financial year to 4.5 percent in the 1980-1981 financial year. Consumer demand on the domestic market is declining.

In summary, economic activities are clearly stagnating throughout the capitalist world and a serious crisis exists in the United States and Great Britain. According to a report by the European Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the rate of economic growth of the 24 capitalist countries belonging to this organization in 1980 was about 1 percent (1979: 3 percent), inflation was 13.3 percent (1979: 10.1 percent) and unemployment stood at 20 million persons (1979: 16.5 million persons).

The economic crisis, although it only broke out recently, has revealed many of the acute problems with which the capitalist countries must deal.

First, this crisis has occurred at a time when the capitalist countries have not overcome the serious consequences of the economic crisis during the years from 1973 to 1975. Never before has the capitalist world experienced a stage of restoration as unstable and long as the stage following the 1973-1975 crisis. This stage lasted 14 months in the United States, 15 months in West Germany, 30 month in France, 35 months in Japan and 37 months in Great Britain. In 1978 and 1979, the capitalist countries entered a very brief and weak period of prosperity. During this stage, the industrial production of these countries only increased 4 percent each year, less than one-half the increase in 1973. Moreover, the production of many industrial sectors, such as shipbuilding, ocean transport, synthetic fiber production, textiles, ready-made clothing production, shoe production and so forth, continues to be in a state of crisis or stagnation.

The direct cause of this tragic situation is the serious difficulties encountered in many areas of the world capitalist economy, difficulties that have caused the various factors that stimulate the restoration and development of the economy to not have the impact they had in previous economic cycles. Following the 1973-1975 crisis, the capitalist countries did not see a surge in investments in fixed capital, a primary material base in economic restoration and development. It was not until 1978 that the capitalist countries, with the exception of the United States and France, returned to the investment levels of 1973, the year of highest investments. The main obstacles to this recovery were that economic prospects were not bright, consumer demand on the domestic and foreign markets had not increased and there was still a serious surplus of plant capacity. This situation had the unavoidable consequence of universally reducing labor productivity. During the period from 1975 to 1979, labor productivity in the United States only increased by 0.1 percent each year compared to 1.9 percent during the previous 10 years (1963-1973). Also during this period of time, labor productivity in Japan increased 3.4 percent compared to 8.7 percent, labor productivity in West Germany increased 3.2 percent compared to 4.6 percent, labor productivity in France increased 2.7 percent compared to 4.6 percent, labor productivity in Great Britain increased 0.3 percent compared to 3 percent and labor productivity in Italy increased 1.6 percent compared to 5.4 percent.

Economic recovery and development are also dependent, to a large degree, upon personal spending because personal spending accounts for 60 percent of national income in the capitalist countries. Serious inflation, the failure of wages to keep pace with rising prices and the constant increase in the number of unemployed, all of these factors have caused the annual rate of increase of personal spending to decline since 1973 to less than one-half the 4.8 percent average during the period from 1963 to 1973. This is not to mention the heavy tax burden and mounting consumer debt.

These difficulties on the domestic market have naturally affected demand on the world market, in general. Moreover, in recent years, international trade has encountered many new obstacles. Protective measures have become increasingly numerous and widespread. There have been continuous trade wars among North America, western Europe and Japan, such as the automobile war, the iron and steel war, the synthetic fiber war, the fertilizer war, etc. Tensions on the world market have also been increased by the embargo and economic retaliation of the U.S. imperialists and their allies against the Soviet Union, Vietnam and the other socialist countries as well as the developing countries in which the anti-imperialist movement is strong, such as Iran and so forth, thereby causing consumer demand on the world market to shrink correspondingly.

The situation presented above very clearly reflects the increasingly deep antagonism between production and the market and explains why the capitalist countries became entangled in the present crisis before they could overcome the serious consequences of the 1973-1975 crisis.

Secondly, a new symptom in the present stage of recovery and prosperity is that inflation and unemployment, instead of declining, have strongly increased in practically all of the capitalist countries. The prices of consumer goods increased 8.5 percent in 1978 and 10.5 percent in 1979 compared to 5.9 percent in 1972 and 9.5 percent in 1973. In 1980, the economic crisis broke out in the United States and Great Britain; inflation in these two countries has also increased strongly (13.2 percent in the United States and 18.5 percent in Great Britain). Of concern to the capitalist conntries is that both inflation and unemployment are rising; this malady, once acute, has now become chronic and is an unprecedented danger in the history of capitalism. The underlying cause of the present inflation is the policy of the capitalist state of regulating the economy by means of the budget. The budget deficit has been increasing strongly. In the United States, the annual average budget deficit has increased from 13.8 billion dollars during the years from 1970 to 1974 to 48.6 billion dollars during the years from 1975 to 1979. In western Europe, it has increased from 8.6 billion marks to 44.7 billion marks; in Great Britain, it has increased from 1.3 billion British sterling to 7.58 billion British sterling. During the years from 1975 to 1979, the annual average budget deficit in Japan was 17.16 billion dollars and, in France, 8.9 billion dollars.

This trend has been closely linked to increases in expenditures for non-production purposes, especially increases in military spending, spending on the arms race and spending to serve the interests of the monopolistic capitalist groups. According to calculations by UN specialists, the military expenditures of the capitalist countries increased from 209 billion dollars in 1970 to 450 billion dollars in 1980. Clearly, inflation has increased as the budget deficit has increased.

In addition to this underlying cause of inflation, the consequences of inflation under the present conditions of capitalism have created new factors that are having the reciprocal effect of causing inflation and unemployment to rise.

Thirdly, this economic crisis has broken out at a time when the various structural crises are becoming more serious. In late 1978, the energy crisis broke out. Compared to the 1974 energy crisis, in which petroleum prices increased by 9 dollars (from 2.59 dollars to 11.65 dollars per barrel), this crisis has increased prices by more than 200 percent, that is, an increase of 19.3 dollars (from 12.7 to 32 dollars per barrel).

The capitalist countries, on the one hand, have had to take stern measures to control energy consumption but without affecting the production of many sectors;

on the other hand, they have had to increase their spending in order to import petroleum. U.S. spending on oil imports increased from 8.1 billion dollars in 1973 to 45 billion dollars in 1977 and about 60 billion dollars in 1979. During this same period of time, Japanese spending on oil imports increased from 6.7 billion dollars to 25.5 billion dollars and nearly 40 billion dollars. Spending on oil imports has increased in a similar fashion within the European Common Market countries.

The immediate consequence of this situation is the serious trade deficit of the capitalist countries. In 1970, these countries only had a trade deficit of 6.24 billion dollars; the trade deficit increased to 28.4 billion dollars in 1975, soared to 64.7 billion dollars in 1979 and will increase even more strongly in 1980. During the 3rd quarter of 1980, the trade deficit stood at 40.4 billion dollars, for a projected annual deficit of more than 100 billion dollars. Clearly, the trade deficit of the capitalist countries is part of the serious crisis they are experiencing and has been and is creating many new difficulties and antagonisms in the other fields of the economy, especially the financial and monetary fields.

Rising oil prices have also created new factors that are causing inflation to worsen. On the one hand, the oil monopolies, seizing the opportunity for higher profits, raised the price of the petroleum they sell and of petroleum products by a rate higher than the rate of price increases of the countries in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). On the other hand, the increases in oil prices have an effect upon the prices of all other goods, especially those who manufacture requires the use of much energy or much petroleum, natural gas and so forth as a raw material. As regards the causes of this situation, all bourgeois theorists blame the petroleum exporting countries. In fact, the increases in oil prices are the result of the economic crisis and the inflation in the capitalist world. At the start of 1979, the countries of OPEC revealed: inflation in the capitalist countries had caused their real earnings from the exportation of petroleum to decline by 17 billion dollars in 1977 and 20 billion dollars in 1978. Moreover, as of March 1979, the price of exported oil had only increased by 48 percent while the prices of industrial goods imported from the capitalist countries had risen by 56 percent. In the face of this situation, the OPEC countries had to increase the price of their oil to protect their interests; therefore, the present oil crisis has its origins within the capitalist system and it is the monopolistic capitalists themselves who have made this crisis worse with each passing day.

Due to the increasingly serious inflation, the capitalist currencies have rapidly lost value. In this general trend, the U.S. dollar has been weakened more rapidly than the other currencies and has dragged the entire monetary system of the capitalist world into a greater state of chaos. As of 21 January 1980, the price of gold has risen to 838 dollars per ounce, the highest price in history, a price 21 times higher than the price of gold at the start of the 1970's. This is eroding confidence in the western currencies and proves that every effort of the capitalist countries to achieve monetary stability is nothing more than an illusion.

The new difficulties and antagonisms in the capitalist economic cycle, the phenomenon of stagflation, which has become chronic and the deep structural crisis have caused the mechanical crisis to flare up. In recent years, facts have shown that the various measures taken by state monopolistic capitalism to intervene in economic life have not only failed to have an impact but have, in many sectors, also become the causes of new difficulties and antagonisms, the most obvious ones being inflation and its consequence, the malady of stagflation. Thus, state monopolistic capitalism truly finds itself in a state of crisis. The capitalist world economy is in an increasingly frustrated and inescapable situation.

On the basis of the serious difficulties mentioned above, all of the capitalist countries have made very pessimistic predictions concerning economic prospects in the 1980's. They consider the 1980's to be 10 gloomy years spent dealing with many extremely difficult problems.

Energy is the number one problem that all capitalist countries will face in the next 10 years. According to estimates by the International Energy Organization, the shortage of oil in the capitalist countries will constantly increase until the end of this decade. The U.S. Department of Energy has admitted that the price of oil in 1985 might be twice as high and that the oil consuming countries might have to spend an additional 140 billion dollars to import oil.

The second difficulty which no capitalist country can avoid is the parallel increases in inflation and unemployment, thereby creating two obstacles to capitalist reproduction.

The capitalist countries have placed many hopes on the achievements of the scientific and technological revolution in order to resolve the acute economic problems being faced now. However, the process of improving the economic structure and upgrading the old technological base to a new one suited to the new economic conditions in the capitalist countries are proceeding very slowly. Moreover, due to capitalist production relations, every step taken to rationalize production and make technological improvements is a step that increases the socialized nature of production forces and a step that results in mass layoffs. This will serve to exacerbate the political-social antagonism.

Against this background, the monopolistic capitalist state can only take halfhearted economic measures and policies, cannot thoroughly resolve the problems it faces.

Thus, in the 1980's, there is little chance in the capitalist countries for the emergence of true economic prosperity; rather, it is highly possible that these countries will experience economic crises that are at least as serious as the 1973-1975 crisis. The United States has been and is gradually entering the vortex of the economic crisis. Due to its economic and political position, the decline of this giant will surely drag down a host of other capitalist countries. In the "post-Vietnam" period, the capitalist world will surely experience more profound and larger changes.

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A FEW ASPECTS OF THE COUNTRIES WITHIN THE SOUTHEAST ASIAN ORGANIZATION (ASEAN)

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 11, Nov 80 pp 61-64

[Article by Nguyen Khac Vien]

[Text] Indonesia and Brunei annually produce nearly 100 million tons of petroleum.

Malaysia exports 60,000 tons of tin and 1.5 million tons of rubber each year.

The Philippines produce more than 12 million coconuts each year.

Thailand exports 6 million tons of cassava flour each year.

This is not to mention the other types of agricultural products: palm leaves, corn, tobacco, tea and so forth; not to mention the various types of ore besides tin; not to mention the deposits of petroleum and natural gas under the sea or lying elsewhere to be tapped; and not to mention the precious wood in the rich tropical forests.

However, the majority of this wealth is being exported to the United States, Japan and western Europe.

We were not surprised when U.S. President Eisenhower, in 1953, met with the French governor to explain why the United States was paying 80 percent of the costs of France's war in Indochina: Southeast Asia is a tremendous source of raw materials for the countries of the "free" world.

In 1970, as the fuel problem became an acute problem in the developed capitalist countries, exploration for petroleum and gas in Southeast Asia increased dramatically. The entire ocean region here was divided into grids for exploration and preparations for development. Between 1968 and 1980, the daily oil need of the world increased from 40 million barrels to 80 millions barrels. It has been estimated that, by 1985, the United States will be importing 13 million barrels per day and Japan will be consuming 12 million barrels per day.

Controlling the tremendous sources of raw materials in Southeast Asia is a matter of survival to the economies of the developed capitalist countries: the United States, Japan and western Europe.

The raw materials mentioned above, before being exported to the large capitalist countries, are processed to some extent; industries processing coconut oil, palm leaf oil, rubber and fruit have been constructed. Along with them, a number of automobile assembly plants and, in particular, electronic plants producing radios, televisions, recorders, telephones and so forth have been constructed. The components, which are produced in Japan and the United States, are sent to Southeast Asia to be assembled by workers in the countries of this region; the production of these components, which requires a high level of scientific and technological development, is carried out in the large capitalist countries; their assembly, which requires much painstaken labor, is done by workers in Southeast Asia. The goods, which are sold on the international market, still bear the labels of the United States, Japan or western Europe; the profit earned from their sale is primarily returned to the multinational corporations of the large capitalist countries in the United States, Japan and western Europe. The wages of the workers in Southeast Asia often only equal one-fifth the wage of a worker in Japan and one-tenth of a worker in the United States. When they are sick, they must leave their job without receiving the sick pay received by workers in the countries of Europe and the United States. In the competition among capitalists, finding the cheapest labor is a matter of survival.

Looking at the countries in the Southeast Asian Organization (ASEAN), we see another field that is apparently undergoing intense development: the tourism and service sector. In the cities of Bangkok, Manila and Singapore, one sees huge hotels and bustling recreational and entertainment areas; statistics show that the annual revenue from "tourism" is several hundred million dollars. The streets are bustling with tourists from the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France and Japan; each day, planes land in these cities bringing tens of thousands of tourists from the West and Japan. Throughout Japan, the United States and western Europe, one sees billboards inviting tourists to travel to Southeast Asia, billboards promising very exotic, very "eastern" pleasures.

Who are the guests that pour into the cities of Bangkok, Singapore, Manila and Hong Kong? They are the owners of large companies, specialists, engineers, experts in economics, banking and trade and, for the most part, "tourists." They come from Japan, the United States and western Europe, countries in which fun and enjoyment are very expensive, to Southeast Asia to live in spacious hotels or rent villas complete with kitchens at inexpensive rates; they travel extensively by airplane, taking only 12 to 13 hours to reach Southeast Asia. Once here, they are taken to see the sights of "Asia" and, in particular, enjoy its prostitutes at will. Thai girls from the poor lowlands, where farmers have gone bankrupt and been forced to sell their children to avoid starvation, have come to the cities to be prostitutes. To tourists, a few dollars is not much, but to an impoverished girl in Bangkok, it is a large sum of money. And, in such cities aa Bangkok, for example, prostitution for Japanese and western tourists has become an important industry. These girls earn twice as much as a college graduate. The French newspaper LE MONDE reports that the number of prostitutes in Thailand is estimated as 600,000.

Thus, the economies of these countries encompass three "developed" fields: the exportation of raw materials; the assembly and processing industries; and the tourist and service businesses. Recently, U.S. capitalists and business leaders in

Southeast Asia reached agreement concerning a host of measures that will enable the United States to invest much more heavily in this region. According to USIS, the direct investments by the United States in the five countries of Southeast Asia (Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Singapore) in 1966 amounted to more than 5 percent of total U.S. investments in the developing countries; by 1978, this percentage had increased to 9 percent and, by the end of that year, stood at 3.640 trillion dollars. It has been estimated that this investment now stands at 5 trillion dollars. These countries of Southeast Asia are the fourth largest trading partners of the United States and U.S.-Southeast Asian trade relations have increased ten-fold compared to 1965; the total value of goods has reached 16.8 trillion dollars. During the first half of 1980, two-way trade increased by 46 percent. With such close economic ties, it is easy to understand their political closeness!

Another important characteristic of the economies of these countries is the primary role played by the bourgeoisie of Chinese extraction.

The workers at the assembly plants are citizens of the various countries within the Southeast Asian Organization (ASEAN), the companies that control the majority of the profit are from Japan, the United States and western Europe and the management intermediaries are overseas Chinese bourgeoisie.

The farmers of Thailand raise cassava and cassava flour is exported to the large capitalist countries, with the buyers being overseas Chinese bourgeoisie. In the tourist sector, the young girls are Thai, their clients are from Japan or West Germany and the hotel owners are overseas Chinese bourgeoisie.

Within agriculture, the production of some agricultural products and commodities has increased but all of these products are exported to the large capitalist countries; only landowners have enough capital to purchase machinery, chemical fertilizer and new seeds with which to produce these products; the profits are used to buy machinery and luxuries from the imperialist countries. Due to the introduction of machinery, the majority of farmers have lost their jobs; before the introduction of machinery, they had a few agricultural products or handicraft goods to sell in order to earn a small amount of money, which they must now do without. The population is constantly growing and the number of bankrupt persons in the countryside is increasing with each day.

As a result, crop yields have failed to increase over a large area. The average rice yield in Thailand is only about 2 tons per year; the majority of fields are only used to raise one crop per year. Thailand can export rice because it has a large amount of land under cultivation (17 million hectares, three times as much as Vietnam, but its population is nearly the same as Vietnam's). The divisions between the wealthy and the poor in the countryside of these countries are becoming increasingly sharp; tens of millions of bankrupt farmers have left their villages for the cities.

The populations of the cities, especially the capitals, such as Bangkok, have swollen to 5 million to 6 million; on the one side are huge palaces, skyscrapers, hotels and stores, an abundance of goods to serve foreign tourists, large businessmen, landowners and high ranking officers and officials; on the other side are the slums of the poor working people who hold unstable jobs. A small number of them have been employed at the assembly plants of the multinational corporations; their wages are not high but, compared to the wages of laborers who wander the streets and the income of bankrupt farmers, their income is much higher. Many persons who have had to use microscopes to assemble sophisticated electronic components for 5 to 7 years have had their vision impaired and been fired. The majority of the merchants, both large and small, and managers are Chinese.

Finally, besides a number of merchants and high ranking officials and officers who eat and dress very well and some manual workers and civil servants who temporarily have adequate food to eat, the vast majority of the people and laborers live unstable, easily bankrupted lives. The cinema, radio stations, television, books and newspapers overflow with things that stimulate violence and licentiousness, thereby dragging society into a decadent, pleasure-seeking lifestyle. National cultures have been crushed by waves of so called cultural products imported from the United States and the other large capitalist countries.

According to a report by the Economic and Social Commission of the United Nations on Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), in Thailand, a country that seems prosperous from the outside and is famous for the smile on the faces of its people, 11 million of the more than 40 million people do not have enough money to maintain a minimum standard of living. This has also been recognized by the Bangkok government; another report states that more than 4 million of the 7 million children of kindergarten age regularly lack the necessary nutrition (in 1974, 54,000 children died of starvation). Millions of children in the impoverished northeast region of the country have been sold by their parents and must work at hard labor in factories with extremely wretched conditions; they work in the factories all week long and are prohibited from leaving it for any reason. (The approximately 8,000 factories of this type have contributed to the "prosperity" of Bangkok). In a report made public in 1976, the World Bank calculated that the number of children under 14 years of age in Thailand who must work is nearly 2 million (10 percent of the children of this age group). After being denounced by the Anti-Slavery Committee of the UN, the Thai government declared the launching of a campaign against "factories that use slaves" in the capital and the "flesh dealers" in the railroad stations of Bangkok; however, no concrete results have been achieved in this campaign.

In the countries within the Southeast Asian Organization (ASEAN), the majority of the working people are impoverished, the national culture faces the threat of being abolished and society has become decadent. This plight cannot help but generate strong reactions among the patriots, the manual workers, farmers, students and intellectuals of these countries.

In order to carry out their scheme of expansion, the Beijing reactionary authorities have pursued many plans in the countries within the Southeast Asian Organization (ASEAN). For example, they are using overseas Chinese to control key positions within the economy, assume positions within the government and bribe officials and high ranking officers; they are using the small Maoist parties to create disruptions and bring pressure to bear upon the local governments.

we are not surprised by the fact that, in the face of the pressure and enticements of the imperialists and the Beijing reactionary authorities, reactionary forces in some of the countries within the Southeast Asian Organization have sided with the United States, Japan and Beijing in a vain attempt to consolidate their positions. In addition to the way they make their living each day and to sharing the profits of the colonialist economies, a number of them also desire to make money through wars launched by the imperialists and international reactionary forces. In 1940, Thailand drove off Japan and took occupation of all of Battambang Province and a portion of Kompong Thom Province in Kampuchea; during the years of the U.S. attacks in Southeast Asia, Thailand supplied mercenaries and allowed the United States to use Thai soil for air and naval bases. The majority of the B-52's that committed countless crimes in the countries of Southeast Asia departed from Thai soil.

The people of the countries in the Southeast Asian Organization (ASEAN) share with the people of the three countries of Indochina a common environment and a past marked by struggle against old-style colonialism. Today, in order to safeguard their national independence, prevent their natural resources from being exploited to the point of depletion, prevent their national cultural from being destroyed and, in particular, maintain peace in the entire region and not be drawn into a savage war to die in place of forces commanded by reactionaries in Washington, Tokyo and Beijing, the people of all countries in Southeast Asia must resist the scheme of the imperialists and the Beijing expansionists. In this struggle for peace and independence, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea stand ready with the other countries in Southeast Asia to discuss and reach solutions, build permanent peace and, on this basis cooperate with one another to build and develop their economies and cultures. The destiny of Southeast Asia, of which Indochina is an integral part, must be decided by the people of Southeast Asia and cannot be delivered into the hands of the rulers in Washington, Tokyo and Beijing!

7609
CSO: 4209

THE STRATEGIC AMBITION OF BEIJING REGARDING THE SOUTH CHINA SEA

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 11, Nov 80 pp 65-68

[Article Nhuan Vu]

[Text] A Key Strategic Area

Measuring 2.14 million square kilometers, the South China Sea is one of the largest seas in the world. To the north, the South China Sea meets with the Hoa Dong Sea through the Strait of Taiwan and with the Pacific Ocean through the Basi Strait (between Taiwan and the northern Philippines). To the southeast, the South China sea adjoins the southern Pacific through the Sulu and Celebes Seas (between the Philippines and Indonesia). To the west, the South China Sea connects with the Indian Ocean through the Strait of Malacca. Therefore, the South China Sea is in a key position between Asia and Europe, in a key position vis-a-vis many regions in Asia and is an important maritime and naval communications hub. The South China Sea plays an important role in the economic life not only of the countries along its shores but also in Northeast Asia, especially Japan, a country that is heavily dependent upon the petroleum sources in the Middle East and raw material sources in Southeast Asia. The South China Sea is also an important strategic military region to all of the countries in Southeast Asia that are peninsula and island countries. It is also a strategic military area that links two oceans, the Pacific and Indian Oceans, and, as a result, it can serve the role as a springboard for deploying military forces from the Pacific into the Indian subcontinent, South Asia, the Middle East and East Africa.

The old imperialist, colonialist powers of the West quickly saw the importance of the South China Sea, consequently, as early as the 14th and 15th Centuries, Portuguese and Spanish merchants arrived in the Philippines and Indonesia and, in the 17th Century, warhsips of the French, Dutch and British colonialists appeared in the South China Sea, anxious to invade and occupy their colonies.

In a process of long struggle, the countries that were once colonies of the imperialists won their national independence. However, neo-colonialism took the place of old-style colonialism. The imperialist countries, primarily the United States and Japan, and the international reactionary powers are trying to control this region. This is a region of countries that have a warm climate, much manpower (approximately 300 million people), rich agricultural products and minerals and is a region considered to be a storehouse of many valuable, strategic raw materials in the world. For example, in 1970, the countries of Southeast Asia produced 2.4 million of the 2.9 million tons of natural rubber produced by the entire world and 115,000 tons of the roughly 200,000 tons of tin produced by the entire world.

Today, the position of the South China Sea has become even more important now that large petroleum reserves are being developed in many regions along its continental shelf.

Beijing's Ambitions Regarding Its "Home Waters"

Throughout history, the effort by imperialist and expansionist powers to conquer others has been in the hands of powerful armies but the operations of these armies have been limited to the mainland regions. For this reason, in order to become global powers, the imperialist powers had to have a powerful navy to complement their powerful army. To accomplish this, they first had to have favorable "home waters" to use as springboards for thrusts into the various oceans. The "home waters" of the imperialist Roman navy of ancient times were the Mediterranean; the "home waters" of the Japanese navy when it was first being built in the early 20th Century were the Sea of Japan; and the "home waters" of the German Nazi navy were the North Sea.

China has never had a modern, powerful navy or secure "home waters" in the several thousand years of its history. As the navies of the Song and Nguyen Dynasties were on the momentum of being built and developed and moved into the South China Sea in order to prepare for ventures far away, some of their ships were sunk in the mouth of the Bach Dang River and the river itself by the Dai Viet navy. Today, Beijing should not forget this fact. Since 1950, the Chinese navy has been expanded, its troop strength exceeds 300,000 and it is equipped with a large number of warships that are 20 to 30 years old. With the exception of 73 submarines and 23 destroyers of various types, the other warships in the Bac Hai, Dong Hai and Nam Hai fleets of the Chinese army consist primarily of escort vessels, anti-submarine vessels, battleships and fast torpedo boats.

The Hoa Dong Sea, which is the "home waters" of China and measures 1.24 million square kilometers, is now controlled by the U.S. and Japanese navies.

Looking from their "home waters" toward the ocean, Beijing sees through its binoculars warships of the U.S. Navy and the Japanese navy immediately before their eyes and the Strait of Taiwan, the Strait of Korea, the Ryukyu Islands and the Kyushu Island of Japan look like a screen preventing the winds from the Pacific from blowing into the Hoa Dong Sea and the several thousand kilometer coastline of China.

To the pragmatic eyes of Beijing expansionist and hegemonist circles, the South China Sea appears as a broad springboard which the Chinese navy, whose strength is limited, can use to have an impact, especially when operating within the framework of collaborating with the U.S. Navy. This is something that Washington desires because the United States wants to use the Chinese navy as a force temporarily helping it to achieve their sinister scheme in the South China Sea.

Within the framework of the mutual beneficial relationship between Washington and Beijing in the South China Sea, Beijing is dreaming of and making every effort to turn the South China Sea, which encompasses the offshore waters of many countries in Southeast Asia, into the "home waters" of the Chinese navy.

The New Long March to the South

Blocked toward the north, northwest and southwest and facing the open sea and the islands of Japan, a country called the "land of the rising sun" that has the ambition of becoming no less than the "country of the setting sun" as well, the Chinese expansionists have frequently directed their efforts toward the South, both from the mainland and the sea.

In World War II, as a result of controlling the South China Sea, the Japanese fascist army attacked and occupied practically all of Southeast Asia within a few months after the war broke out in the Pacific.

From 1955 to 1975, the U.S. imperialists tried to take control of South Vietnam, considering it to be their northern bridge to the Asian continent. The systems of U.S. military bases established in South Vietnam and the Philippines were considered by the Pentagon to be two pincers tightly controlling the South China Sea from its eastern and western shores for the purpose of turning this sea into the private lake of the U.S. Navy, into a springboard for U.S. military forces to control all of Southeast Asia and expand into the Indian Ocean.

Totally defeated in the war of aggression in Vietnam, U.S. warships and aircraft were forced to withdraw and began using the Subic and Clark military bases in the Philippines as their primary bases.

After 30 April 1975, the peoples of the countries along the shore of the South China sea applauded the glorious victory of the Vietnamese and hoped that the South China Sea would be "calm" from then on. However, before the shadows of the old pirate ships had disappeared, the new pirate ships of the Beijing expansionists appeared on the horizon and began their operations in a most brazen fashion with the event on 19 January 1974: openly collaborating with the U.S. imperialists in 1972. Nixon paid the first price to Beijing in his gamble of "playing the China card" by negotiating with and permitting Beijing to attack and occupy all of the Paracel Islands of Vietnam, which, at that time, were occupied by the Saigon puppet army.

This despicable trade was exposed when U.S. State Department spokesman John King declared: "The Chinese side does not appear to oppose the presence of Captain Colson on the island" and "the United States maintains its neutral stand in the Paracel Islands sovereignty dispute." Then, Colson, a "prisoner," a U.S. Army captain captured in the Paracel Islands, was sent with great fanfare by the Chinese authorities from the Beijing airport back to the United States.

That which the U.S. State Department spokesman called the "neutral stand of the United States in the dispute over sovereignty over the Paracel Islands" was, in substance, a manifestation of the strategic collaboration between Beijing and Washington.

Since conspiring with the U.S. imperialists, Beijing has made every effort to create trouble in the South China Sea. They have changed white into black concerning sovereignty over the archipelagos in the South China Sea. They have set one side against another in relations among the countries around the South China Sea. Their insidious scheme is to keep the waters turbid. We still remember when, in 1954, in a textbook, Beijing presented a map in which it showed as part of its territory millions of square kilometers of ocean waters and the islands of surrounding countries. This action was exposed. In 1978, Beijing fabricated another map, in which it claimed as its own territory practically all of the South China Sea to a distance of thousands of kilometers to the south of China's territorial waters. On this map, the "territorial waters" claimed by the Beijing expansionists were like a knife stuck into the stomach--the underbelly--of all Southeast Asia.

To the Beijing reactionary authorities, once they lost all of their influence in Vietnam and Laos, Kampuchea assumed a geographical position of special strategic importance in their South China Sea strategy. From Kampuchea, they could expand into surrounding countries, especially to the south, through the Gulf of Thailand to Singapore, whose population is 90 percent overseas Vietnamese, thereby blocking the strategic Strait of Malacca. Moreover, the Gulf of Thailand is linked to the strategic road running from Van Nam through Phong Sali and Luang Prabang to Pakse and through Phnom Penh all the way to the port of Kompong Som.

Thus, to the Beijing reactionaries, all of the Indochina peninsula, the mainland springboard, and the South China Sea, the springboard at sea, create the first rung in their ladder strategy for expanding into Southeast Asia and, from there, into the Indian Ocean and the countries lying along its shores. However, the countries of Indochina, having won their independence and uniting closely with one another, thwarted this strategic scheme of Beijing. This explains why Beijing has tried to cling to the corpse of Pol Pot, which was spat upon by millions of persons in the world! This reveals the inner meaning of what Beijing has said to its allies that the Kampuchean situation must be evaluated from the standpoint of global strategy. What is this global strategy if not the most reactionary global strategy of trampling upon independence won through the sacrifice of much blood by the peoples of the countries of Indochina and scheming to impose the rule of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists upon the countries of Indochina and all the countries of Southeast Asia.

Under its "South China Sea strategy," Beijing is making every effort to turn the South China Sea into its "home waters" in the hope of biting the tails of the United States and Japan, extend their reach and create troubles in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. However, Chinese expansionism is coming up against the wall of the peoples of the countries of Southeast Asia, primarily the peoples of the countries of Indochina. Moreover, the U.S. and Japanese imperialists are making every effort to secure a foothold in Southeast Asia; they will not readily allow Beijing to expand in this region, thereby harming their interests. However, the peoples of the countries of Southeast Asia will not allow the expansionists and imperialists to have their will in this region.

7809
CSO: 4200

CHINA: FACTS AND FIGURES

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 11, Nov 80 pp 69-70

[Article by Le Tinh]

[Text] According to official data for 1979, China has a population of 970 million, one-fifth the world's population. The territory of China measures 9,760,000 square kilometers. Its farmland measures 96 million hectares. There are nearly 1,000 square meters per capita. Industrial output value is 459 billion RMB, 3 percent of the industrial output value of the world. Its agricultural output value is 158.4 billion RMB; national income is 337 billion RMB; national income per capita is 347 RMB, 125th in the world.

The 1976-1985 ten year economic plan of China calls for the production by the end of 1985 of 60 million tons of steel, 500 million tons of crude oil, 1 billion tons of coal, 400 million tons of grain and so forth. And, when three more 5-year plans are added to this, China will become the leading superpower in the world! In September 1980, Hua Guofeng admitted that this plan had met with bankruptcy and said that the new plan will have to be extended to 1990. Generally speaking, the norms of this new plan are about 30 percent lower than the old plan. According to reliable sources of information, China's new plan calls for the production by 1990 of 40 to 50 million tons of steel, 200 million tons of crude oil, 600 million tons of coal, 400 million tons of grain and so forth. As regards the rate of development, the old plan called for industrial growth exceeding 10 percent per year; according to present projections, industry has only grown by 6 percent in 1980 and total industrial-agricultural output value has only increased by 6 percent. In agriculture, the old plan called for the completion of mechanization by 1980; this is no longer a goal due to a shortage of money. The rate of growth of agriculture has also been reduced.

Why were such serious revisions to the plan necessary? They were made necessary by the reactionary political line of the authorities, who want China to "leap" into the position of a leading superpower at a time when the Chinese economy barely escaped collapse following the cultural revolution and is a backward, weak and chaotic economy. In February 1978, Hua Guofeng admitted that the cultural revolution had caused serious harm to the Chinese economy; between 1974 and 1976, the damage to the economy amounted to 100 billion RMB. In August 1980, Deng Xiaoping said that 10 million persons were killed and 200 million persons were suppressed and terrorized in the cultural revolution. In May 1980, the Central Statistics Department of China published a document stating that "the economy is seriously unbalanced," "agriculture is the weakest sector," "light industry is not meeting the requirements of the people" and the heavy industrial sectors are experiencing "a very serious shortage of fuel and electricity"; meanwhile, "production costs are very high, product quality is low and there is very much waste but profits are small." In capital construction, the country "is carrying out 1,187 projects, but only 9.7 percent of them have been completed." According to the Chinese finance minister, the 1979 budget showed a deficit of 17.6 billion RMB; of this amount, military expenditures exceeded 2 billion RMB. This has been confirmed as being caused by the war of aggression against Vietnam. Inflation stands at 5.8 percent and foreign debt is 3.4 billion dollars. As a result, prices have risen quickly and the lives of the people, which were miserable in the cultural revolution, are now still submerged in difficulties. According to official figures, the average income of the farmer is less than 7 RMB per month, which is far below the average standard of living. Last year, Li Xiannian said that 100 million persons are starving; 20 million persons are unemployed, 26 percent of the total number of manual workers and civil servants. In June 1980, Xue Muqiao, a high ranking official in charge of the economy, said that 80 percent of the people now live in poverty and that one-third of the 600 million youths and teenagers are not attending school. In October 1980, the Chinese authorities officially made mention of an investigation conducted in the major cities: among one-fourth the total number of manual workers and civil servants, 8.2 percent are illiterate. In society, millions of youths and teenagers violate the law; within the agencies of the state, there were more than 10,000 violations of the law in the past year and one-half that were prosecuted in court or required disciplinary action.

In this situation, the Chinese reactionary authorities still maintain a huge military apparatus costing from 40 billion to 50 billion dollars per year (according to the journal POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, Paris, summer issue, 1980), which is four to five times the total spent on agriculture in 1979. This line will surely not help the Chinese economy.

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END

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2 February 1981

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No. 2245

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

YOUTHS ENTHUSIASTICALLY RESPOND TO CALL FOR INDUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Dec 80 p 1

[Article: "Ben Tre and Dong Thap Youths Enthusiastically Fulfill Military Obligation"]

[Text] Large numbers of draft-age youths in Ben Tre Province enthusiastically underwent physical examination for draft purposes. In Ba Tri District alone, which led the entire province, 1,252 youths had the honor of receiving the decision on their induction.

The selected youths have stated their determination to fulfill their task and to deserve the confidence of their families and country.

* All sectors, echelons and localities in Dong Thap Province have been seriously carrying out the recruiting task and mobilizing the people for properly doing the work in the rear for the army. As of 30 November, the province achieved 139 percent of its recruiting goal. Cao Lanh District alone had 1,116 youths being selected, or 189 percent of its goal.

Tam Nong, Lap Vo and Chau Thanh Districts and the city of Sadec also achieved 110-139 percent of their goal. Chau Thanh District has greatly surpassed its 1980 recruiting goal.

5598
CSO: 4209

CONVICTED THIEVES RECEIVE LONG JAIL SENTENCES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Dec 80 p 4

[VNA News Release: "Ha Nam Ninh: Severe Punishment for Gang Having Stolen State Properties"]

[Text] The People's Court of Ha Nam Ninh Province has just tried Tran Duc Long, skipper of boat No 622-2A; Nguyen Van Han (alias Pho), skipper of boat No 612-2A; and 11 crew members, who in collusion with merchandise escorts Vu Thanh Son and Pham Hong Khai stole more than 21,800 kilograms of grain from the state.

The defendants told the court that on 27 March 1980 the two boats Nos 622-2A and 612-2A of the Xuan Thuy District transportation cooperative were given 78,023 kilograms of wheat to transport from the port of Hon Gai in Quang Ninh Province to Kim Thanh District in Ha Nam Ninh Province. About 10 kilometers from the port, they agreed with one another to exchange wheat for foods to eat. This act was to be repeated several times during the trip. In addition to what was used to exchange for foods, they also sold wheat to dishonest merchants and pocketed from 1,400 to 1,500 dong each. At the point of delivery, there was a shortage of 21,844 kilograms, excluding more than 1,800 kilograms which, because of their poor sense of responsibility, had been wet and thus lost its quality.

The court sentenced Tran Duc Long to 18 years of imprisonment, Nguyen Van Han 17 years, Vu Thanh Son 16 years and Pham Hong Khai 15 years; and 11 other defendants from 2 years of suspended sentence to 8 years of imprisonment. Long, Han and his gang had to pay to the state more than 87,300 dong for the grain that they had stolen.

5598
CSO: 4209

INDIA-AIDED RESEARCH CENTER UNDER CONSTRUCTION

OW241047 Hanoi VNA in English 0705 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] Hanoi VNA January 24--An agricultural technical research centre is being built in the Mekong River delta province of Hau Giang, some 170 kilometres southwest of Ho Chi Minh City, with the cooperation and assistance of the Indian Government.

Its construction cost is estimated at 30 million dong (Vietnam currency) and 11 million rupees. Under the agreement between the two governments, Vietnam assumes the construction while India will provide equipment for the projects. When completed, the centre will have a staff of more than 600 to conduct researches on combined measures to increase crop yield and practice crop multiplication in the Mekong River delta, the key rice producer of the country. It will also produce rice varieties best suited to the region and serve as a centre to train university graduates and post graduates in agricultural sciences.

The centre covers 300 hectares. It has laboratories for more than 10 departments, a meteorological station, a green house and a library. The 20-hectare housing quarter includes a hospital, a school and a day-care centre. The 250-hectare experimental rice farm has 50 hectares for experimental planting, 200 hectares for rice seeds production, drying yards and storehouses. There will be also a pig farm and an engineering workshop.

The centre has conducted researches and experiments with rice species in the Mekong River delta including the N.N 8A and NN4B which give high yields and are pest-resistant.

The centre is now staffed by 200 cadres and workers, one fourth of which are university graduates and post graduates.

It is collaborating with various research institutes at home and abroad including the India Agricultural Research Institute in New Delhi and the International Rice Research Institute.

Dr. E. A. Siddiq, head of the Indian specialist team at the centre, said it is "a symbol of the solidarity and friendship between the Indian and Vietnamese peoples."

CSO: 4220

GREETINGS MESSAGE SENT TO FINLAND ON ITS NATIONAL DAY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Dec 80 p 1

[Article: "Greetings on Finland's National Day"]

[Text] SRV acting President Nguyen Huu Tho has just sent a greetings message to President Urho Kekkonen of the Republic of Finland. The message has this to say:

"On the occasion of the 63rd anniversary of the declaration of independence of the Republic of Finland, on behalf of the Vietnamese people and myself, I convey to you our warmest greetings.

"I wish you good health and the people of Finland happiness and prosperity.

"May the relations of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Finland be further consolidated and developed everyday."

5598
CSO: 4209

GREETINGS MESSAGE SENT TO IVORY COAST PRESIDENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Dec 80 p 1

[Article: "Greetings on National Day of Ivory Coast"]

[Text] On 6 December 1980 SRV acting President Nguyen Huu Tho sent the following greetings message to Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouet-Boigny:

"On the occasion of the 20th National Day of the Republic of Ivory Coast, on behalf of the Vietnamese people, the government of the SRV and myself, I convey to you and through you to the government and people of Ivory Coast our warm greetings.

"May the people of Ivory Coast score many achievements in consolidating their national independence and building a prosperous country.

"I wish you good health and convey to you my respectful regards."

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CSO: 4209

BRIEFS

KAMPUCHEAN VICTORY DAY RECEPTION--Hanoi VNA Jan 8--Consul General Sok Son of the People's Republic oc Kampuchea to Ho Chi Minh City hosted a reception on January 7 in celebration of the second anniversary of the victory of Kampuchea. Present at the reception were Nguyen Ho, chairman of the city committee for solidarity and friendship with the peoples of other countries; Le Quang Chanh, vice chairman of the city people's committee; and many representatives of various public organs and mass organisations. Also present were the consuls general of the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic to Ho Chi Minh City. On this occasion, consul general Sok Son spoke highly of the devoted assistance given to the Kampuchean people by the fraternal socialist countries. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT 8 Jan 81 OW]

AID TO KAMPUCHEA--Hanoi VNA Jan 10--The central Vietnam highland province of Darlac has supplied the Kampuchean people in Mondolkiri Province with more than 200 tonnes of tree saplings and 4,000 farm tools. The Darlac irrigation service has sent technicians to help in the building of two irrigation projects and of dams, canals and water reservoirs to water hundreds of hectares of crop fields. The industrial, forestry and building services have provided Mondolkiri with equipment for a number of local industries. The transport service has collaborated with its Kampuchean counterpart in restoring and expanding almost 300 kilometres of road. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1537 GMT 10 Jan 81 OW]

FRG FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION--Hanoi VNA January 16--A delegation of the FRG-Vietnam Friendship Association led by Frank Werkmeister, general secretary has concluded a visit to Vietnam. It was received by Professor Hoang Minh Giam, president, and Tran Hoai Nam, general secretary of the committee for solidarity and friendship with the peoples of other countries. The two sides informed each other of their past activities and their plans to strengthen friendship and mutual understanding between the two peoples. The delegation visited the northern provincial town of Lang Son and discussed with the local people's committee aid by the FRG association to build a creche there. The delegation presented Hanoi mayor Tran Vy with 14,200 deutsche marks for the construction of a creche in Hanoi. The money came from a voluntary work drive sponsored by the FRG association and other organisations with participants from 16 countries. It also presented Professor Ton That Tung with 80,000 vitamin A tablets and 20,000 antibiotic tablets donated from a movement to help Vietnamese victims of U.S. chemical warfare. [Text] [OW160737 Hanoi VNA in English 0709 GMT 16 Jan 81]

PALESTINIAN WOMEN'S GROUP--Hanoi VNA January 17--Xuan Thuy, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee, and Presidium member of the Fatherland Front Central Committee, received here today a visiting delegation of the General Union of Palestine Women led by Jehan Nasri el-Helou, member of the union's Secretariat. Xuan Thuy spoke to the guests about the role of Vietnamese women in the front and the administration. He reaffirmed the strong support of the party, the government and the people of Vietnam for the just struggle of the people, especially women of Palestine. He condemned the U.S. imperialists for colluding with the Zionists and other international reactionaries in causing tension in Southeast Asia, the Middle East and elsewhere in the world. Ms Jehan Nasri el-Helou expressed her joy to visit Vietnam, and her confidence that the forces of peace with the Soviet Union as the core would spoil all schemes of the imperialists and other international reactionaries aimed at undermining detente and causing tension in the world. [Text] [OW171525 Hanoi VNA in English 1506 GMT 17 Jan 81]

SOVIET CINEMA DELEGATION--Hanoi VNA January 19--Xuan Thuy, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee met with a visiting delegation of the state committee of the USSR for cinematography led by the committee's vice president, O. I. Ioshin. Xuan Thuy warmly welcomed the Soviet guests and praised the Soviet Union for its valuable assistance to the Vietnamese film industry. Also present were Ha Xuan Truong, vice minister of culture and information and president of the Vietnam Association of Cinematography; and Soviet Ambassador N. N. Chaplin. A plan for cooperation between Vietnamese and Soviet film industries in 1981 was later signed by Ha Xuan Truong and O. I. Ioshin. Under the plan, the Soviet Union will continue its assistance to Vietnam in technology and the training of personnel. [Text] [OW190755 Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT 19 Jan 81]

INDIAN COOPERATIVES DELEGATION--Hanoi VNA Jan 21--Vice-Premier Do Muoi yesterday received a delegation of the All-India Union of Cooperatives (A.I.U.C.) led by Vitswoanatan, M.P. and president of the union. The vice premier expressed his satisfaction at the cooperation between the A.I.U.C. and the Vietnam consumers and marketing cooperatives, which, he said, has contributed to the friendship between the two countries. Earlier the delegation paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum, and visited the late president's house. It also visited marketing cooperatives and historical relics in Hanoi, Haiphong and Quang Ninh. The delegation left here today. [Text] [OW210759 Hanoi VNA in English 0706 GMT 21 Jan 81]

GREETINGS TO LUXEMBOURG CP--Hanoi VNA January 24--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam has sent a message of greetings to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Luxembourg on its 60th anniversary. The message says: "We wish you further success in the struggle for progress, national independence, democracy and socialism, thus contributing to the common struggle of the world revolutionary forces. May the solidarity between our parties, between the working class and peoples of Vietnam and Luxembourg become increasingly stronger." The message thanks the communists, the working class and the people of Luxembourg for their warm support to the Vietnamese people in their past struggle against the French and U.S. imperialist aggressors, in their present struggle against Beijing hegemony and expansionism and in their effort [to] build socialism. [Text] [OW241525 Hanoi VNA in English 1516 GMT 24 Jan 81]

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE--On 12 December acting President Nguyen Huu Tho sent a congratulatory message to Mr A. R. Eanes after he has been reelected president of the Republic of Portugal. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Dec 80 p 1] 5593

CSO: 4209

HANOI RADIO DISCUSSES ASSEMBLY SESSION

BK261438 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] On 22 January 1981, the National Assembly Standing Committee held a regular session under the chairmanship of its chairman, Truong Chinh.

Attending the session were the comrade representatives of the Council of Ministers, the People's Supreme Court, the People's Supreme Procuratorate and the National Assembly Legislation Drafting Committee.

1. In accordance with a proposal of the Council of Ministers, the National Assembly Standing Committee ratified the change and establishment of a number of new organizations in the state apparatus.

A. The Ministry of Power and Coal is divided into two ministries: the Ministry of Power [Booj Dieenj Luwcj], and the Ministry of Mines and Coal [Booj Mor Vaf Than].

B. The Ministry of Food is divided into two ministries: the Ministry of Food Industry [Booj Coong Nghieepj Thuwcj Phaamr], and the Ministry of Food [Booj Luwowng Thuwcj].

2. In accordance with a proposal of the premier of the government, the National Assembly Standing Committee decided on a number of issues concerning personnel of the Council of Ministers.

3. In accordance with the Council of Ministers and after hearing a briefing by the National Assembly Legislation Drafting Committee, the National Assembly Standing Committee approved a law revising and amending a number of articles of the 1961 law on the electoral regulations of the people's councils of all levels.

4. The National Assembly Standing Committee reviewed the results of the seventh session of the Sixth National Assembly.

5. The National Assembly Standing Committee decided on a number of problems concerning the judicial work of the people's supreme court.

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BRIEFS

INSPECTION COMMISSION TASKS--The State Inspection Commission recently held a conference in Ho Chi Minh City to review nationwide inspection work in 1979 and 1980 and to discuss inspection tasks for 1981. In the past year, all echelons of the inspection sector organized many inspections to check on implementation of the state plan, especially in the economic field; the maintenance of political security and social order; the strengthening of national defense; and caring for the people's lives. They also assisted the party committee echelons and administration in controlling and supervising the movement against negativism, theft, corruption and bullying of the masses. Concerning the tasks of the inspection sector in 1981, the conference unanimously noted that the struggle to overcome negative phenomena and prevent and check theft, corruption and the bullying of the masses remains this year's central task and that the entire inspection sector must concentrate its efforts on carrying it out. All echelons must actively build the inspection forces, apply uniform measures to develop inspection work and, at the same time, develop the inspection forces of all other sectors and mass organizations, thereby creating a strong position and strong forces for the inspection sector to fulfill the tasks laid down. [Text] [BK251518 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 24 Jan 81]

CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DECREE ON MARITIME RELATED WAGES

BK210740 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 19 Jan 81

[SRV Council of Ministers 15 January decision on the extensive application of the payment of contract and product-based wages and bonuses in state-run and collective establishments exploiting and cultivating marine products]

[Text] In order to encourage those units and workers engaged in the exploitation and cultivation of marine products to actively develop innovations, rationalize production, improve techniques, satisfactorily use existing equipment, increase labor productivity, step up production, consolidate and perfect socialist production relations, improve the living conditions of the laboring people, and increase the accumulation of capital for the enterprises and collectives for expanding production and satisfactorily carrying out their obligation toward the state, the Council of Ministers hereby decides to expand the application of various forms of payment of wages based on established contracts and on products and payment of bonuses in state-run and collective establishments engaged in the exploitation and cultivation of marine products.

1. General Principle

The various forms of payment of contract and product-based wages must satisfactorily combine the three types of interests--those of the state, the collectives and the workers. Specifically, they must be designed to achieve better economic results, increase labor productivity, improve the quality of products, lower production costs, increase the accumulation of capital for the state or the cooperatives, increase the income of workers, improve the welfare of the collectives, consolidate socialist production relations, improve planning work, and maintain and strengthen labor discipline and socialist law.

2. Forms of Payment of Contract and Product Based Wages in State-run Maritime or Marine Products Establishments

A. Contracts for the production of finished products must be established with the collective of workers of each boat for every sea trip. Their purpose is to cover the production volume and production costs in the contract. After each sea trip, depreciation, expenses, managerial costs and production expenditures will be subtracted from the gross income, and various funds will be established as required. The balance will be divided as follows: 40 to 50 percent for the state, and 50 to 60 percent for the workers.

B. Contracts for the fulfillment of norms and for bonuses must be established with each boat for each sea trip. These norms are for production expenditures, gross payment, production volume and value of products. If the norms contracted for production volume and value of products are either fulfilled or overfulfilled and the norm for material expenditures is met, gross payment will be paid in full and bonuses will be given for overfulfillment of the production volume, savings in material expenditures and fulfillment of the plan based on the payment involved.

C. There must also be contracts on the payment for products based on accrued unit price. This is intended for the fulfillment by each boat for each fishing season and in each fishing ground of set norms for quantity and quality of products, for material expenditures and for the duration of each sea trip. The amount of products covered by the set norm will be paid for based on the established unit price and products that exceed the set norm will be paid for based on the accrued unit price.

3. Collective Economic Units, Cooperatives and Production Teams

Contract-based wages will be paid based on actual income. This is in order to contract for the fulfillment by each unit or boat on a monthly basis or for every sea trip of set norms for production volume and value of products on the basis of contractual norms for depreciation, production expenditures, managerial costs, payment of debts to the various funds and labor costs. The products exploited will be sold to the state in accordance with the set norm for volume. The remainder is left at the disposal of the unit concerned. If the norm contracted for is not met, the unit concerned must make up for the shortfall in subsequent trips.

The distribution of income on a monthly basis or for every sea trip is carried out in accordance with the following principle: expenditures and amounts reserved for the various funds will be deducted from the gross income; and the balance will be distributed among the workers based on their mandays. Of the income that exceeds the quota contracted, 30 percent will be put in a reserve fund to be liquidated at the end of the year.

In addition to this contractual method, the collective economic units may also use the forms of contracts for state-run enterprises mentioned under Item 2.

4. In order to ensure that the widespread application of the contract and product-based wages is carried out in accordance with established norms, the Ministry of Maritime Products, the people's committees at all levels, and all the ministries and general departments concerned must provide good guidance for the implementation of the following tasks:

A. State enterprises and collective economic units must closely manage their existing production materials, means, equipment and work force; correctly ascertain the value of their fixed assets; rationally establish economic and technical norms and contractual norms; lay down stipulations requiring those units failing to fulfill their contractual norms to make up for their production shortfalls; introduce scientific and technical advances in production; and rationally organize manpower in order to constantly promote increased production. It is necessary to exercise close management over products; ensure full delivery of products to the state as required; ensure the combination of the three interests in the distribution of income; take into account the benefits of the laboring people; appropriately commend and reward those individuals and units with high productivity and showing initiative to carry out technical innovations and practice thrift; and secure various necessary conditions for expanded reproduction at the grassroots level.

In carrying out the above tasks, state enterprises must uphold the collective mastery role of workers and trade unions while collective economic establishments must uphold the collective mastery role of cooperative members.

B. The Ministry of Maritime Products and the people's committees at all levels must formulate specific plans to guide and instruct various state enterprises and collective economic units to apply, depending upon their specific circumstances, one of the above contractual forms in such a way as to be most beneficial to increasing production and consolidating units. In other areas of production such as purchasing, collection, supplying, processing and capital construction, the Ministry of Maritime Products and the people's committees at all levels must base themselves on the government general decree on contractual work in order to provide implementation guidance for various units under their control.

C. In providing guidance for implementation of various contractual forms, it is necessary to regularly follow up and grasp the situation and regularly draw on and disseminate good experiences. We must concentrate on preventing erroneous trends which may develop to the disadvantage of the state and which may cause the collective economy and the relations of socialist production to deteriorate, such as establishing low or inappropriate expenditure norms in order to create a false image of great profits; excessively increasing wages and income at the expense of the state and the collective; taking materials or products which are placed under state control to sell on the free market at high prices or to distribute among members of a unit in order to earn profits privately; being preoccupied with private profits without paying attention to paying debts to or creating capital accumulations for the state and the collective; belittling collective well-being; and, while stepping up production, paying no attention to ensuring safety for sea fishermen as well as for boats, junks and equipment.

D. The State Planning Commission, the State Price Commission and all related ministries, especially the ministries of labor and finance, and the State Bank must, depending upon their functions, consider suggesting that the government revise those old and irrational rules and, at the same time, closely coordinate with the Ministry of Maritime Products and the people's committees of various provinces in organizing the implementation of this decree.

During the implementation, the Ministry of Maritime Products and the people's committees of various provinces must regularly report on the developments to the prime minister.

CSO: 4209

PREMIER'S DIRECTIVE ON SLAUGHTER TAX

BK250952 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] In pursuance of the 1 December 1980 resolution which revised Article 4 of the 23 June 1980 regulation on the slaughter tax, the premier of the government recently issued a directive amending and revising a number of points in Directive 202-TTG date 25 June 1980.

Base Price for Tax Computation

There is now too great a difference between the directed price applied by the state in the collection and purchase of slaughter hogs and the price commanded by this commodity in the free market. To bring into play the effect of the slaughtering tax, redistribute income, support collection and purchase work and strengthen market management, the 1 December 1980 regulation fixed the cattle and hog slaughtering tax rate at 10 percent of the market price of the slaughtered animals. Therefore, henceforth, the base price for the computation of taxes levied on the animals slaughtered by producers and consumers shall be fixed for 3-month or 6-month periods by the provincial or city people's committees on the basis of the median price of these animals in the free market. The state-run trade sector is exempt from the slaughtering tax.

To encourage the localities to actively collect, purchase and turn over slaughter cattle and hogs to the center, the local budget shall be entitled to a bonus equal to 10 percent of the value of the slaughter cattle and hogs turned over to the center according to the directed price set by the state for the collection and purchase of these animals.

Tax Reduction for Livestock Breeders Slaughtering Their Own Stock

Henceforth, the 25 percent slaughtering tax reduction granted to livestock breeders shall be computed on the total tax levied on the slaughtered animals and not just on the tax levied on the portion of meat retained for their consumption as stipulated in Directive 202-TTG dated 25 June 1980.

This directive will be uniformly implemented throughout the country as of 25 January 1981.

CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

EDITORIAL STRESSES NEED TO STEP UP GRAIN-MOBILIZING WORK

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Dec 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Mobilizing Tenth-Month Season Grain"]

[Text] The job of mobilizing the tenth-month season grain is being stepped up throughout the country. In the northern provinces, many localities which suffered damages from the last tropical storms and low pressures have been unable to fulfill their plan. But the cooperatives and districts which have had a good harvest are all trying to fulfill their obligation. The new efforts are seen quite clearly in the highland provinces where this year's crop has been better than that of the previous years.

A large volume of grain mobilized in this season is mainly concentrated in the southern provinces, mostly in the Mekong delta. The basic advantage there is the fact that six consecutive crop seasons were all good and that surplus grain still exists in pretty large quantities in the population. Although the 1980 grain-mobilizing task has not yet attained the goal set at the beginning of the year, there has been obvious progress. The volume of purchases was twice as much as that of 1979 and higher than 1976, which was the best year in the past. An Giang was still the leading province in terms of the total volume of grain mobilized. Cuu Long, Minh Hai, Hau Giang, Tien Giang, Dong Thap and Kien Giang Provinces obtained good results. Some provinces tripled the volume of 1979, with the volume of grain mobilized in the summer-autumn season being larger than in the previous winter-spring season. The mass movement to fulfill the grain obligation was quite active. The work of organizing its fulfillment gradually became orderly.

The results obtained from and experience in recently mobilizing grain affirm the correctness of the new policy. The collective production organizations have clearly realized that, through the effort to stabilize the grain obligation, all three interests -- those of the state, collectives and working people -- are served. A satisfactory combination of the three interests is first reflected in the principle of contributing fairly and rationally. Every productive unit and individual has the obligation of paying taxes, paying debts and selling grain, and at the same time is provided with materials and consumer goods at fixed prices. Beyond the obligation what is left can be freely used and circulated, and sold to the state at agreed prices. In their economic relations with the state organizations, cooperatives or production collectives have an advantage over individual farmers, and a much greater advantage than dealing with the unorganized market. As to the state, since it controls a larger volume of grain, it has the ability to respond better to consumption needs and to stabilize the standard of living, prices and the market.

The grain-mobilizing job brings about good results because it correctly combines three measures -- propaganda, economic and administrative. First of all, it is necessary to explain the policy in the party organizations, administration and mass organizations. Cadres and party members must take exemplary action and fulfill their own obligation. To closely link supplying materials and goods with purchasing by means of two-way economic contracts or direct exchanges at directed or high prices is the principal economic measure to control the sources of goods supplies. The mode of purchasing at agreed prices has the effects of supplementing and encourages producers to sell after they have fulfilled their obligation. The administrative measures, which are taken only in the cases of real necessity, are aimed at forcing the households that are capable of paying but evade the payment of taxes to fulfill their obligation and fighting against, preventing and dealing appropriately with those people who hoard paddy and rice; steal and illegally deal in the materials and goods which are under state management; and disturb prices and the market.

The grain-mobilizing job must be well prepared in terms of goods, cash, places of delivery and means of weighing, measuring, packing, transportation, etc. By popularizing the experiences that have been acquired in the recent crop seasons, all provinces can quickly and smoothly do the job of purchasing grain.

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CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

VCP ISSUES DIRECTIVE ON CONTRACT WORK

BK221520 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Jan 81

["Full text" of VCP Central Committee Secretariat's 13 January 1981 Directive No 100-CTTU on contractual work]

[Text] The requirement of accelerating production to ensure livelihood and increase economic results has led many cooperatives, including the advanced and fairly good cooperatives, to adopt the form of giving groups of workers and individual workers contracts for product quotas concerning several types of crops, including rice, and animal raising and other professions and jobs.

This new contractual form has begun to develop its active role. However, due to a lack of unified leadership and guidance, several cooperatives have made some mistakes and committed shortcomings in its implementation. The Ninth Party Central Committee Plenum held in December 1980 decided to widely apply and improve various forms of quota contracts in agriculture.

In order to implement this policy, promptly develop the positive factors, overcome weaknesses and correct mistakes and shortcomings in contractual work, the party Secretariat requests all echelons and sectors to unify their knowledge and action and comply with the following regulations:

1. Firmly grasp the purposes, principles and guidelines for improving contractual work.

A. Contractual work, like other aspects of the managerial task of agricultural cooperatives, must serve the purposes of ensuring the development of production and increasing economic results on the basis of encouraging all people to work enthusiastically. We must increase labor productivity through stimulation, fully use land and existing material and technical bases, apply technical innovations, reduce production costs, consolidate and strengthen the relations of socialist production in the countryside, constantly improve the income and living conditions of cooperative members and the capital accumulation of cooperatives, fulfill obligations to the state and constantly increase the volume of production delivered to the state.

B. In this connection, we must ensure the implementation of the following principles:

Agricultural cooperatives must closely manage and effectively use all means of production, especially land, ricefields, draft force, fertilizer, tools and other material and technical bases of collectives. Cooperatives must properly organize labor management and control so as to develop the superiority of cooperation through the division of labor and, at the same time, to stimulate the work dynamism of all cooperative members as a collective and of each individual worker on the basis of making all people interested in and linked to the end results of production.

Cooperatives must formulate plans and programs which agree with zoned-off production area projects and district production plans, and must institute production regulations and ever more advanced technical and economic norms. Units awarded contracts must comply with these regulations and norms of cooperatives.

Cooperatives must be able to control the flow of products in order to ensure that the distribution of products correctly and harmoniously combines the three interests--state, collective and individual--and that distribution can be satisfactorily made according to labor to cooperative members.

We must promote the rights of cooperatives to self-govern and of cooperative members to collective mastery, and overcome authoritarianism and arbitrariness which are contrary to the principles of voluntarianism, mutual benefit and democratic management.

C. To implement the aforementioned purposes and principles in line with the present realistic situation, the main guideline for improving contractual works in agricultural cooperatives is to further promote workers' legitimate benefits and have all people participate in all tasks in the course of management and production of cooperatives so that they can be truly linked to the finished product. As a result, they will devote all their zeal and ability to work, production and construction in order to consolidate cooperatives.

2. Improve contractual forms and expand the use of products-based contracts.

Based on the aforementioned goals, principles and orientations, it is necessary to perfect further the system of three contracts for production expenditures, work credits and products applied by the cooperatives toward production teams through just rewards and penalties; and at the same time, to vigorously improve the various contractual forms employed by the production teams toward cooperative members.

The assignment of quotas for products by production teams to groups of workers or individual workers under contract--also referred to briefly as products-based contract--is a method for managing production and paying for labor which directly combines the responsibility and interests of workers with their finished products. It vigorously develops the enthusiasm and self-awareness of cooperative members and encourages everyone, including secondary workers, to make full use of land and fertilizer, apply new technical innovations, lower production expenditures and fully reap the crops--thus helping to increase productivity, production volume, economic results, the income of cooperative members and the cooperative's capital; and enabling the cooperative to better carry out its agricultural obligation to the state.

Correct application of products-based contracts will also have the positive effect of consolidating and perfecting the new production relations, consolidating the system of collective mastery, streamlining the cooperative managerial apparatus and at the same time, promoting the building of the material and technical bases for agricultural cooperatives. However, since this contractual form has just been developed and experience concerning its application still remains scanty and has yet to be fully reviewed, it still displays some imperfections. On the other hand, unless close guidance is given, it is easy to make shortcomings such as giving out contracts without specifying quotas, allocating lands to cooperative members in a fragmented manner, lax management of labor, draft power and fertilizer by the collective, loose control of products and so forth.

After reviewing the actual situation, we must boldly expand the contracting out of product quotas to groups of workers or individual workers in agricultural cooperatives, including progressive ones, regarding the various types of crops, including rice, livestock breeding and other trades in the cooperatives. At the same time, it is necessary to closely guide efforts to satisfactorily implement and constantly perfect this form of contractual work. We must put an end to such practices as doing things without the knowledge and permission of higher echelons and slackening leadership; prevent hasty work that is done without preparation; and resolutely eliminate and prevent the conclusion of contracts without the quotas specified.

For cooperatives in the mountainous regions and cooperatives and production collectives in the south, the Ministry of Agriculture will, along with the provinces, study and give specific guidance on the proper application of the various contractual forms. With regard to the contracting out of product quotas to groups of workers or individual workers, experiments must be made with this form before expanding its application.

To correctly contract out product quotas to groups of workers or individual workers, we must first of all satisfactorily organize cooperation and the division of labor in the cooperative and in each production team. On the basis of planning, programming, production plans and the set economic and technical norms, the cooperative and production teams are directly responsible for carefully organizing labor in specialized teams and cells to perform important operations that require technical expertise and the use of collective technical and material facilities, and that, if assigned to individual workers, will only yield poor results or further complicate managerial work--such as land tilling, farmland water conservancy, work related to seed and seedlings, management and distribution of fertilizer, prevention and control of diseases and harmful insects, and crop protection. In these operations, the cooperative and teams must contract out work to each worker in specialized teams or cells in order to enhance his responsibility, labor productivity and the quality of his work. For those operations requiring manual labor that can be satisfactorily performed by individual workers such as transplanting, planting, field tending and reaping, the teams must assign them to groups of workers or individual workers.

It is necessary to perfect various economic and technical norms in order to use them as a basis for improving cooperatives and production units in terms of production organization and management and for fixing a rational contractual standard.

In order to help cooperatives fix a rational contractual standard for their production units and then help production units fix a rational contractual standard for their groups of laborers or individual laborers, it is necessary to take into account the area, fertility and average productivity of each type of land as well as the working conditions and the requirements for production expenditure of each area. In addition, such a fixing of contractual standard must be discussed by cooperative members in a democratic spirit.

A rational contractual standard must simultaneously guarantee the benefits of cooperatives and production units and those of the laboring people. It must be able to increase the income of cooperative members mainly through efforts to promote increased productivity and increased value of man-days; and must, at the same time, promote supplementary income with rewards for overfulfillment of contractual norms.

Along with improving production organizationally, it is necessary to improve the system of distributing income in order to make everyone enthusiastically participate in the process of production as well as in the managerial task which is closely linked with the final results of production. To achieve this aim, in addition to establishing appropriate economic, technical and contractual norms, cooperatives and production units must discuss with cooperative members in a democratic spirit to come up with a fair system of rewards and fines applicable to everyone throughout all the production links.

It is necessary to closely manage and effectively use collective means of production and avoid dispersing the land and the material and technical bases of cooperatives, causing the collective economies to deteriorate.

It is necessary to resolutely prevent and eliminate the bad practice of giving out contracts for cooperative members without specifying quotas. We must not allocate land to cooperative members for use at their convenience and must not order any individual cooperative member to take charge of the whole process of production--from land plowing to crop harvesting. We must formulate plans to satisfactorily use the material and technical bases of cooperatives without causing any wastage and damage if the assignment of products quotas for cooperative members is to be satisfactorily carried out.

We must satisfactorily organize the assignment of land to production units as well as to groups of laborers or individual laborers for use in order to attain contracted yields, and must avoid cutting lands into small pieces because it will cause difficulties in the use of material and technical bases and the application of technical advances in production.

Once land intended for assigning to the laboring people has been rationally distributed, we must maintain this state for 2 or 3 years so that cooperative members can put their mind at peace while carrying out intensive cultivation in these lands.

As for the contracted and assigned quotas of products, it is necessary to examine them annually in order to make sure that they suit the real production situation. We must take steps to organize harvesting well so that the collective can ensure fulfillment of the requirements for distribution in accordance with established rules.

Cooperatives must establish a set of by-laws, according to which they will go ahead with assigning product quotas to groups of laborers or individual laborers and with delineating the responsibilities of the collective toward the laboring people and vice versa. In addition, cooperatives must take steps to satisfactorily enforce the implementation of the above set of by-laws in order to ensure the application of the form of giving contracts for product quotas in accordance with the set targets and principles.

The form used by production units to contract groups of laborers or individual laborers to do somethings can be called "contractual work" for short. This form helps bind the responsibilities and benefits of cooperative members with each contracted task and indirectly links them with the attainment of finished products. A number of cooperatives have successfully established a managerial pattern in keeping with this contractual form by constantly improving the managerial skills of cadres and a sense of collectiveness among cooperative members. They have scored numerous achievements in promoting production and consolidating socialist relationship.

Cooperatives whose cadres and members really favor the application of this contractual form in any production program will only need to improve their implementation organization and draw on experience to develop the positive aspect of this contractual form and overcome its weaknesses--such as cooperative members tending to go after work credits and paying less attention to the quality of their work performance as a result of their failure to fully understand that their responsibilities and benefits are directly linked with the attainment of finished products; failing to ensure the qualities required in verifying a task; management machinery still being cumbersome and so forth.

It is necessary to ensure the strictness of principles in providing guidance for contractual work and to permit cooperatives to flexibly apply various contractual forms. Depending upon the production characteristics of each type of crop and animal and of each branch and trade and also depending upon the conditions in each area, cooperatives can apply one contractual form or another or they can apply two contractual forms at the same time in order to have them supplement each other.

All party and administrative echelons must respect the right to self-control of cooperatives in selecting a contractual form on the basis of holding discussions in a democratic spirit among cooperative members and at the congresses of cooperative member delegate .

3. Intensify guidance and organization for implementation.

We must deeply and broadly popularize within the party and among the masses the party Central Committee's viewpoints regarding contractual work so that they will be fully understood and implemented by all cadres, party members and cooperative member peasants. Concerning the new form of contracting out product quotas to groups of workers or individual workers, the higher echelons must create conditions by guiding, supervising and helping grassroots units and the masses to carry it out satisfactorily.

Based on this directive, the Ministry of Agriculture must release at an early date a document giving specific guidance. Special attention must be given to carefully guiding the implementation of measure designed to protect and satisfactorily use land and the collective material and technical facilities of the cooperatives, in the allocation of land to cooperative members for use to fulfill the production volume contracted in such a way as to avoid cutting up ricefields into small pieces, and so forth. Through various stages of reviewing experience, it is necessary to promptly revise the various forms of contracting for product quotas so as to gradually bring them to perfection.

Attention must be given by the provincial and district levels to gradually developing the right to collective mastery of the cooperatives and cooperative members, broadening the right to take the initiative in production and business and the right to managerial autonomy of the cooperatives, and guiding the cooperatives to establish specific regulations for themselves and production teams concerning contractual work. At the same time, it is necessary to carry out close supervision in order to develop positive aspects, correct errors and resolutely prevent and eliminate all forms of blank contracts in grassroots units.

In particular, attention must be given to consolidating weak and lagging cooperatives and creating the necessary conditions for them to satisfactorily improve contractual work.

In order to consolidate agricultural cooperatives along with building the districts in general, and to make it possible for the districts to guide the cooperatives in satisfactorily carrying out contractual work in particular, the provincial and municipal party committees must pay special attention to strengthening the district level, especially the districts in key areas where grain or marketable agricultural produce is produced, and promptly consolidating the apparatus of weak or lagging districts. The central and provincial sectors concerned with the consolidation of agricultural cooperatives--such as the agricultural, water conservancy, food industry, power, supply, collection and purchase and other sectors--must improve their operations in order to satisfactorily serve the cooperatives.

The Ministry of Agriculture must study the reorganization of the managerial apparatus of cooperatives to be consistent with the improvement of contractual work and at the same time, issue additional regulations to define the responsibility, authority and interests of cooperative cadres. The provinces and districts must promptly train the contingent of grassroots-level cadres, especially production team leaders, in managerial methods and forms of contracts, especially the contracting of product quotas for groups of workers or individual workers.

We must constantly pay attention to political and ideological work in order to enhance the socialist awareness of party cadres and members and cooperative member peasants; and must launch an emulation movement with a vigorous revolutionary spirit in order to achieve realistic results. All publicity activities designed to promote contractual work, especially the form of contracting of product quotas for groups of workers or individual workers, must be carried out in an appropriate manner. Attention must be given to introducing practical experience in order to develop positive features and promptly overcome shortcomings and errors.

From now on, in written documents as well as in publicity work, we must standardize the names of various contractual forms as described in this directive.

This directive must be broadly discussed so that it will be thoroughly understood by the basic party organizations in the rural areas and by agricultural cooperatives.

All provincial and municipal party committees must formulate plans to popularize and guide the implementation of this directive in accordance with the local situation.

The party Central Committee's agriculture department and the Ministry of Agriculture are responsible for guiding, supervising and inspecting the implementation of this directive, and reporting their findings to the Secretariat.

CSO: 4209

LE THANH NGHI ON CONTRACTUAL WORK

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["Full text" of address by Le Thanh Nghi, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau, at a "recent Haiphong conference on the consolidation of agricultural cooperatives and improvement of contractual work," entitled: "Improve Contractual Work and Expand Contracting for Products To Stimulate Production and Consolidate Agricultural Cooperatives"--read by announcer]

[Text] Dear comrades:

This conference was called for an exchange of experience so as to promote the implementation of the party secretariat's policy regarding a number of immediate tasks in the consolidation of agricultural cooperatives in coordination with district building in the northern lowlands and midlands.

All sectors and localities, showing a keen interest in the conference, have sent more delegates to it than required.

The problem on which the conference has focused its discussions and exchanges of experience is contractual work in agricultural cooperatives, especially the new form of contracting out the production of finished products to laborers. The views which I am going to express today are also centered on the problem of contract.

Part One

Contractual Work, an Important Task Which Helps Stimulate Production and Consolidate Agricultural Cooperatives

At present, the problem of contracting out the production of products to groups of laborers and individual laborers in agricultural cooperatives is capturing the wide attention of all sectors and levels from the center to the basic units. Many cadres, party members and the mass of cooperative members are eagerly awaiting a definitive and official answer to this question.

Contractual work in agricultural cooperatives has emerged as a hit issue for two reasons: first, this problem is directly related to the interests of laborers and, consequently, has an immediate and strong impact on the development of production and the consolidation of agricultural cooperatives;

second, concerning the problem of contracts, there has emerged the form of contracting out production to groups of laborers and individual laborers, and there have been conflicting opinions on this new form.

First of all, we must realize that the problem of contracts can be correctly understood and resolved only when it is considered as an important aspect of the task of consolidating and perfecting socialist production relations in agriculture so as to effect vigorous changes in production and life in the rural areas.

The basic and long-term guideline for consolidating agricultural cooperatives is to step up the three revolutions--of which the scientific and technical revolution is the keystone--on the basis of the system of collective mastery of cooperative members and for the ultimate purpose of vigorously developing agricultural production; improving the living conditions of the peasants; providing ever more grain, food, raw materials for industry and agricultural products for export; and satisfactorily serving the cause of socialist industrialization and socialist construction.

In this general guideline, improvement of the management apparatus in agriculture plays a very important role. At a time when we still have to face many difficulties and can neither rapidly increase the material and technical bases of the national economy nor satisfactorily meet the demands of agriculture for technical equipment and supplies, we must attach the utmost importance to improving the management apparatus along the lines of encouraging and creating favorable conditions for all basic units and laborers to exploit as best they can the existing capabilities and latent potentials of the economy, especially labor, land and the existing material and technical bases and facilities.

In keeping with this spirit, and basing itself on the resolution of the Sixth Party Central Committee Plenum, the Secretariat has advocated resolving a number of immediate problems in revamping agricultural cooperative management organizations in coordination with the building of districts, as stated in Notice No 22 issued by the Secretariat on 21 October 1980. These problems concern the scaling down of oversize agricultural cooperatives; the scaling down and strengthening of basic production units; the rational organization of units and groups in charge of specialized work; the improvement of contractual work in agricultural cooperatives by allowing the latter to apply the form of contracting out the production of finished products to groups of laborers and individual laborers and to study actual experiences so as to further improve this form; the strengthening of the body of management cadres of cooperatives and production units in coordination with the consolidation of party bases in the rural areas; the development of the autonomy of cooperatives in production and trade; and the building of the districts and the strengthening of the district level.

These tasks must be carried out simultaneously with the revision of a number of management policies and systems concerning the cooperatives, such as the stabilization of the obligatory collection-purchase of agricultural products, the revision of the collection-purchase prices of a number of agricultural products, the implementation of the distribution of cooperatives' income, especially the distribution of food according to the principle "to each according to his work," and so forth.

Thus, the improvement of contractual work must be combined with the revamping of organization, the comprehensive improvement of agricultural cooperative management, the building of the districts and the strengthening of the district level.

Practically speaking, if the cooperative and production networks are too big and beyond managerial capabilities and if party chapter and cooperative cadres are weak, then this leads easily to the condition of issuing contracts without specifying quotas.

In applying contractual work in whatever form, the contingent of cooperative and production unit cadres must be of good quality and acquire effective managerial skills. On the other hand, cooperative contractual work can be satisfactorily developed only when cooperatives rights to be self-governing in production and trade and cooperative members rights to collective mastery in managerial tasks are truly respected, especially in the planning and decision-making tasks on specific problems relating to management and the distribution of tasks within cooperatives.

Meanwhile, districts must be perfected so that they can effectively carry out supervisory work, promptly draw lessons from good experiences and correct shortcomings and deviations of cooperatives in the task of developing contractual work.

We cannot simply take it for granted that the development of contractual work can solve all complex problems in production organizations and cooperative management. This tendency will create obstacles to and limit results in the task of developing contractual work in particular and the consolidating of agricultural cooperatives in general. On the other hand, when we concentrate on consolidating and comprehensively perfecting socialist production relations in the rural areas, we must realize the very important position of contractual work in the present situation.

The Sixth Party Central Committee Plenum has concluded that one of the most important factors that leads to sluggishness in economic activities is the unenthusiastic effort of the laboring people in production. This is because the present managerial mechanism has not correctly coordinated the three interests, especially the working people's interest.

In agricultural cooperatives, contractual work is a keystone for comprehensively and directly solving the problems of the working people's interests. Therefore, it has a powerful effect on the enthusiastic laboring efforts of cooperative members and the masses, and is a lever to be used in stimulating production and accelerating the three revolutionary tasks in the rural areas. As a result, efforts must be concentrated on solving the problems of developing contractual work in order to create a vigorous change in the production and management of agricultural cooperatives. Wrong tendencies at the lower levels in these areas must also be corrected.

The VCP Central Committee's Ninth Plenum has decided to strengthen the implementation and perfection of contractual forms in agriculture. The Council of Ministers' Secretariat and Standing Committee recently held a conference to discuss and resolve basic problems concerning the granting of contracts for product quotas in agricultural cooperatives and issued an official directive aimed at creating unanimity in judgment and acts in order to organize and supervise the granting of contracts for product quotas actively and closely. In this conference, many reports and ideas were made on preliminary successful experiences, on weak sides and problems that must be solved in the developing of contractual work.

However, we cannot immediately perfect contractual work through only one conference or hope to obtain full solutions for all specific problems. It is imperative to thoroughly understand the guiding though and firmly grasp all basic problems specified by the Council of Ministers' Secretariat and Standing Committee in order to reach a correct decision in solving specific problems. We must also continue to study the creative practices of grassroots establishments and the masses profoundly and correctly use various economic laws relentlessly to perfect contractual forms.

Part Two

Objectives, Principles and Basic Guidelines for Developing Contractual Work in Agricultural Cooperatives

Contractual work is a form of production management and the paying of labor wages based on economic and technical norms and the principle of distribution according to labor.

The correct implementation of contractual work is a complex problem in the science of management and one which requires a correct use of economic laws suitable to the labor force's capabilities, the managerial capability of cooperatives and the production process of each type of crop, breed, sector and occupation.

Contractual work, as well as other aspects of the managerial system of agricultural cooperatives, is aimed at achieving the following goals:

1. To ensure the development of production and economic results on the basis of encouraging the full use of manpower and incentives to increase labor productivity so that everybody volunteers to exploit land and other material and technical bases well, apply technical innovations and reduce production costs;

2. To consolidate and perfect the relations of socialist production in the countryside, making cooperative members more attached to collectives; and

3. Raise the living standard of cooperative members, increase the capital accumulation of cooperatives and satisfactorily fulfill obligations to the state.

Among these goals, which are closely correlated with one another, the question of developing production and increasing labor productivity holds a decisively significant role in ensuring the implementation of the other goals. In order to implement this goal well, contractual work, as well as the entire management system of cooperatives, must ensure compliance with the following principles:

1. Agricultural cooperatives must closely manage and satisfactorily use all means of production--especially land, ricefields, draft force, fertilizer, material and technical bases, and the tools of collective--in order to increase their fixed assets and production capital constantly and to quickly apply scientific and technical innovations to production.

2. Cooperatives must organize labor management and control well and make full use of their manpower in order to enhance the superiority of cooperation with the division of labor and to stimulate work dynamism in every individual and collective by making all people interested in and linked to the final results of production.

3. Cooperatives must engage in planned production which corresponds with zoned-off production areas and district production plans. They must institute production regulations and increasingly advanced economic and technical norms. Units and workers receiving contracts must correctly implement the stipulations by cooperatives.

4. Cooperatives must control the flow of products to implement their task of distribution well, ensuring that the three interests--state, collective and individual--can be correctly combined and that the principle of distribution to cooperative members according to their labor can be implemented well.

5. Cooperatives must develop their right to self-government and their members' right to collective mastery in production and business operations and must resolutely overcome at all levels all forms of authoritarianism and arbitrariness which contravene the principles of voluntariness, mutual benefit and democratic management.

These principles serve as guidelines for contractual work, leading it in the right direction and paving the way for creatively and flexibly applying various contractual forms while preventing the awarding of contracts without specified quotas, a situation that corrodes the socialist economy.

The aforementioned goals and principles constitute a standard for evaluating contractual work to see whether or not the work correctly follows the socialist procedures for economic management and whether or not it is implemented under good leadership. By firmly grasping this standard, we can accurately control and evaluate contractual work and avoid a debilitating debate that precludes any intensive study of realities and the true nature of problems.

Proceeding from the aforementioned goals and principles and based on the present realistic situation, we can establish the following main guidelines for improving contractual work in order to develop all of its aspects vigorously:

1. Further promote the laboring people's interests on the basis of correctly combining the three interests--state, collective and individual--as outlined in the party Central Committee's 9th Plenum resolution. This is not only an orientation for improving contractual work in agricultural cooperatives but also a core problem in the improvement of such economic leverage policies as prices, wages, labor payment, collection, purchase, taxes and credits, and so forth, because this is a fulcrum on which to stimulate work zeal and step up production, changing the economic situation.

2. Link the responsibilities and benefits of all people engaged in various tasks in the production and management process with the finished products. This is a guideline for advanced and scientific production management and labor payment which is being studied for application to several economic sectors such as industry, agriculture, construction, transportation and so forth. It stimulates an increase in labor productivity and uniformly ensures the quality of all tasks in the production process, bringing about the highest economic results.

Agricultural cooperatives must, on the basis of assigning quotas of products to production teams, consider the form of contracting out the production of products to groups of laborers or individual laborers as a method of improving contractual work along that line. The reason for this is because this form of contractual work can directly link the benefits and specific responsibilities of the laborers with the final results of production. This form is not only in line with socialist economic management methods but is also an advanced method which we should not consider as a setback.

Correctly combining the three interests and linking the responsibilities and benefits of the laborers with the finished products are closely related. Thus, in improving the contractual work, good results can be obtained only when attention is paid to these two aspects.

Part Three

Contractual Work in Agricultural Cooperatives

The objectives, principles and guidelines for improvement of contractual work as stated above are basic and universal issues which we must firmly grasp and resolutely implement. It is necessary to apply specific contractual forms in a skillful manner so as to be in line with the characteristics and present situation of various agricultural cooperatives, in which the level of standardization, centralization and cooperativization is still low; the production orientation still includes many species of crops and animals and professions and occupations; the material and technical bases are still small; most of the agricultural production activities still have to be carried out with manual labor; agricultural production still depends heavily on nature; and the knowledge of managerial cadres is nonexistent.

Reality has proved the creative ability of various grassroots units and the masses in solving specific problems concerning managerial work, in general, and contractual work in particular. The diversified experiences presented by various agricultural cooperatives at this conference have affirmed this fact even more clearly. The most correct attitude of leadership is to help all grassroots units and the masses firmly grasp the matters of principle so that they can actively seek the necessary measures to solve their specific problems. We should not always follow one fixed form or method.

We must, on the basis of the creative experiences acquired by the masses and grassroots units, promptly analyze and review our experiences and develop all successful lessons in order to overcome shortcomings and deviation which are contrary to the common objectives and principles. In this regard, we must study the actual situation and experiences of all agricultural cooperatives.

The party Central Committee Secretariat and the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers have drawn upon a number of points of universal significance to improve various contractual forms as follows:

1. We must further improve the three-contracts system between agricultural cooperatives and production teams with discriminate reward and punishment for the results produced by the latter in contracts for production expenditures, contracts for work credits, and contracts for production volume.

It is necessary to always rely on the basis of consolidating and improving the three-contracts system between cooperatives and production teams to improve the contractual work between production teams and cooperative members, no matter what the form is. To achieve this, cooperatives must constantly improve their production plans and programs and establish economic and technical norms to use as the basis for scrupulously assigning the three-contracts plan to production teams.

Cooperatives should establish a reasonable system of reward and punishment for production teams. However, to reward a production team with 80 percent of the quantity in excess of the quota of products, while merely imposing on it a monetary fine equal to 50 percent of the quantity below the quota of products calculated according to directed prices is not an effective method and must be corrected. It is necessary to overcome such practices as casualness, toleration and exaggeration, particularly in matters that are not part of the three-contracts plan.

It is also necessary to enhance the responsibility of production team chiefs and reasonably settle the system of compensation for their success in implementing the three-contracts plan and so forth.

2. We must improve all forms of contracts made by production teams with cooperative members and expand and continuously improve the awarding of quota contracts to groups of workers and individual workers. Based on quota contracts awarded to them by cooperatives, production teams have thus far applied a general contractual form to cooperative members by assigning work to groups of workers and individual workers with technical standards and pay rates computed in mandays which are determined for each product. Some advanced cooperatives have further determined in advance the value of mandays paid to their members. In brief, this contractual form is called work contracts.

In recent years, a new contractual form has appeared through which cooperatives and production teams directly organize and perform some tasks in production and use work contracts for these tasks. As regards the remaining tasks in the process until the final products are achieved, production teams will give contracts for work credits and for production volume and costs to groups of workers and individual workers along with a system of incentive rewards or punishments depending on whether the norms for production volume are overfulfilled or underfulfilled. This, in brief, is called contracts for product quota.

The contractual form adopted by production teams to assign work to laborers according to the prescribed economic and technical norms and with a just and clear system of rewards and punishments, is compatible to the three-contract system applied by cooperatives to production teams. This system binds together the responsibilities and benefits of cooperative members with respect to assigned work and is indirectly linked to the finished products.

Compared to the time when cooperatives still used the daily rated pay system or the system of evaluating works by recording marks, this form of work contract is a major stride forward. It has, therefore, had a positive effect on the development of production and the consolidation of production relations. However, this contractual form has some weaknesses which must be overcome if its positive effect is to be developed. Its major weaknesses are:

--The benefits and responsibilities of each cooperative member cannot be closely and directly binded with the finished product. This easily generates a situation in which cooperative members tend to go after work credits and to work carelessly without paying attention to the quality of their work.

—The qualitative test control of contracted works is very complicated and it is difficult to complete it adequately because of the characteristics of agricultural production, especially when manual labor still prevails and cooperative members still try to save face. As a result, the cultivation tasks can hardly meet the qualitative requirement; waste and loss of materials and products occur frequently; the personnel of the managerial apparatus must be relatively large; and the number of people indirectly engaged in production quickly increases.

In the course of applying this contractual form, some of the advanced cooperatives have succeeded in establishing a system of close management, raising the cadres' standard of managerial knowledge and the cooperative members' sense of collectivity, thereby minimizing the aforementioned weaknesses and achieving much progress in production, livelihood and the fulfillment of obligations to the state. However, in a large number of cooperatives, these weaknesses have directly affected the results of production, lowering the value of mandays, especially when the habits of idleness and exaggerating credits have not been overcome. This has made cooperative members' income from the collective economy too low to remain a stimulus for cooperative members to care for collective production.

Nevertheless, we cannot attribute production sluggishness in many cooperatives to weaknesses in the method of awarding work contracts. We must see the effects of several other shortcomings in the entire economic management system.

The form of finished product contracts awarded to groups of workers and individual workers has emerged from and developed through the course of creative research by cooperatives and localities which is aimed at overcoming the aforementioned weaknesses in awarding work contracts.

Many cooperatives, including the advanced ones, have used product quota contracts for their subsidiary food and industrial crops, animal raising and other professions and jobs, and have recently applied the same to rice crops. Product quota contracts constitute a developmental step supplemental and not contrary to work contracts.

The assignment of work quota is maintained in product quota contracts in addition to a new requirement that the assigned work quota is linked to the finished products. Cooperative members receiving product quota contracts will benefit from both the income computed in mandays and part of the production volume exceeding the quota norm. If this contractual form is correctly implemented, cooperative members' benefits are more closely linked to and not separated from those of collectives because cooperative members' income is mainly based on distribution by cooperatives according to the number of mandays whose value is quickly increasing while the part of production volume exceeding the quota norm is merely a supplementary income.

The scientific and progressive characters of product quota contracts awarded to groups of workers and individual workers lie in the fact that the contracts directly bind the benefits and responsibilities of workers with the finished products. They, therefore, become a strong motive force pushing all people to enthusiastically engage in labor and production according to the labor organization and division by collectives, realizing what Lenin has taught us: One of the most important and difficult problems of socialism is to attract all people into labor.

Under this new contract, cooperative members actively make full use of labor time, land, fertilizer and other existing material conditions; willingly ensure the fulfillment of all cultivation techniques; apply technical innovations to production; reduce production costs; fully reap crops and increase economic results without need for close and complicated supervision and control and test acceptance by production team chiefs. As a result, productivity, production volume and economic results can be increased definitely and the income and livelihood of cooperative members can be raised, creating realistic conditions for increasing cooperatives' capital accumulation and providing even more agricultural products for the state.

The realistic experiences of those cooperatives which have satisfactorily implemented product quota contracts, clearly prove that these contracts not only have promoted production but also have contributed to consolidating the relations of socialist production, attaching members more closely to their cooperatives, strengthening the system of collective ownership and streamlining the cooperatives' management. At the same time, they have helped strengthen the material and technical bases of cooperatives and turned them into good use.

Facts show that product quota contracts awarded to groups of workers and individual workers have clearly played many active roles since they correspond to the present standard of production and management in cooperatives. In the future when agricultural production is mainly carried out mechanically and the cadres' level of managerial knowledge is higher, contractual forms can be changed specifically. However, the principle of binding the benefits and responsibilities of workers with the end products will remain in effect for a long time.

Product quota contracts awarded to workers have developed only on the basis of the creativeness of localities and primary installations. The experiences in using these contracts have not been completely and promptly reviewed and recapitulated. Therefore, there still are some discrepancies. For example, in a large number of those cooperatives adopting product quota contracts, the binding of workers' benefits and responsibilities with the finished products has been materialized only through a few tasks assigned to cooperative members and not through all the remaining tasks. Cooperative members usually like small quotas so that they can easily overfulfill the quota norms for production volume and pay little attention to increasing the value of cooperatives' mandays. In allocating land to cooperative members so that they can fulfill their assigned quota of production volume, tricky situations and other irregularities have not been overcome in several localities.

On the other hand, in organizing the implementation, there have been many cases of a lack of careful preparation and failure to provide close guidance, and even instances of a relaxation of leadership, thus leading to erroneous phenomena. Some localities have even awarded contracts without specifying quotas. This is especially true of a number of weak cooperatives which need improvement.

The awarding of contracts without specifying quotas has also occurred at a number of cooperatives that have not yet applied the mode of contracting product quotas. It should, however, be noted that if we contract cooperative members to cultivate a given area without specifying what they will have to do until the attainment of finished products or without providing close guidance, we will easily fall into the trap of awarding contracts without specifying quotas.

From the above analysis, it can be seen that in order to implement the resolution of the party Central Committee's Ninth Plenum satisfactorily, we must unreservedly broaden the form of contracting of product quotas for groups of laborers and individual laborers with regard to various crops--including rice--animal husbandry and branches and trades of agricultural cooperatives, including advanced cooperatives. Simultaneously, we must provide positive and close guidance; put an end to the phenomena of relaxed leadership; refrain from imposing restrictions which may lead to a state of trying to finish work without paying any attention to the outcome; prevent the state of working hastily without making preparations; and resolutely do away with and prevent the awarding of contracts without specifying quotas.

As for those cooperatives in the mountainous areas and those cooperatives and production collectives in the south, the Ministry of Agriculture must join with various provinces in studying and providing guidance for the application of various contractual forms in a suitable manner.

With regard to the form of contracting, and for product quotas in particular, it is necessary to experiment with this form prior to broadening it.

With regard to the form under which a production unit gives out work contracts for groups of workers or individual workers, if this contractual form has been applied skillfully and effectively by cooperatives and has continued to be favored by cooperative members when dealing with a number or crops, animals and products, we must draw experience from, seek improvement for, foster the positive aspects of and reduce the weaknesses of this contractual form.

Depending upon the production characteristics of each crop, animal, branch and trade, and also depending upon the conditions of each area, cooperatives may use one form or another or they may use two forms at the same time so that these forms can supplement each other in an effort to attain the best results in boosting production and consolidating cooperatives.

The selection of a contractual form must be undertaken by cooperatives themselves on the basis of widespread discussions among cooperative members and by congresses of cooperative member representatives. Selection should not be imposed by any party or administrative echelon. Leading cadres must adopt a clear-cut attitude on actively supporting renovation efforts and create conditions for those renovation and modernization efforts to develop.

If cooperatives and cooperative members wish to apply the form of contracting of product quotas for groups of laborers and individual laborers, higher echelons concerned must not stop them from doing so. Instead, they must, through their guidance and control, create conditions for grassroots-level units and the masses to do it effectively.

3. In order to ensure a correct application of the form of contracting of product quotas, through initial experience obtained from various cooperatives, we must strive to carry out the following tasks satisfactorily:

A. Cooperatives and production units must organize and guide special work teams in satisfactorily carrying out those important tasks which are connected with the use of collective material and technical bases and for which the laboring people, if working separately, will encounter low labor productivity or will cause further complications to the managerial task. In cultivation, these tasks will include plowing the land with the use of machinery or draft animals, germinating rice seeds, carrying out farmland irrigation, managing and distributing fertilizer, and preventing and eradicating insects and blights for the protection of crops.

As for those manual tasks which can develop dynamism and the flexibility of individual laborers and which can help exploit to the fullest the working capabilities of cooperative member families in order to attain high productivity and results, production units must contract groups of laborers or individual laborers to do these tasks involving sowing, caring for and harvesting efforts.

The allocation of land to cooperative members who have to assume these tasks must depend on the division of labor in cooperatives and production teams. It cannot be uniformly the same for every member and will not be based on the number of people in each household. As a result, this cannot be considered a contract awarded to a family, even though this contractual form encourages the full use of manpower in cooperative members' families for production.

In some cases, people in a family can form a group of workers to receive product quota contracts from production teams. Nevertheless, this does not alter the nature of quota contracts for cultivated products and means that contracts are awarded to groups of workers and individual workers and not to families. The question of determining what is to be done by collectives and what will be assigned to workers should be realistic and should be resolved under good guidance. Casualness will limit the organization of cooperatives through division of labor and will lead to giving unspecified quota contracts.

B. Production volume norms for the areas assigned to workers are a key problem that must be satisfactorily resolved in order to stimulate cooperative members' activity, benefit cooperatives and satisfactorily fulfill the obligations to the state. It is necessary to stress the unity of interests between cooperatives and their members in determining the production volume norms since these norms play a significant and decisive role in determining the value of mandays worked by cooperative members.

If the assigned norms are low, cooperative members can easily overfulfill production volume but will lose when accepting distribution in mandays. Therefore, the basic spirit of determining quota norms is to ensure that cooperative members' income--computed in mandays--from the collective economy is larger or increases more quickly than the profits from production volume in excess of quota norms.

In order to determine correct norms, we can learn from the experiences of cooperatives in Haiphong, Vinh Phu and Nghe Tinh, and so forth. It is necessary to determine once again the area and soil quality of each plot and ricefield, even if this means surveying land and ricefields. We must also refer to old farmers' experience and knowledge of the land must promote democratic debate among cooperative members in order to accurately determine production volume quotas.

The production volume per area unit in quotas assigned by production teams to groups of workers and individual workers cannot be lower than the average production volume achieved in previous years. And all the quotas added together cannot be lower than the production volume which cooperatives' management committees have rationally prescribed in contracts awarded to production teams.

The determination of quota norms for outlying and less productive ricefields should encourage cooperative members to willingly accept work on those ricefields. Rational norms must be established for close and distant ricefields of good and bad soil quality in order to avoid ill intentions in allocating land to cooperative members and so that they can fulfill their production volume quotas.

When the area quotas assigned to workers assuming the final tasks in the production process have been rationally distributed, they can be stabilized for a few years so that cooperative members can freely take care of intensive cultivation on their assigned areas. As for product quota norms, they should be verified and determined annually, depending on the conditions concerning materials, the application of technical innovations and weather.

While ensuring that just and clear contracts are awarded under several appropriate forms to workers, many cooperatives in Haiphong, Vinh Phu and Ha Nam Ninh, and so forth, have taken sufficient care of wounded soldiers, fallen heroes' families and needy members by giving them priority in selecting good, close and easily worked ricefields and by assigning them product quota norms which are lower than those of other workers.

C. Rewards and penalties are an important factor in stimulating productive labor. This question is debated quite animatedly. The method in solving this question lies with knowing how to offer rewards and mete out penalties in order to make those taking part in the process of production truly link themselves with the final results and to convince them that they will be worthily rewarded when production is finished and properly punished if production is below quota without justifiable reasons. Therefore, it is necessary to promptly reexamine the regulations concerning rewards and penalties among cooperatives in order to correct all irrationalities.

It is necessary to set up a bonus fund for cooperatives and production teams in order to reward those participating in various activities of the process of production, including persons engaged in managerial work. Some localities can take about 10 to 20 percent of the output made in excess of quotas by the contracted laborers to set up such a fund while giving the remaining 80 or 90 percent to these laborers. Other localities can allow production teams to assign the laborers with product quotas which are a little higher than those actually assigned by cooperatives, or reserve part of the fulfilled plan output to establish the bonus fund. In this case, the laborers should be given 100 percent of the products made in excess of the contracted output quotas.

In the immediate future, we should allow the cooperatives to apply these guidelines in accordance with their own specific conditions; and in 1981 experience will be reviewed so as to determine the optimal methods.

The distribution of income and the application of rewards and penalties are crucial to the control of products by the cooperatives and production teams. In order to control products and satisfactorily ensure distribution in service of the three types of interests and in accordance with the "to each according to his work" principle, the best measure, as has been proven by the experience of Tho Tang cooperative, Vinh Phu, is that the cooperatives and production teams must prepare enough drying yards and threshing equipment in one place for cooperatives to work on the harvested crops.

D. To prevent and overcome the practice of giving out contracts without specifying quotas it is important that, along with establishing plans, programs, production procedures and economic and technical norms, the cooperative must draft internal management regulations on product-based contracts based on the five principles mentioned above, introduce them to cooperatives for discussion in a democratic manner, and adopt measures to ensure strict implementation of these regulations. We must absolutely not allow the cooperatives to give out contracts without specifying quotas. If a cooperative continues to do so, the village and district party committees will be held responsible; and guidance must be promptly given to that cooperative so that it can immediately correct its error.

A number of cooperatives, such as Minh Tan cooperative, Haiphong; Nghia Thuan cooperative, Nghe Tinh; Tho Tang cooperative, Vinh Phu; Son Cong cooperative, Ha Son Binh, and so forth, have adopted internal regulations clearly defining the responsibility of the collective toward the workers and the responsibility of cooperative members toward the collective, establishing the forms of contracts to be given to workers so as to avoid cutting up cropland into small pieces, regulating the application of rewards and penalties in such a way as to make all those participating in the production process closely associate themselves with the finished products, specifying measures for standardizing the management of products, and so forth.

We must review and promptly popularize the initial experiences of the cooperatives that have reported to this conference, and help these cooperatives further improve their operations.

Concerning the organization, guidance and implementation of contractual work, the following tasks must be carried out satisfactorily:

1. First, the resolution of the party Central Committee and the policies of the party Secretariat and the Council of Ministers' Standing Committee on improving contractual work and expanding the contracting for products must be deeply and broadly disseminated to all party organizations in the countryside and all agricultural cooperatives so that all party cadres and members at the grassroots level and the masses of cooperative members can thoroughly understand and correctly implement them.

Leading and agricultural management agencies at the central level must provide specific guidance. Through this conference, the Ministry of Agriculture must recapitulate the experiences and lessons of those agricultural cooperatives which have satisfactorily implemented product quota contracts so that specific guidance can be promptly issued, clearly pointing out what must be done and what must be avoided. As a rule, initial guidance is insufficient. Followup preliminary and recapitulative reviews of acquired experiences must be conducted regularly in order to supplement and perfect contractual forms.

2. Provincial and district level authorities must exercise close leadership, supervision and control to cope with the realistic situation in order to promptly develop the positive factors and correct deviations. Attention should be paid to developing the right to collective mastery of cooperatives and their members, expanding the cooperatives' activity in production and business operations, and promoting the genuinely democratic work method.

All of the cooperatives' managerial tasks, especially their contractual work, should be debated among their members and decided upon by collective votes. All manifestations of coercion, authoritarianism and loose leadership should be overcome immediately.

Special attention should be paid to consolidating weak cooperatives, creating necessary conditions for them to satisfactorily improve contractual work. We must closely control, promptly detect and resolutely overcome and prevent all attempts to give unspecified quota contracts, fraudulently distributing land and ricefields.

In order to ensure good guidance for cooperatives to perform their contractual work, we must vigorously accelerate the development of districts and the improvement of the district level, paying attention to districts in the targeted areas producing grain and other agricultural products and goods while quickly consolidating the machinery of weak districts.

3. Sectors at the central and provincial levels which are related to the consolidation of agricultural cooperatives--such as agriculture, water conservancy, food industry, distribution, electricity, material supply, collection and purchase--should promptly improve their operations in order to support cooperatives well.

4. Study should be made to modify the organization of cooperatives' managerial apparatus in line with the improvement of contractual work. At the same time, we must amend regulations concerning the responsibility, authority and benefits of cooperatives' managerial cadres and production team cadres. Provincial and district authorities must advance their knowledge of cooperative administration and contractual work, especially the procedures of giving product quota contracts to the contingents of cadres in primary production units, namely production team chiefs who directly control manpower and production in cooperatives.

5. The political and ideological tasks should be performed regularly to enhance socialist awareness for cadres, party members, peasants and cooperative members to overcome the bad habits of small producers. At the same time, we must organize a seething revolutionary emulation movement to attain practical results.

Dear comrades: Uncle Ho said: If leaders are unable to learn from the actual experiences, people and components at lower levels in order to draw out necessary lessons, they certainly do not know how to provide general guidance for all components.

Our leadership over the contractual work--especially the new contractual form--in agricultural cooperatives, mainly stems from our recapitulative study and improvement of the actual lessons experienced by localities, primary installations and the masses, just like Uncle Ho has taught us.

The experiences recapitulated and exchanged during this conference have more firmly confirmed the conclusions adopted by the party Central Committee's Ninth Plenum and Secretariat as well as by the Council of Ministers' Standing Committee, concerning the contractual forms used in agricultural cooperatives.

We must take action to actively and scrupulously implement the party policies without any hesitation. At the same time, we must continue to make an indepth study to discover and recapitulate the good initiatives and experiences of the masses in order to improve our contractual work every day.

May you better improve the contractual work and expand the implementation of product quota contracts in order to vigorously boost production and consolidate agricultural cooperatives in 1981.

Certainly, by the next conference we will have many more fruitful lessons.

CSO: 4209

BRIEFS

PHA LAI EXPANSION--On 16 January 1981, the Council of Ministers issued a decision on expanding Pha Lai town in Chi Linh District, Hai Hung Province by incorporating into it Sao Son, Thach Thuy and Binh Giang hamlets of Co Thanh village in Chi Linh District. Thus the boundaries of Pha Lai town are now adjacent to Luc Dau River in the west, to Van An village in the east, to Co Thanh village in the south and to Hung Dao village in the north. The Council of Ministers also decided to incorporate four hamlets and three subdivisions of Nhan Hue village into Co Thanh village. [Text] [OW171938 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 17 Jan 81]

FINANCIAL SECTOR CONFERENCE--Recently, the armed forces financial sector held a conference to review and evaluate the implementation of its financial work in 1980 and discuss the guidelines and tasks for 1981. In 1980 the armed forces financial sector overcame many difficulties that had affected its work and satisfactorily completed its central tasks, thus insuring the implementation of various tasks of the armed forces and meeting the important needs of every branch and unit. The sector applied many measures to properly carry out various systems and fulfill the standards, constantly and closely supervised the performance of tasks by each unit and promptly carried out coordination and adjustment plans. Many branches and units in the armed forces successfully reduced their expenses by exploiting and securing raw materials by themselves to build barracks and produce various implements while striving to increase receipts in order to swell their budgets. After reviewing, evaluating and severely criticizing the shortcomings committed in managerial work, the armed forces financial sector carefully discussed the guidelines and tasks for 1981 and the satisfactory fulfillment of all duties early in the year in order to insure the successful implementation of all tasks entrusted to the armed forces by the party and state. [Text] [OW252311 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 24 Jan 81]

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

GROWING OF WINTER-SPRING VEGETABLES, CROPS SPEEDED UP

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Dec 80 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Growing Winter Vegetables, Subsidiary Food Crops and Spring Rice"]

[Excerpt] In this winter-spring crop season, Phu Khanh Province tries to grow crops in 36,000 hectares, nearly 1,500 hectares more than this season last year. It has acquired such leafhopper-resistant and high-yield rice varieties as IR36, Long Dinh 2, etc. The province as a whole has sown seeds to obtain nearly 1,200 tons of seedlings. Its cooperatives took appropriate measures to treat seeds by soaking and covering them and to fight leafhoppers for rice seedlings. Many districts have sown rice seeds again after the rains and storms destroyed their seedlings.

As draft power had been made ready for dry-land plowing wherever the harvesting had been completed, the cooperatives and production collectives were able to plow for the first time almost all of their cultivated areas. Thousands of hectares were plowed 2-3 times. Farmers were getting rid of weed, building embankments to retain water and preparing for transplanting.

Tuy Hoa District, whose area put aside for winter-spring crops is equal to nearly one-half of that of the entire province, has drawn up plans to have nearly 10,000 hectares of land in the so-called intensive rice cultivation zone.

Farmers have also made ready nearly 65,000 tons of stable manure.

* As of 25 November, Nghe Tinh Province has planted over 20,300 hectares of winter plants and subsidiary food crops although prolonged continuous rains affected soil preparation and winter crop growing and, in addition, many localities harvested the tenth-month rice crop late, just because almost all cooperatives had signed contracts with members to assign winter crop production and had acquired enough seeds and actively overcome all materials and draft power difficulties. Many districts were faster than this same time last year in growing corn.

Anh Son District planted 1,550 hectares of winter corn more than last year and within the best schedule. Huong Son District also planted corn more quickly than in the previous crop season.

Nghe Tinh Province has also planted 13,860 hectares of winter sweet potato. Taking advantage of warm sunny days, all districts are continuing to grow vegetable sweet potato and manioc. The cooperatives that have almost completed the tenth-month rice crop harvest are now switching their attention to growing the fifth-month and spring rice crop. The province as a whole has completed the first plowing in more than 44,000 hectares of ricefields, or nearly twice as fast as this same time last year, and has sown over 4,620 tons of seeds of the fifth-month rice varieties 314 and 184.

* The Dalat Nursery (Lam Dong Province) has seeded and produced more than a million small cabbage plants for distribution to cooperatives and production collectives for their growing winter-spring vegetables.

This year excessive rains caused damages to the small plants of the vegetables-growing installations.

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AGRICULTURE

LOCALITIES SPEED UP GROWING OF WINTER-SPRING CROPS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Dec 80 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Growing of Winter-Spring Crops Speeded up; Tenth-Month Rice Crop in the South Better Than Last Year"]

[Text] According to the Statistics General Department, by mid-December the northern provinces and cities have sown rice seeds in 83,000 hectares, including 33,000 hectares with the fifth-month rice variety 314 and 424,310 hectares with the Nong Nghiep 8 variety, to produce enough seedlings for 60 percent of the area planned for the entire crop season. The localities are providing leadership for sowing in the full area planned to get seedlings grown in seedbeds and on hard ground in time and for sowing the spring rice seeds directly without transplanting as their plan calls for. The fifth-month rice seedlings are now in great demand and the cooperatives are concentrating manpower on transplanting quickly the mature seedlings.

The cooperatives have completed the first plowing in 641,000 hectares, or 100,000 hectares less than this same time last year, with plowing machines being used in 172,000 hectares.

They have made ready for the winter-spring crop season 5.124 million tons of organic fertilizer, about the same as this time last year, or in average 4.7 tons per hectare. If the amount of stable manure that has been applied to the winter crops is subtracted from the latter, only 2.3 tons remain for each hectare of the fifth-month and spring rice crop, thus only about 30 percent of the need level for intensive cultivation being satisfied. The chemical fertilizers made ready for the entire crop season are 5,000 tons more than last year's figure, but there is less nitrate fertilizer -- 3,000 tons less than last year. The cooperatives made rational manpower arrangements to fully retrieve and process stable manure, to make green manure and to quickly propagate azolla, thus trying to ensure enough supply of fertilizers for intensive cultivation.

The southern provinces and cities have grown 201,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, or over 28 percent of their goal but less than this same time last year.

The provinces south of Thuan Hai have sown rice seeds in 155,000 hectares, or over 29 percent of their goal. The provinces that have completed a relatively high percentage of sowing of the winter-spring rice are: Long An 72.4 percent, Hau Giang 40.5 percent, Ben Tre 56.2 percent, Tien Giang 55.1 percent and Phu Khanh over 40 percent. Cuu Long, Dong Thap and Tay Ninh Provinces and Ho Chi Minh City have just begun to sow the winter-spring rice.

The southern provinces and cities have also harvested 310,000 hectares of the tenth-month rice, or 16 percent of the cultivated area, with the provinces south of Thuan Hai having harvested 166,000 hectares, or 9.8 percent. The provinces that have completed much of the harvest are Nghia Binh 62 percent, Gia Lai-Kon Tum 69.4 percent and Lam Dong 68 percent.

This year the tenth-month rice in the provinces south of Thuan Hai is good and has not been affected much by harmful insects. The yield obtained in the harvested area is higher than that of last year. Along with the rice crop, they have harvested over 4,000 hectares of corn, potato and manioc; nearly 1,300 hectares of vegetables; and over 2,000 hectares of industrial crops.

* Since the beginning of November, the Nam Bo provinces have been mobilizing tens of thousands of people for building small water conservancy works and repairing the watering tools and pumps to get water for the winter-spring crop production.

They inspected and repaired the watering and drainage canal systems to ensure their effective operations. Tien Giang Province used nearly 40,000 man-days to dig and build 55,000 cubic meters of earth, repaired and built anew many canals and brought dozens of high-output pumps to Cai Lay District to serve 10,000 hectares of high-yield rice. Tien Giang, Long An and Ben Tre Provinces in the river basin area, where water receded quickly, organized the people in time for doing small water conservancy work to ensure earlier planting of the winter-spring rice than this same time last year. In the provinces located in the head of the Mekong River, since the beginning of December, as water receded more quickly than elsewhere, all localities have been doing small water conservancy work, preparing the soil and increasing the speed of sowing rice seeds. Ho Chi Minh City mobilized its people for doing small water conservancy work; Binh Chanh District built levees to contain water, dredged canals and ditches and created additional sources of water to extend the area of planting the winter-spring rice crop.

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HANOI REPORTS 10-DAY AGRICULTURAL REVIEW

BK210719 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Review of agricultural news for the past 10 days]

[Summary] Last week, the weather was warm, favorable for the transplanting of winter-spring rice.

"According to the General Statistics Department, over the past 10 days the northern provinces and cities have transplanted nearly 230,000 hectares, averaging 22,000 hectares a day, almost double the pace in the same period last year.

"To date, more than 400,000 hectares of 5th-month spring rice--or over 40 percent of the plan norm--have been transplanted. In some areas, however, the transplanted rice has been slow in taking root, and some other areas have been hit by a shortage of water. In the early days of January, a prolonged cold spell gave rise to leaf yellows in and slowed the growth of some rice seedlings planted after 15 December. Last week, with the arrival of warm weather, these rice plants began to recover. The localities are actively taking good care of rice seedlings to prepare for transplanting in the coming days.

"In the southern provinces, as of mid-January, only 450,000 hectares--or over 60 percent of the plan norm--had been transplanted. Specifically, the provinces from Thuan Hai southward have transplanted more than 300,000 hectares, with Nghia Binh, An Giang, Phu Khanh, Thuan Hai and Long An [as heard] fulfilling more than 80 percent of the transplanting plan. A number of provinces in the Mekong River delta, however, have been slow in this task, with Long An [as heard] and Ho Chi Minh City having transplanted only 10 percent of the planned area, and Tay Ninh, only 2 percent.

"The cause of this slow pace is the failure of the localities concerned to effectively organize their work forces to simultaneously harvest the 10th-month rice and transplant the winter-spring rice. The slow recession of floodwater in some areas has also affected the transplanting pace. To ensure the fulfillment of this year's winter-spring rice area plan, these provinces should concentrate their manpower and means on quickly transplanting the remaining area and strive to complete this task before the lunar new year.

"Last week, along with transplanting the winter-spring rice, the southern provinces and cities harvested more than 220,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, bringing the total area of this crop harvested thus far to more than 1 million hectares, or over 57 percent of the cultivated area."

In this year's 5th-month spring crop, the northern provinces should pay attention to producing more fertilizers. Over the past 10 days, despite favorable weather conditions, only 5,000 hectares of duckweed have been planted, bringing the total duckweed area to more than 30,000 hectares, a decrease of 50 percent from the same period last year. The main cause of this shortfall is the water shortage.

"Because of the difficulties regarding electricity and diesel supplies, wet plowing is still slow. To date, the northern provinces have actively irrigated about 30 percent of the area which needs water. To provide water for wet plowing, the localities are concentrating all means on irrigating the fields."

Last week, along with transplanting the winter-spring rice, all the provinces and cities planted 61,000 hectares of vegetables and subsidiary food crops and industrial plants, bringing the total area of these winter-spring crops to more than 500,000 hectares.

Hai Hung, Thai Binh and Thanh Hoa provinces and Hanoi and Haiphong city have harvested more than 5,000 hectares of winter crops, with sweet potatoes giving a fairly high yield while the yield of potatoes was lower than last year.

According to the General Meteorological and Hydrological Department, it will continue to remain warm in the last 10 days of January. This weather is favorable for the planting of spring rice, vegetables and subsidiary food crops. In the immediate future, all localities should satisfactorily carry out the following tasks:

The northern provinces should effectively implement the directive of the party Central Committee Secretariat on improving contractual work in production so as to develop a strong movement for productive labor among the masses;

Plans should be formulated to transplant rice seedlings before they become overgrown, and efforts must be made to complete the transplanting of 5th-month rice before the lunar new year;

Those localities which have completed the transplanting of 5th-month rice should take advantage of the warm weather to transplant the spring rice immediately; and

The southern provinces should continue to quickly harvest the 10th-month rice and transplant the winter-spring rice.

Aside from these tasks, the localities should motivate the peasants to promptly fulfill their grain obligation to the state and concentrate on planting winter-spring subsidiary food crops. The northern provinces should quickly harvest the winter crops and take good care of herds of cattle and hogs during the cold season.

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BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS--According to the General Statistics Department, as of 15 January the entire country had transplanted 796,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, fulfilling 45.2 percent of the planned norm and producing an increase of 76,000 hectares over the same period last year. Taking advantage of sunny and warm weather, over the past 10 days the northern provinces and cities have transplanted another 227,000 hectares, thus bringing to 339,850 hectares the area transplanted with this rice since the beginning of the crop season and fulfilling 31.6 percent of the planned norm. This figure also includes 121,000 hectares of 5th-month rice sown with 314 and 424 rice varieties, which represent 35.8 percent of the cultivated area. Meanwhile, the southern provinces and cities have transplanted winter-spring rice on 456,000 hectares or 66.5 percent of the planned acreage, with the provinces from Thuan Hai southward accounting for 312,000 hectares or 63.1 percent of the planned norm. In addition to rice, the entire country has planted 500,000 hectares of subsidiary and industrial crops. This figure includes 384,000 hectares of subsidiary crops, 88,000 hectares of vegetables and beans, and 27,000 hectares of industrial crops. [Text] [BK220814 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Jan 81]

MEKONG RICE PROCUREMENT--In the first 20 days of 1981 nine provinces of the Mekong delta turned over to state granaries eight times as much 10th-month rice paddy as in the same period last year. Hau Giang has taken the lead by procuring 100,000 tons of paddy or over 43 percent of the quota assigned by the central government. Minh Hai comes next with almost 70,000 tons or over 30 percent of its quota, and is followed by Cuu Long which has fulfilled almost 40 percent of its procurement quota. Concerning the collection of agricultural tax, as of now the nine provinces of the Nam Bo delta have rounded up almost 65,000 tons of paddy, fulfilling almost 20 percent of the tax collection plan for the 10th-month crop season. Hau Giang and Cuu Long provinces have made vigorous efforts in this regard and fulfilled 31 to 36 percent of their plans. In this drive to procure grain, many provinces have undertaken the political task and assigned procurement quotas to every district and village; and the financial, grain, banking and communications and transport sectors have achieved better results than last year thanks to their close mutual coordination. Cuu Long Province has satisfactorily prepared and developed its procurement plan at the grassroots level. It has set up specialized collection and purchase teams and closely supervised their work. Thanks to this, the peasants have fulfilled their obligations under two-way contracts, paid their tax and debts, and sold surplus rice to the state in a prompt and satisfactory manner. Many provinces have paid attention to protecting the procured paddy from moisture and mildew. Cadres in charge of grain procurement in Soc Trang city promptly discovered more than 4,000 tons of paddy affected by moisture and put it out to dry before packing it into sacks for transportation to Ho Chi Minh City. [Text] [BK260644 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Jan 81]

CSO: 4209

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

GOVERNMENT PROMULGATES RAIL TRAFFIC SAFETY REGULATIONS

BK251124 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 23 Jan 81

["Full text" of the SRV Interior Ministry's 22 January communique]

[Text] Railway travel safety regulations are being regularly violated by train passengers who sit on the roof of rolling stock, cling to railroad cars or jump on and off of moving trains. Such acts have resulted in many accidents, including the recent deaths of a number of riders who were thrown off the roof of railroad cars in motion.

To ensure the safety of communters and strengthen the maintenance of traffic order, the interior minister announces the following:

1. All train passengers must seriously and correctly observe railway travel safety regulations. They shall not sit on the roof of railroad cars, cling to rolling stock or jump on and off of a train in motion.

2. Station masters, train masters, railway security officials and army-public security joint railway patrol teams have the authority to arrest and send to the nearest public security post for legal action anyone who intentionally violates these regulations and refuses to comply with warnings.

3. The head of the General Railway Department, station masters and train masters should widely disseminate the department's railway travel safety regulations among train passengers. They also have the responsibility to enforce these regulations and strictly supervise their implementation.

4. Heads of the railway public security services, directors and heads of the public security services of the cities and provinces serviced by trains, especially in those localities with a major station such as Hanoi, Haiphong, Vinh, Hue, Nhatrang and Ho Chi Minh City, have the responsibility to organize the checking of all trains prior to departure. They must absolutely prohibit people to sit on the roof of railroad cars or cling to rolling stock.

5. Station masters and train masters have the responsibility to check trains and seriously observe state regulations on railway traffic. Only ticket

bearers are allowed on trains. Anyone engaged in train ticket black-marketing must be severely punished according to law. Anyone who exposes train ticket black marketeers or catches them red-handed will be entitled to commendations and rewards.

6. Anyone who violates railway traffic regulations will be punished according to the law in effect. Anyone who scores achievements in maintaining railway traffic order and safety will be commended and rewarded.

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INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Hoàng Anh [HOANGF ANH]

Minister of Finance; on 20 December 1980 he presented a report to the National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 21 Dec 80 p 1)

Mai Văn Bộ [MAI VAWN BOOJ]

Head of Europe Department 2, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; *Head of the Vietnam Sub-Committee of the Vietnam-France Joint Committee for Economic and Industrial Cooperation; on 16 December 1980 he attended a meeting of the Committee in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 80 p 4)

Vũ Hắc Bồng [VUX HAWCS BOONGF]

SRV Ambassador to Angola; on 11 December 1980 he attended the arrival in Angola of a SRV delegation headed by Political Bureau Member Vo Nguyen Giap. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Chanh [NGUYEENX CHANH]

Vice Minister of Foreign Trade; on 19 December 1980 he attended a reception for an Albanian Government trade delegation. (NHAN DAN 21 Dec 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Chí [NGUYEENX VAWN CHIS] aka Hồng Vân [HOONGF VAAN], Deceased

Born in 1905; Member of the VCP since 1932; former Member of the Standing Committee of the Saigon-Cholon VCP Committee; he was in retirement at the time of his death on 21 December 1980. (NHAN DAN 22 Dec 80 p 4)

Phạm Xuân Chiêm [PHAMJ XUAAN CHIEEM]

*Head of the Grains Service, Vinh Phu Province; his article "Vinh Phu Processes and Utilizes Manioc" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 25 Dec 80 p 2)

Lê Văn Cơ [LEE VAWN COW], Doctor, Deceased

Born on 15 January 1897; Member of the VCP; Delegate to the 1st National Assembly; Member of the Executive Committee of the Vietnam General Confederation of Trade Unions, 2nd Session; Secretary of the Vietnam Public Health Trade Union; Deputy Head of the Disease Prevention and Cure Department of the Ministry of Public Health; he died at his home on 20 December 1980 at age 83. (NHAN DAN 26 Dec 80 p 4)

Nguyễn Đình Doãn [NGUYEENX DINHF ZOANX]

Vice Minister of Communications and Transportation; in December 1980 he attended a reception for a delegation from the Finnish Organization for Development and Aid. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 80 p 4)

Trần Hữu Dực [TRAANF HUWUX ZUWCJ]

Head of the People's Supreme Procuratorate; on 20 December 1980 he presented a report to the National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 21 Dec 80 p 1)

Phan Văn Đáng [PHAN VAWN DANGS]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly; his article on the new Constitution appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 Dec 80 p 3)

Nguyễn Đăng [NGUYEENX DAWNG]

Vice Chairman of the Plans and Budget Committee of the National Assembly; on 23 December 1980 he presented a report to the National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 24 Dec 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Được [NGUYEENX THIJ DUWOWCJ]

Vice President of the Vietnam Women's Confederation; Delegate to the National Assembly from Minh Hai Province; recently she addressed the National Assembly concerning the new Constitution. (NHAN DAN 18 Dec 80 p 3)

Bùi Nguyễn Hai [BUIF NGUYEEN HAI]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; *Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, Nghe Tinh Province; his remarks on physical fitness and the Youth Union appeared in the cited source. (TIEN PHONG 30 Nov 80 p 3)

Thanh Hải [THANH HAIR] aka Phạm Bá Ngoãn [PHAMJ BAS NGOANX], Deceased

Born in 1930 at Phong Binh Village, Huong Dien District, Binh Tri Thien Province; Member of the VCP since 1948; former Standing Member of the Vietnam Arts and Letters Confederation; Member of the Executive Committee of the Vietnam Writers

Association; Member of the Fatherland Front Committee, Binh Tri Thien Province; Member of the VCP Fraction and Vice President of the Binh Tri Thien Arts and Letters Association; he died following a serious illness on 15 December 1980. (NHAN DAN 17 Dec 80 p 4)

Song Hào

Secretary of the Central Committee of the VCP; Head of the Central Control Committee; in December 1980 he met with a Bulgarian provincial delegation. (NHAN DAN 14 Dec 80 p 4)

Đặng Vũ Hiệp [DAWNGJ VUX HIEEPJ], Major General

Alternate Member of the VCP Central Committee; Deputy Head of the Political General Department of the VPA; in December 1980 he received a Soviet military delegation. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 80 p 4)

Huỳnh Công Hòa [HUYNHF COONG HOAF]

*Vice Minister of Maritime Products; on 17-26 December 1980 he represented the SRV on the USSR-SRV Joint Fisheries Committee which met in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 26 Dec 80 p 4)

Trần Quang Huy [TRAANF QUANG HUY]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Minister in Charge of the Government Legislation Committee; on 15 December 1980 he attended a reception for a visiting delegation from the GDR Ministry of Justice. (NHAN DAN 16 Dec 80 p 1)

Phạm Hưng [PHAMJ HUWNG]

Associate Justice of the People's Supreme Court; on 20 December 1980 he presented a report to the National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 21 Dec 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Lập [NGUYEENX VAWN LAAPJ], Deceased

Member of the VCP since 1930; former Chief of Cabinet of the 4th Inter Region; Specialist at the Su That Publishing House; he was in retirement at the time of his death on 15 December 1980 at age 71. (NHAN DAN 17 Dec 80 p 4)

Nguyễn Đình Nhiên [NGUYEENX DINHF NHIEEN]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Do Son District, Haiphong; his article "Initial Results of In-kind Payments at Do Son" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 26 Dec 80 p 2)

Lê Đình Nhơn [LEE DINHF NHOWN]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 20 December 1980 he attended ceremonies marking the anniversary of the VPA. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 80 p 1)

Trần Hải Phùng [TRAANF HAIR PHUNGF], Major General

Commander of the People's Armed Forces of Ho Chi Minh City; on 20 December 1980 he attended ceremonies in Ho Chi Minh City marking the anniversary of the VPA. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 80 p 1)

Vũ Sơn [VUX SOWN]

*SRV Ambassador to the Congo People's Republic; on 8 December 1980 he attended the arrival in the Congo People's Republic of an SRV delegation headed by Political Bureau Member Vo Nguyen Giap. (NHAN DAN 18 Dec 80 p 1)

Phan Minh Tánh [PHAN MINH TANHS]

*Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 4 December 1980 he attended a meeting marking Lao National Day. (NHAN DAN 6 Dec 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Trung Thành [NGUYEENX TRUNG THANHF]

Delegate to the National Assembly from Cuu Long Province; Deputy Head of the Preparatory Committee for the All Vietnam Farmers Congress; recently he addressed the National Assembly concerning the new Constitution. (NHAN DAN 17 Dec 80 p 3)

Lê Phước Thọ [LEE PHUWOWCS THOJ]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Hau Giang Province; his article "Lieu Tu Village Goes From Weak to Satisfactory" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 Dec 80 p 2)
[NOTE: This individual was previously reported as Secretary of the Province's VCP Committee]

Ka Ba Tơ [KA BA TOW]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; *Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, Gia Lai-Cong Tum Province; his article on physical fitness and the Youth Union appeared in the cited source. (TIEN PHONG 30 Nov 80 p 3)

Lưu Minh Trị [LUWU MINH TRIJ]

Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; *Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, Hanoi; his remarks on physical fitness and the Youth Union appeared in the cited source. (THE DUC THE THAO 30 Nov 80 p 3)

Phạm Chánh Trực [PHAMJ CHANHS TRUWCJ]

*Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, Ho Chi Minh City; his remarks on physical fitness and the Youth Union appeared in the cited source. (THE DUC THE THAO 30 Nov 80 p 3)

Nghiêm Xuân Yêm [NGHIEEM XUAAN YEEM]

Secretary General of the Vietnam Democratic Party; Delegate to the National Assembly from Hanoi; recently he addressed the National Assembly concerning the new Constitution. (NHAN DAN 18 Dec 80 p 3)

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END

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VPA IMPLEMENTS NEW COMMAND SYSTEM

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN [PEOPLE'S ARMY REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 10, Oct 80 pp 38-45

[Article by Le Tat Thang: "Several Experiences in Implementing the One Person in Command System*"]

[Text] The implementation of the one person in command system is a matter of major importance, one which represents a change in the command system within our army and marks an important stage of development in the organizational work of our people's armed forces.

The realities of the units that implemented this system previously confirm that the position of the party with regard to implementing the one person in command system within the army is correct and timely, is consistent with the development and growth of our country's revolution, of our army, meets the requirements of the political task and the military task of our party in the new stage and satisfies the pressing demands of the large combat task of our army in the cause of protecting the fatherland. The implementation of the one person in command system has had a marked and positive impact in many areas: the collective leadership by the party committee is strictly maintained; the responsibility of the commander and the effectiveness of command have been strengthened; the coordination among the various areas of work is tighter; tasks are completed with higher quality and so forth. Problems regarding the relationship between the commander and the party committee, the commander and the agency on the upper level, the commander and the party committee on his level, the commander and his deputy commanders, the commander and the staff, the political agency, the rear service agency and the technical agency, the commander and the mass organizations and the mass of cadres and soldiers within the unit and so forth have gradually been correctly resolved in accordance with the guideline of constantly increasing the effectiveness of the leadership organization, the command organization and the mass organization.

The results of the implementation of the one person in command system within the units that implemented this system first have provided us with useful experiences and made a practical contribution to the widespread and successful implementation of this system throughout the army.

1. The party committee, party members and cadres must have a thorough understanding of the objectives, requirements and contents of the one person in command system, there must be total unanimity among them and they must be determined to thoroughly implement this system.

To begin with, it must be realized that the implementation of the one person in command system within the army is designed to constantly strengthen the leadership role of the party committee collective and fully develop the responsibility of the commander to insure the development of leadership strength in conjunction with increasing the effectiveness of command, determinedly and promptly implementing the resolutions, directives and orders of the upper echelon and the resolutions of the party committee on one's level and so forth in order to successfully complete every task.

This is clearly a new stage of development and improvement in organization, one consistent with the political line and task, the military line and task and the military science and art of the party in the people's war to protect the fatherland, consistent with the guidelines and tasks of making our army a powerful, revolutionary people's army, an army that is increasingly regular-force and modern. These are the objective requirements of protecting our fatherland in the new stage. They are also a manifestation of the revolutionary and scientific nature of the organizational work of our armed forces today.

In the past, after the party committee issued a resolution, the group commander and unit commanders primarily served the function of commanding and managing troops in the areas of military affairs, rear services and technology while party work and political work were undertaken by the field-grade political officers and the political officers at battalion level or below. Today, all of these activities are concentrated in one person in order to insure centralized, unified, rapid and timely command; the organization of implementation is carried out in an urgent and efficient manner without decentralization or waiting, consequently, resolutions, directives and orders are implemented more rapidly and with greater effectiveness. It is necessary to correct misunderstandings resulting from a lack of understanding of the viewpoint of development and the failure to boldly change things what were suitable in the present stage but are no longer suitable. These phenomena are primarily the result of an incorrect outlook or method of evaluation but, in some cases, they are also the result of the influences of individualism, localism and so forth. The realities of the units that implemented the system first have shown that at those places where there is tight leadership and thorough education, where everyone has a firm grasp of objectives and requirements, is highly determined and fully complies with official duties and regulations and promptly corrects deviations, this system is implemented smoothly, internal unity exists and the effectiveness of the commander is heightened. Conversely, at places where good preparations are not made, where attitudes and thinking are incorrect and where individualism has not been completely eliminated, problems routinely occur that influence internal unity and influence the work efficiency of every cadre, including the commander, with the result that everyone finds its difficult to fulfill his task and duties.

2. The implementation of the one person in command system must be based on strict adherence to the principle of leadership by the party committee (party chapter) while fully developing the responsibility of the commander.

Everyone knows that the leadership of the party is the origin of every victory of our army. The leadership of the party is primarily manifested in the centralized, unified leadership and guidance provided by the Party Central Committee, the Political Bureau, the Secretariat and the Central Military Party Committee; at the same time, it is also manifested in the leadership and guidance provided by the various party committee echelons within each unit. The collective leadership of the party committee echelon has the purposes of tapping the intelligence of each cadre and party member and insuring unanimity of thought and action throughout the party organization and unit in the implementation of the lines, positions and policies of the party; it is also designed to create firm conditions for the commander to heighten his command effectiveness, develop the strength of the unit as much as possible and insure that the unit can complete each task as well as possible. The matters mentioned above are principles as well as experiences in the nature of traditions of our party, our army.

Recently, the units that have implemented the one person in command system have been units that have still regularly maintained and improved the quality of party committee activities. Good preparations are made for the conferences of the party committee. Before conferences are held, the secretary and the commander conduct research together or the commander, if he is also the secretary, carefully prepares a proposal, solicits the opinions of the various party committee members and correctly proposes the matters that must be discussed at the conference, especially matters of key importance to the unit concerning which there are still differing opinions. At the party committee conference, the central task of each period, the emergency tasks and the major positions and measures as well as the objectives and requirements that must be met are thoroughly discussed, thereby highly tapping the intelligence of the collective. The conference conclusion is also thoroughly prepared and accurately reflects the opinions of the majority; personal opinions do not prevail over the opinions of the collective. At the units that operate in this manner, conferences are held in a short amount of time, the quality of activities has been improved, internal unity is maintained and the unit commander is better able to complete his task well. Conversely, at units that do not firmly adhere to the principles and system of leadership, matters that must be presented to the party committee (or its standing committee) for discussion and decision are not discussed to the point of unanimous agreement, consequently, this has adversely affected the results of work, internal relationships and the effectiveness of leadership and command. There have also been cases in which, due to the failure to thoroughly prepare for a conference of the party committee (or standing committee), the conclusions that became the resolution of the conference failed to reflect the opinions of the majority; in one case, the secretary reached the conclusions almost entirely on his own and based them on his own opinions, with the result that the resolution did not reflect the will and intellect of the party committee, consequently, it lacked force and unanimity and affected the work and progress of the unit.

On the basis of these actual experiences, we must once again state: in order to implement the one person in command system well, one of the primary requirements is to fully comply with the principle of collective leadership by the party committee and to improve the quality of party committee activities.

We must always remember that the relationship, which is in the nature of a principle, between the party committee and the commander is the relationship between the leader and the person being led. The commander must comply with the resolutions of the party committee and must never act in a manner that is contrary to resolutions of the party committee; he and the secretary must take the initiative and present to the party committee matters that must be discussed and decided by it but he must not merely rely upon the collective of the party committee. The party committee must provide close leadership but never take over the task of the commander, rather, it must create favorable conditions for the commander to fulfill his task. The issue of main importance is that the commander must fulfill his responsibility and always respect the collective; in the face of difficult, complex and urgent changes in the situation, he must dare to be decisive, dare to assume responsibility and not miss opportunities, stand with his hands folded and wait.

The collective leadership of the party committee and the command activities of the commander always require the highest possible unanimity. If, when the situation is developing in a rapid and urgent manner, matters arise that lie beyond his scope of responsibility, the commander must still look for every opportunity to ask the opinions of the collective of the party committee's standing committee. If time does not permit, the commander must make a prompt decision in order to rapidly win victory; at the same time, he must immediately notify each party committee member of his decision and later report to the entire party committee and assume responsibility to it for his decision. If there is a difference of opinion between the party committee and commander concerning a decision or position, it must be immediately reported to the party committee and commander on the upper echelon in order to be resolved. If the situation is urgent and does not allow time to report to or wait for a decision from the upper echelon, the commander has the authority to make a decision in order to rapidly meet the demands of the situation; at the same time, he must report to and request a directive from the upper echelon and be responsible to it for his decision. These procedures are designed to promptly deal with the situation and have the winning of victory as their highest objective.

However, experience has shown that with commanders who are competent and skilled, who firmly adhere to the principle of collective leadership, who are fully responsible to the leadership of the party committee and who make thorough preparations so that the party committee can discuss and decide the matters they raise, unexpected developments that lie beyond the scope of responsibility and authority of the commander are generally few in number. The skilled, competent commander never considers this special method of handling situations to be a universal principle that reduces the role of the collective leadership of the party committee. As for the party committee, it must always gather correct opinions and utilize every creative capability of each member. The party committee must use persuasion to show the difference between right and wrong, show everyone the truth and reach a high level of agreement; it must resolutely comply with the principle of majority rule but never use the majority to infringe upon the individual and must create every possible condition for heightening the effectiveness of command and implementing the one person in command system as best possible. Matters pertaining to lines and principles must be thoroughly discussed and resolved in a clear, unequivocal manner. Matters related to specific positions and measures should not be imposed in a compulsory manner, thereby depriving the person who organizes their implementation of the use of creativity.

3. In the process of implementing the one person in command system, we must always display a high sense of organization and discipline, especially discipline in complying with the lines and policies of the party, the laws of the state, the principles, systems, orders and regulations of the army and the resolutions, directives and orders of the upper echelon; on this basis, we must correctly establish the various relationships.

Both the leadership of the party committee and the command activities of the commander have the purpose of successfully carrying out the tasks of the unit in exact accordance with the lines and policies of the party, the laws of the state and the resolutions, directives and orders of the upper echelon with the highest possible results.

The results of the completion of a task are the measurement of the leadership effectiveness of the party committee and of the competency and skill of the commander. The highest ranking commander within the unit is also the person that has the greatest responsibility to the upper echelon, to the party committee on his echelon and to all cadres and soldiers for the completion of each task of the unit. The display of talents, creativity and decisiveness by the commander must be fully encouraged. This is a matter of extreme importance in complying with the one person in command system.

The commander who fulfills his responsibility and has the trust of the upper and lower echelons must be a person who acts in accordance with lines, positions and policies and fully complies with principles, systems and regulations; who scrupulously implements the resolutions, directives and orders of the upper echelon and the resolutions of the party committee on his echelon in a thorough and creative spirit. As a person who possesses political skills and a proper style, the good commander never abuses his authority, never likes to be ostentatious and never handles matters in a haphazard fashion or in a manner that goes beyond his authority. In conjunction with fully complying with the directives and orders of the commander on the upper echelon, including the orders and directives of the deputy commanders on the upper echelon, the commander must also respect the deputy commanders and staffs that assist him and create every possible condition for them to fulfill their duties and tap the strength of the entire unit and must work with them to complete each task. At places where the commander operates in this manner, internal unity and positive factors develop more with each passing day. Conversely, there are also some comrades who take over or infringe upon the work of the deputy commanders, who rarely hold discussions with their specialized deputy commanders or who only discuss matters with them in a form for form's sake manner and rarely consider their opinions. They sometimes even use their authority as a commander to reject solutions proposed by cadres on the deputy commander level merely because they did not seek their opinion. Such commanders cause many negative phenomena to develop; their deputy commanders are hesitant and reluctant; the results of work are limited and the unit makes progress slowly.

Deputy commanders must display a high level of discipline and fully obey their commander. They must fulfill their duty as persons who assist the commander, be thoroughly familiar with the work assigned to them, take the initiative and report the situation and prepare plans and propose opinions in a full and accurate manner so that the commander can make an accurate decision. After their plans and proposals have been approved by the commander, they must guide their thorough implementation and make a full report on the results achieved. When engaged in discussion and debate, they must boldly present their opinions and endeavor to distinguish between right and wrong; however, once a directive or order has been issued, they must obey it unconditionally and implement it thoroughly. It is necessary to guard against and overcome the irresponsible practice of not expressing one's opinions during conferences but talking at great length outside conferences and the phenomenon of being negative in the implementation of a decision, of doing as one sees fit, not fully complying with the intentions of the commander and providing full reports when one's opinions are not accepted, thereby affecting unity, unanimity and the completion of tasks.

In order for the one person in command system to be implemented well, it is very important to establish the correct relationships between the upper echelon and the lower echelon and between the commander and the persons who assist him on the basis of fully complying with lines, policies and regulations and correctly implementing the principle that the lower echelon must obey the upper echelon and deputy commanders must obey the commander; at the same time, we must establish and cultivate comradeship and cooperation among unit members so that they create the conditions for one another to complete their tasks.

4. Every effort must be made to provide cadres with basic, systematic and comprehensive training while assigning cadres to jobs in exact accordance with their capabilities and in a manner in which they establish complete staffs and can support one another.

One of the major strongpoints of the corps of cadres of the party within our army is that it was forged for many years in the revolution and the revolutionary war, is loyal, possesses political consciousness and is experienced. However, compared to the requirements of tasks in the new stage, some shortcomings still exist, especially the lack of basic, systematic and comprehensive training. The majority of military cadres have not received basic political training and have not delved deeply into party work or political work. The majority of political cadres have not received military training and have not delved deeply into military affairs. This weakness was also evident in the past when the commander and the political officer were each in charge of a different area; now that one person is in charge of both areas, it is, of course, even more difficult to avoid certain shortcomings and difficulties at first. Therefore, we must concern ourselves with comprehensively cultivating the capabilities and qualities of cadres to insure that the one person in command system is implemented well.

Over the long range, we must provide cadres with basic, systematic and comprehensive training. However, in the immediate future, we must concentrate our efforts on providing training in areas in which cadres are still weak. Comrades who are assigned the task of serving as a commander must not only have a firm grasp of the military line, viewpoints and thinking of the party and the military science and art of a people's war to protect the fatherland and constantly improve their command and management skills and be the masters of existing weapons and equipment, but must also have a firm grasp of the principles, regulations and requirements of party work, political work and so forth. In order to meet this requirement, we must give immediate attention to training those commanders who are military cadres in party work and political work. With regard to those comrades who are political cadres and have now become commanders, we must give our attention to immediately providing them with military training. Training must delve deeply into the duties of each echelon and person; the organization must adopt a thorough plan for training cadres; each cadre must take the initiative and actively study and raise his qualifications in every area in conjunction with cultivating good qualities and rapidly correcting his weaknesses in order to rapidly achieve the ability needed to complete the duties and tasks of the commander.

In conjunction with training, it is necessary to assign cadres to jobs in a manner consistent with their capabilities and in a manner that establishes complete staffs so that they can support one another in their work. The assignment of cadres must insure that the commander is a person who can develop rapidly, can take over each aspect of the unit's work, can unite everyone and insure that everyone fulfills his responsibility. The organization must be efficiently rearranged so that cadres have the conditions needed to support one another, needed to unite with and help one another. However, with regard to cadres, once the structure of the organization has been decided, they must fulfill their tasks and duties well and not affect either unity or the work being performed for any reason. Units whose commander is a military cadre must have a skilled deputy commander in charge of politics, one who is fully capable of helping the commander. In units in which a political cadre becomes commander, it is necessary for the deputy commander in charge of military affairs to be rather well qualified so that he can competently assist the commander.

In the deployment of cadres, an effort must be made to establish an adequate staff, one that is neither too large nor too small and is based on a regular-force organizational system; if the staff is too large, it is difficult to assign tasks and the habit of depending upon others to have work performed easily develops; if the staff is inadequate and staff members must perform two jobs at once, it is impossible to achieve specialization. Both of these phenomena create difficulties for the commander and influence work.

It is necessary to take the initiative and provide close ideological and organizational leadership and guidance in order to insure results from the very outset.

The implementation of the one person in command system within our army represents a change compared to the previous command system. For this reason, everything from outlook and thinking to work procedures and methods must change accordingly.

When implementing a new system well, it is usually difficult to avoid shortcomings and sometimes even deviations; however, instead of seeking perfecting and waiting until all the necessary regulations have been established, we must rapidly implement this system, must gain experience while working and will, in this way, gradually correct deviations and supplement and perfect the regulations regarding this system. Of course, we must endeavor to establish every condition needed to make thorough preparations and resolve problems pertaining to thinking and organization well so that everyone has absolute confidence and the system is implemented well at the very outset, thereby reducing the negative phenomena that might occur to the lowest possible level.

The process of implementation in the units that implemented this system previously has shown: the successful units are units that have provided close leadership and guidance of thinking and organization from the very outset; in the various stages of the implementation of the system, they have clearly established the objectives and requirements that must be met, taken the initiative in preventing possible deviations and assigned cadres in an efficient manner while providing them with necessary training. At the same time, they have adopted specific regulations governing the various activity systems and procedures, constantly gained experience and, in this manner, continued to supplement these systems and procedures, making them increasingly complete, while always attaching importance to heightening the sense of organization and discipline of everyone, improving everyone's work methods and promptly resolving personal problems. In these units, not only is the one person in command system implemented well, but good results are achieved in their work, their internal unity is even stronger and the unit make progress in every area.

Today, the conditions needed to implement the one person in command system throughout the army are becoming increasingly complete. The problem faced at this time throughout the army as well as within each unit is that we must urgently make good preparations, the most important of which are gaining a thorough understanding of the party's position with regard to implementing the one person in command system within the army, correctly deploying and properly training cadres, deeply researching and creatively applying the experiences of the units that implemented this system first and so forth.

This is a major task in the organizational work of our army. The party committees and cadres on all echelons have the responsibility of completing the implementation of the one person in command system throughout the army in order to make an important contribution to raising the regular-force level of our army to a new stage of development, further developing the strength of our organization and the effectiveness of command and raising the fighting strength and the level of combat readiness of our armed forces in the new stage.

FOOTNOTES

* Written on the basis of data contained in a preliminary review conducted by the Political General Department.

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NEED FOR COORDINATION IN COMBAT STRESSED

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN [PEOPLE'S ARMY REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 10, Oct 80 pp 46-52 and 62

[Article by Pham Le: "The Combat Coordination Among the Various Branches and Services of Our Army"]

[Text] Today's scientific-technological revolution and its achievements, which are being applied ever more quickly and widely in the military field, have been and are leading to major changes in the military art of modern warfare. The emergence of many new, highly accurate, long-range means of war with great destructive power together with the development and establishment of modern technical branches and services is one of the primary causes of these changes. One of the characteristics of the development of military art in modern warfare is the development of combat coordination among the various branches and services.

Today, according to a viewpoint shared by many foreign military theorists, combat coordination among the various services and branches in the world has undergone many developments in modern warfare. They include the centralized use of a large force of troops together with very many modern means of war, such as various types of missiles armed with nuclear warheads, strategic bombers, tactical aircraft of all types, warships and submarines, tanks, combat vehicles, artillery and so forth. They include coordinated actions and an extremely complex unity of efforts among the various types of means of combat and among the various branches and services over an area of unprecedented magnitude, on land, at sea, in the air and even in space. They include the activities of the army as well as the very quickly unfolding and rapidly changing battlefield situation. They include the emergence of many new and very diverse methods and forms of warfare, which cause combat to be intense, continuous, difficult and fierce. They include greatly increased losses in manpower and technical materials. Since the start of World War II, the equipment of an infantry division (mechanized infantry) of those countries that have a modern army has increased as follows: a 16-fold increase in tanks, a 37-fold increase in trucks and armored vehicles, a 10-fold increase in the horsepower of engines per person, a 5-fold increase in wireless means of communcation, a 30-fold increase in the amount of ammunition for the various types of single round artillery and mortars... The facts presented above have led to changes of a revolutionary nature in the fields of command, management, training, education and so forth within the army in order to fully develop its new fighting strength in the methods of modern warfare and in combat coordination among the branches and services.

Our army has also acquired certain knowledge and experience concerning combat coordination among the various branches and services in the wars of liberation and the recent wars to defend the country.

In the war of resistance against the French colonialists, our army's combat coordination developed from simple to complex forms, from small scale to large scale, from a low level to a high level. This reflected the gradual development of combat tasks, the level of organization and the weapons and technology of our army in the process of the war. In this war, the combat coordination of our army, primarily of the main force infantry units, began as coordination among the infantry, artillery and engineers in each battle. By the final years of the war of resistance, combat coordination had reached the scale of campaigns and was taking place among many infantry units, artillery, engineer, signal, transport and other units. The high development of combat coordination in the war against the French colonialists was evident in the historic Dien Bien Phu campaign. In this campaign, our army established coordination among many well trained, combat experienced infantry divisions and ground artillery regiments, anti-aircraft artillery regiments, engineer regiments, signal units, transport units and so forth over a broad area and for a rather long period of time and excellently completed the mission of the campaign. Thus, by the final years of the war of resistance against the French colonialists, our army had achieved a certain level of combat coordination, primarily coordination among a number of branches within the army and between the various branches of the infantry and a small number of ground artillery, engineer, air defense artillery, transport and other units using weapons and technical equipment that were not modern and were few in number. In **terms** of the organization of command operations, this coordination was still simple in nature and restricted to a few types of campaigns by ground forces in only one type of terrain (either in the mountainous jungles, in the midlands or in the lowlands). This was an inevitable development in view of the fact that our army was, at that time, both fighting and building itself up, was advancing from guerrilla warfare to regular-force operations, from purely infantry units to military corps consisting of several combined branches. The technical services had not been established yet and the various branches of the ground forces had not developed completely. The level of development of our cadres and soldiers regarding large-scale, concerted warfare was not high. The rear-service support facilities and material-technical bases of the country were still poor, etc. Nevertheless, our army made a very high effort to fully develop its fighting strength in this method of warfare and made decisive contributions to the victory of the campaign.

At the start of the war of resistance against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, our army in both the South and the North fought under new historic conditions. Our army and people had to defeat a very modern aggressor army in order to "liberate the South, protect the North and reunify the country." One-half of our country had been liberated; the restoration of the economy, socialist transformation and socialist construction were being carried out in the North. With the tremendous help of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, our army continued to be built and developed in every area along the lines of strongly advancing to the level of a regular-force, modern army. The various branches of the ground forces were becoming increasingly complete; the air defense-air force and the navy began to be built and later developed at an increasingly rapid rate and on an increasingly large scale. Weapons and technical equipment were being increased and improved along increasingly modern lines. The organization of the army, of the various branches and services was being strengthened and developed along the lines of uniformity and coordination. Cadres and soldiers were being educated and trained in regular-force procedures in order to learn more and more about modern warfare on the basis of thoroughly comprehending the military line of the party. All of these factors laid the foundation for our army to constantly raise the level of combat coordination among the various branches and services in this war.

In the North, from the very first days of the fight against the war of destruction waged by the U.S. imperialists, our army fought battles coordinated among the various forces, the various modern technical branches of the air defense-air force and the navy in order to retaliate against the U.S. Air Force and Navy. In the battles against attacking U.S. aircraft, there was combat coordination between the many different types of anti-aircraft artillery units and the low altitude network of the militia and self-defense forces and between the mobile forces fighting the enemy and the stationary forces. In the course of development of the war, large-scale, campaign coordination emerged among the anti-aircraft artillery units, the ground-to-air guided missile units, the attack aircraft units and the air defense forces of the various military elements in order to protect political, economic and communication centers or attack enemy aircraft in important directions of the strategic communication lines. The high point of the development of a coordinated, modern air defense campaign was the campaign to retaliate against the strategic air offensive carried out by B-52's of the U.S. imperialists against Hanoi and Haiphong in December 1972. In this campaign, our army achieved smooth coordination in the organization and command of a large number of missile units, anti-aircraft artillery units, attack aircraft units and air defense units of the various localities, used a relatively large quantity of modern means of war in complex situations and excellently completed the mission of the campaign.

The navy, although it was being built up while engaging in combat, also constantly raised its level of combat coordination in the process of retaliating against the acts of destruction by the U.S. Navy.

In order to carry out the task of supporting the great frontlines so that they could win victory over the U.S. pirate aggressors, our army also created and successfully applied a unique method of combat coordination, strategic transport support combat coordination, in both tactics and campaigns. It involved combat coordination among the motor transport military corps, infantry units, air defense units, engineer units and so forth for the purpose of defeating the air and ground operations being conducted by the enemy in a vain attempt to disrupt our strategic transport lines from the North to the South.

On the southern battlefield, the development of the combat coordination of our army was marked by different characteristics. There, combat coordination also developed from small scale to large scale, from a low level to a high level, from the simple to the complex. In contrast to the war of resistance against the French, this process, due to the existence of the great rear area, was shorter in length and involved stronger stages of development. Beginning with small-scale battles and campaigns coordinated between infantry and artillery units, such as the battles at Ba Gia, Play Me and Dong Soai, our army went on to establish relatively large-scale coordination right within the municipalities, cities and towns of the South in the general offensive and uprising of the Spring of 1968. This was coordination among the infantry, artillery and sapper units which, in turn, closely coordinated with uprisings by the masses. In the strategic offensive in the spring of 1972, we saw large-scale, offensive campaigns coordinated among the infantry divisions, artillery units, tank and armored vehicle units, air defense artillery units, air defense missile units, sapper units and so forth. In addition, there also was coordination among the local artillery, sappers and armed forces in attacks on airports, port piers, rear service facilities, technical facilities and so forth of the enemy, attacks which took many different forms and varied in size. The high development of combat coordination was evident in the general offensive and uprising in the spring of 1975, especially in the historic Ho Chi Minh campaign. The most noticeable manifestations of this development were the use of a large number of infantry units and large quantities of weapons and technical equipment; the large-scale coordination between the combined military corps of the ground forces and the military corps composed of tanks and armored vehicles, heavy artillery anti-aircraft artillery, missiles, attack aircraft and bombers and sappers; the large-scale coordination among ground forces, the air force and navy in many different areas and on many different types of terrain, both the mainland and at sea; and the close and large-scale coordination with the uprising forces of the masses.

Thus, by the final years of the war of resistance against the United States for national salvation, our army had achieved a level of combat coordination in modern air defense campaigns, achieved combat coordination among the various branches of the ground forces and began to establish coordination among ground forces, the air defense-air force and the navy with a relatively larger amount of modern weapons and technical equipment in complex, urgent situations and over a large area. This coordination made a decisive contribution to the victorious conclusion of our nation's unprecedented war for national salvation. Recently, the level of coordination reached a new stage in the two wars to protect the fatherland against the Chinese aggressor army and their lackeys on the southwestern border and the northern border of our country.

In the protection of the socialist fatherland, our army's combat coordination among the various branches and services has incorporated and developed upon existing experiences while encompassing new factors that did not exist in previous wars. This reflects the new requirements, requirements that are in the nature of laws, in the work of protecting the independent, sovereign socialist state; the new elements in the military line and strategy of our party in the new stage; the latest developments in the fighting strength of our army; the new capabilities of the national defense system, of the people's war to protect the fatherland when our people are the total masters of the country and are carrying out the socialist revolution throughout the country.

1. Combat coordination among the modern technical branches and services on a medium scale and a large scale can take place during the very first days of a war

to protect the fatherland, can take place in border regions, on the islands and along the seacoast. This is an objective requirement in implementing the strategic thinking and determination of our party and people in the cause of protecting the fatherland. As everyone knows, the Chinese expansionists are scheming to commit aggression against and annex our country. They are engaging in acts of provocation and sabotage along the border, in the offshore waters and on our islands and threatening to unleash another war of aggression against our people. In order to firmly protect the socialist Vietnamese fatherland and thwart their scheme to attack and rapidly win victory over us, our army and people must strongly retaliate against them as soon as they launch a war of aggression against our country and at the very first spot they commit aggression against us. Medium-scale and large-scale combat coordination among the various branches and services is one of the measures for delivering decisive blows by means of a combined strength to the enemy for the purpose of annihilating very many enemy troops, protecting our land, protecting our people and protecting their socialist construction.

Today, our army is continuing to be built into a powerful, revolutionary people's army on an increasingly high regular-force, modern level in exact accordance with the guidelines and task of building up the people's armed forces and in exact accordance with the military line and strategy set forth by the party with regard to the cause of protecting the fatherland. Cadres and soldiers are constantly improving their grasp of the military art of the people's war and their grasp of the modern methods of warfare and combat coordination among the various branches and services. The organization of our army is constantly being strengthened and developed. The various services, such as the ground forces, the air force and the navy are being built and developed in accordance with the requirements of a war to protect the fatherland; the branches within each service are developing more with each passing day in a manner consistent with the role and task of each service. Weapons and technical equipment are constantly being increased and improved along the lines of achieving a high level of medernization. Our army is ready to fight at battle positions prepared in advance. All of these factors give our army a firm foundation for effectively applying the method of medium-scale and large-scale combat coordination among the various branches and services during the very first days of a war to protect the fatherland, regardless of where the enemy first commits aggression against us.

2. Combat coordination among the various branches and services can be achieved over a broad area, on many different types of terrain and at the same time for the purpose of thwarting the scheme of the enemy to launch a mass attack on our country from many different directions, from the mainland, the sea and the air. This point differs from previous wars in which combat coordination generally occurred on a selected battlefield and on a specific type of terrain in order to attack weaknesses of an enemy that was already on the territory of our fatherland.

The development mentioned above demands that our army, both main force units and local units, be skilled in combat coordination among the various branches and services on every scale, especially medium scale and large scale, on all types of terrain, on the mainland, at sea and in the air. There are even times when, in the same battle or campaign, military corps must fight on many different types of terrain, such as the mountainous jungles, the foothills, the lowlands and the seacoast. In order to achieve high effectiveness in combat coordination, the command cadres of the various branches, services and military corps must improve their ability to organize and command coordinated operations in order to insure close coordination among units, among the different services and branches. One very important requirement is to make use of the various types of modern weapons in a manner consistent with each type of terrain and achieve the full power of these types of weapons on the terrain on which the military corps have been assigned their tasks. In combat on every type of terrain, the military corps must achieve a high level of combat coordination, must closely coordinate with one another and must create strong firepower, tremendous assault power and high mobility in order to rapidly smash the aggression by the enemy troops on that type of terrain.

In order to fully achieve the combined strength of the various branches, services and military corps in combat coordination on the various types of terrain of our country, our army must effectively prepare the battlefields on the various fronts on which tasks have been assigned. On the basis of the types of terrain on these fronts, the various branches, services and military corps must truly prepare themselves to take correct, flexible actions on these types of terrain, actions consistent with the tasks assigned to them. These preparations must be made in accordance with a plan and must be closely coordinated with the preparation of battle positions and the preparation of the battlefield by the army and people of each locality.

3. Our army's combat coordination among the various branches and services must be applied in the many different methods of fighting of the war to protect the fatherland. Today, the continuous growth of our army has led to new developments in military art and in combat coordination. The enemy will commit aggression against the territory of our country from the outside, have a large number of troops and resort to many very insidious methods of warfare. For this reason, in order to annihilate very many military forces of the enemy in conjunction with protecting the land and life of the people and the property and natural resources of the country and protecting and building socialism, our army must achieve the high level of effectiveness in fighting the enemy of combat coordination in many different types of fighting, in defensive, counter-offensive and offensive operations, so that they can win victory over the aggressors regardless of the route they choose to take and the methods they choose to employ. This differs from previous wars in which we fought an enemy who was already in our country by means of specific methods of fighting.

The military corps, branches and services must achieve a high level of combat coordination and work together to create a tremendous combined strength in order to defeat attacks by land, air attacks, airborne attacks, amphibious landings and so forth by the aggressor army. There are times when, in a campaign or on a battlefield, our army must achieve combat coordination in defensive fighting, counter-offensive fighting and offensive fighting in order to smash every warfare measure of the enemy.

The military corps, branches and services must be skilled in fighting independently in each method of fighting and must employ their full strength when on the defensive, in counter-offensives and when on the offensive. They must make highly effective use of the modern weapons and technical equipment in each form of warfare, each form of tactics and each form of campaign waged by the military corps, branches and services in accordance with the new requirements of a war to protect the fatherland.

4. The combat coordination of our army today is the coordinated action, the close coordination of an increasingly large number of military corps, branches and services, of an increasingly large volume of various types of modern weapons and technical equipment that are routinely and closely coordinated with the local armed forces.

This development demands a truly scientific, precise, detailed and firm ability to organize and command coordinated combat operations on the part of the commanders and the command agencies of the combined troop units of the various military corps, branches and services. In order to achieve this level of ability, the commanders and command agencies on the various echelons must have a firm grasp of the new requirements of combat coordination in a way to protect the fatherland and must be thoroughly familiar with the combat order governing combined branches, the combat orders of the various branches and services and even the methods of fighting of the local armed forces. They must skillfully apply the various methods of organizing coordination and the techniques of coordination. The commanders and command agencies on the various echelons must possess modern military scientific-technical knowledge so that they can make good use of the various types of modern weapons, such as the tanks and combat vehicles of the infantry, the various types of artillery, missiles, attack aircraft, bombers, transport aircraft, reconnaissance aircraft, warships, modern signal equipment, the modern means of mobility, etc. Our cadres must have the ability to collect, analyze and process a volume of information of unprecedented magnitude, have the ability to make a decision and organize its precise, rapid implementation, have the ability to re-establish coordination in every situation, etc.

As regards troops, combat coordination with a large number of military corps and modern weapons and technical equipment demands a basic and firm grasp of combat techniques, especially those of the modern technical branches and services. This insures that they can take precise, flexible and creative action in combat coordination in complex situation. One very basic requirement is that troops must possess a high sense of organization and discipline, must scrupulously obey each order of their commander and must reject acts of liberalism and convenience that disrupt coordination in the course of warfare.

Combat coordination involving many technical branches and services with a large quantity of modern weapons and technical equipment demands the good organization of rear service-technical support work. This is the work of supplying, supplementing and replacing in a prompt and well coordinated manner a large volume of weapons, means, grain, ammunition and so forth so that troops can constantly increase their assault power, their firepower and the mobility in combat and campaigns and excellently complete their task.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

VAN TIEN DUNG SPEECH AT YOUTH UNION CONGRESS

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN [PEOPLE'S ARMY REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 10, Oct 80 pp 23-25

[Speech by Senior General Van Tien Dung opening the 2nd All-Army Congress of Delegates of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union: "Truly Making the People's Army a Great School of the Young Generation*"]

[Text] Dear Presidium,

Dear Hoang Quoc Viet, chairman of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front,

Dear Dang Quoc Bao, 1st secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union,

Dear delegates,

Today, the Second All-Army Congress of Delegates of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union opens in the capital Hanoi, the heart of the country, in preparation for the 4th National Congress of Delegates of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. On behalf of the Central Military Party Committee and the Ministry of National Defense, we convey warm greetings and heartfelt congratulations to all delegates and, through you, to all Youth Union members and youths in the army who are performing tasks on the frontlines and in the rear area, at home and in friendly countries.

In view of the present revolutionary situation and tasks, our congress is of important significance and has a major responsibility.

The great mission of the nation of Vietnam in the new stage is to successfully build socialism, bring back prosperity and happiness to the people, firmly protect the socialist fatherland and defeat each scheme and act of sabotage and aggression of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, who are collaborating with the U.S. imperialists.

In the long history of the nation, our strength has never been as great as it is today. As the revolution advances, we still face many difficulties and challenges; however, we have many very basic advantages in our favor and we shall surely overcome all of these difficulties and challenges. We can and must rapidly increase the country's strength in every area and must regularly heighten the combat readiness of our army and people in order to thwart every sinister and insidious scheme of the enemy. We are determined to work with the fraternal peoples of Laos and Kampuchea to maintain and develop upon the accomplishments of the peoples of the three countries of Indochina, thereby contributing to the cause of peace in Southeast Asia and the entire world.

Today, our army has been assigned many large tasks: maintaining combat readiness and fighting to protect the fatherland; helping to maintain political security and social order and safety; working, producing and building the economy; and fulfilling our international obligation in Laos and Kampuchea. Our army must continue to be built into a modern, regular force, increasingly powerful, revolutionary people's army. The army must be a reliable army in the cause of protecting the fatherland and must, at the same time, be an army that molds talents well, be a great school forging the new man among the young generations.

Youths constitute the majority of the personnel of the army, are a powerful force possessing robust health, intense zeal and the ability to learn rapidly and must play the dominant role in the effort to complete the glorious tasks assigned to the army by the party and state. Our congress must discuss and set forth a practical program of action and the best possible measures for mobilizing and organizing the youths of the entire army in the effort to successfully complete these tasks. The youths within our armed forces must be ready to contribute their intelligence, talents and energies for the sake of the revolutionary goals of the party, for the sake of the ideals of communism.

May the leadership and command cadres on the various levels relate to youths with deep love, confidence and respect and relate to them by means of detailed educational work, the ability to organize practical work and the setting of good examples. We surely can develop the potentials and tap the strong vitality of the young, thereby helping to increase the invincible strength of the army, completing every task and working with all the people to win victory over every enemy.

One great achievement of our party over the past half-century has been the training of several generations of youths who have enthusiastically taken the lead and made tremendous contributions in the long and extremely arduous fight and in the extremely glorious victories for the independence, freedom and socialism of our fatherland, for the sake of our international obligations.

The youths within the army today are one of the outstanding segments of the country's young generation. They possess many very basic strongpoints; at the same time, it is difficult for them to avoid the easily understood shortcomings of the young. Our common enemies, the Chinese reactionaries and the imperialists, are scheming to discolor the tradition of the revolution and disorient our youths in a vain attempt to achieve their sinister intentions.

Our congress must have the effect of further intensifying the mobilization of youths and the effort to build a strong and solid Youth Union organization within the army. We must teach and forge youths to be new socialists who fight and produce well; who possess the spirit of collective ownership and the ability to exercise collective ownership; who are the masters of science and technology; and who possess a high sense of organization and discipline and scrupulously comply with the laws of the state and the codes, laws, regulations and rules of the army. We must establish a wholesome, cultured lifestyle. We must insure that all young men and women make marked progress in every area during their years and months in the army, thereby bringing peace of mind and enthusiasm to their parents. We must insure that the people's army is truly the great school of the young generation.

By doing this we shall implement the sacred testament of the revered President Ho Chi Minh: "Train the revolutionary generations of the future."

Our congress has the task of participating in and preparing for the national congress of Youth Union delegates, which is the great festival of the youths of our entire country and is an important political activity of youths. Let us display the spirit of collective ownership and use our collective intelligence to insure that the All-Army Congress of Youth Union Delegates is a fine success. This would be a practical way to prepare for the national congress of Youth Union delegates. In one respect, it would also help to prepare for the new changes that will occur in youth work, in general, and insure that shock youths are the "shock unit that is always present in the spearheads of the effort to build and protect the country," as directed by Le Duan, general secretary of the party.

Dear comrades,

The All-Army Congress of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union is a center of the attention of the youths of the entire country, of everyone concerned with the growth of the army, with the future generations.

The congress meets amongst the "boundless love" left behind by Uncle Ho for youths and amidst the fervent aspirations of the older generations concerning the generations succeeding them.

With confidence that you delegates will be worthy of the trust placed in you by the corps of youths within the army and fulfill the wishes of the entire party, all the people and the entire army, I hereby declare our congress open.

FOOTNOTES

* The title of this article was provided by the editorial board of TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN.

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

INCREASED SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL COOPERATION WITH SOVIET UNION SEEN

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC in Vietnamese No 8, Aug 80 pp 1-2

[Article by Nguyen Van Cang, deputy chief of the International Cooperation Department, the State Science and Technology Commission, and Nguyen Tram: "The Fine Development of Scientific and Technical Cooperation Between the SRV and the USSR"]

[Text] In conjunction with the fine development of the diplomatic relations between our country and the Soviet Union (which were established in 1950), the economic cooperation (started in 1955) and the scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries have also resulted in significant achievements.

Over the past 20 years and more (since the official signing on 7 March 1959 of the Treaty on Scientific-Technical Cooperation), the scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries has been based on the principles of equality, mutual benefit and mutual help in the proletarian international spirit and has constantly developed. Together with the tremendous, valuable and effective assistance in many areas that has been given to our country by the Soviet Union, in the field of scientific-technical cooperation, the party, government and people of the Soviet Union have, for many years, given us non-repayable financial aid with which to pay the costs related to scientific-technical cooperation and create the conditions for implementing cooperation programs. As a result, the scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries has constantly developed over the past 20 years and more, from low forms of cooperation to high forms, from several projects in several sectors to many projects in practically all fields of the national economy and from requests by us that our friends help us to the start of an agreement on a long-term program of cooperation coordinated with research involving matters that are of interest to both sides but primarily involve the Soviet Union helping Vietnam.

The results of the scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries in the past can be seen in the following areas:

Each year, we have sent hundreds of cadres to engage in research and practical training and receive higher education in the research institutes, colleges and production installations of the Soviet Union. All of the subjects of scientific-technical research and practical application have been based on the requirements of production, research and instruction at home.

The Soviet Union has sent to Vietnam hundreds of specialists and scientists to provide scientific and technical assistance, guide and coordinate research work and experiments, provide specialized instruction, etc.

Our scientific-technical organizations and installations have annually received hundreds of technical documents consisting of various types of blueprints, industrial manuscripts, standards, codes and scientific-technical information and received various types of models, such as equipment and implements used in scientific and technical research, crop varieties, breeds of livestock, species of microorganisms, varieties of medicinal plants and so forth. Some specific fields are as follows:

In the fields of agriculture, water conservancy and meteorology: the mechanization of the planting of rice, the technologies involved in the planting of cotton, the processing of tea, the classification and management of land, the production of livestock feed, the production of fertilizer from microorganisms, the production of mineral fertilizers and the production of parasitic bees to control insects, manuscripts for the design and manufacture of various types of agricultural machines, such as transplanting machines, planting machines, livestock feed grinding machines, water pumps and so forth; the design and construction of water conservancy projects, the use and protection of water sources and the development of underground water sources; matters related to typhoon and weather forecasts, hydrological forecasts, flood control, the design of a telecommunications meteorological station, the construction of a meteorological radar station, etc.

In the field of mechanical engineering: the design and manufacture of tractors, metal cutting machines, welding machines, forges, spare parts for internal combustion engines, boiler equipment and pressure equipment for the food products sector; the operation of a high frequency induction furnace, the design of a 1,000 ton fishing ship, a 10,000 cubic meters per hour water pump and so forth.

In the field of electric power and coal: the design of hydroelectric power plants, the repair and adjustment of hydroelectric turbines, the repair and operation of power shovels and diesel engines, first aid in mines, the management of electricity in mines, the design of coal mines and metal mines, both underground and strip mines, manuscripts on the design and manufacture of mining machinery, such as deep shaft pumps, electric tram cars for mines, coal shovels, digging and sorting machines, fans and so forth as well as various types of electrical machinery, such as generators, electric motors, hydroelectric turbines, power line equipment, electrical gauges, solar power equipment and so forth.

The majority of the products of the mechanical engineering sector and the electricity sector that we have produced have been based on technical manuscripts received through scientific-technical cooperation with the Soviet Union.

In the fields of communication, transportation and building, the Soviet Union has provided us with experience in researching the organization and operation of the communications-transportation sector, the registration of ships, the reconditioning of automobile parts, the technology of bridge construction, the prevention of railroad and highway cave-ins, the complete design of a new railroad line and so forth;

manuscripts on the design and manufacture of various types of machinery for the communications and transportation sector, such as cargo ships, tugboats, dredges, barges, automobile spare parts and so forth and various types of building machines, such as concrete mixers, bulldozers, cranes, earth pounding machines and so forth; designs for housing and public projects, the technology involved in ornamental and finishing work in housing construction, etc.

In the field of public health, the Soviet Union has helped us with the methods of researching malaria in the laboratory and the field, the methods of experimental and clinical research of cancer, the methods of analyzing and isolating the active ingredients of medicinal plants, the techniques of raising and processing medicinal plants, medical information activities, the research and treatment of a number of viruses, diseases of the circulatory system, etc.

In the fields of light industry, the food products industry, posts-telegraph, metal refining, chemicals, geological projects, forestry, pisciculture,and technology within the cultural sector, many scientific-technical problems and production problems have been resolved through scientific-technical cooperation with the Soviet Union and good results have been achieved.

Our country and the Soviet Union signed a long-term scientific-technical cooperation program for the years 1976-1980. The matters of long-term scientific-technical cooperation with which our two countries have been concerned and which they have developed have not only been of scientific-technical value, but have also laid the foundation for economic cooperation between the two countries. At present, the two countries are initiating cooperation in several other areas, such as protecting power lines against lightning, researching the physical properties and industrial properties of wood, researching the most efficient techniques for harvesting timber under the conditions of Vietnam, researching ways to protect wood against the effects of pests and the environment, researching ways to combat malaria, treat diseases of the eye, raise medicinal plants, treat polio with live polio vaccine and the prevention of plague, researching the mechanization of the planting of rice, the protection of crops, the raising of bees, the development of silkworm production, etc.

In addition, there is a relationship of close cooperation between the Science and Technology Commission of our state and the Science and Technology Commission and the Commission of State Standards of the Soviet Union, the purpose of which is to exchange professional experiences; the Soviet Union has systematically provided us with knowledge of economic management, scientific-technical management, work involving standards, weights and measures and quality control. The Science and Technology Commission of our state and Vietnam Institutes of Science have signed an agreement to cooperate with the State Science and Techology Commission of the Soviet Union and the member countries of the "Interkosmos" organization in the field of earth exploration from space and space research. The cooperation between the two sides in these fields have yielded fine results; in particular, it led to the brilliant success of the coordinated space flight by V.V. Go-ro-bat-co /Vietnamese phonetics/ and Pham Tuan on 24 July 1980.

In the coming years, the number of matters concerning which our country and the Soviet Union will engage in scientific-technical cooperation will increase even more and these matters will become more diverse and detailed. We will rely upon the Soviet Union for much more scientific and technical help, primarily help formulating the long-term scientific-technical development plan in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

We are confident that, in the years to come, the scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries will be strengthened and broadened. In order to insure the good implementation of cooperation projects and insure that high results are achieved, the concerned ministries, sectors and agencies of our country must adopt plans for summarizing and evaluating the results that have been achieved and gaining experience in the following areas: the formulation of plans for cooperation, the organizing of negotiations, the implementation of agreements that are signed, the selection and preparation of cadres to be sent to the Soviet Union for practical training and observation, the organizing of work with specialists, the processing and use of manuscripts and models, the application of the results of scientific-technical cooperation in production, research, instruction, etc. At the same time, they must reorganize the management of scientific-technical cooperation.

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HUNGARY-VIETNAM FRIENDSHIP TECHNICAL SCHOOL DESCRIBED

Hanoi VIETNAM [Pictorial] in English No 256, Apr 80 p 27

[Text]

More than one hundred workers will soon graduate from the Vietnam-Hungary Friendship Technical School. They will work at the plants of the Metal and Engineering Ministry. There are a thousand others now being trained at the school. They are the pride of their school, of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union. The skills they are gaining are the result of the wholehearted help of Hungarian young people to Vietnam

Through four years of voluntary work, Hungarian young people set aside nearly 100,000,000 florins for the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union to build this school. Eleven different trades are taught : electrician, mechanic, motor fitter, etc.

« The school is equipped with modern machines and teaching aids from Hungary and uses our friends' advanced curriculum, » head teacher Nguyen Khac Chan told us. « Besides it is helped a by the Hungarian specialists so the workers learn of relatively quickly. Ninety five per cent of the trainees in the first batch have passed the theoretical and practical tests, over 50 % having passed with distintion or credit though there are many difficulties in organization and using of new methods and also the inadequacy of translated materials. »

The students can learn their trades in a school which is at the same time a real industrial plant. Modern machines such as galvanometers, checking machine, lathes and grinders... enable the students to get experience of any technique they are liable [illegible] counter after graduation. The school has also produced spare parts, instruments, etc. for nearly plants in order to increase its income. In 1979, the school brought 86,800 *dong*.

The Hungarian specialists headed by Heks Ernô are present in almost all activities of the school : organization, training, machine operation and repair Their devotion and responsibility are of great help to the teachers and workers. The friendship between the two technical schools of Vietnam and Hungary, reflects the friendship and close co-operation between the young people of the two countries. As Heks Ernô said, « Young Hungarians have the slogan' we helped Vietnam, we are helping Vietnam and we will help Vietnam'. And we at this school, make the same pledge to help you morally and materially so that the school will further develop and advance. »

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

NEW COMMERCIAL POLICIES EXPLAINED

Hanoi TAP CHI GIANG VIEN in Vietnamese No 6, Nov-Dec 80 pp 1-8

[Unsigned article: "Some Basic Matters in the Recently Promulgated Policies Regarding Distribution and Circulation"]

[Text] Recently the Political Bureau issued a resolution regarding the improvement of distribution and circulation. It is a document with very great significance with regard to theory as well as practical guidance. In order to concretize the basic viewpoints of the Political Bureau resolution, the Council of Ministers has promulgated a number of specific policies. It is essential that cadres and party members fully understand those policies so that they can have deep understanding of the party's viewpoints and strictly implement the Political Bureau resolution.

The recently promulgated government policies are only intended to resolve a number of the most urgent problems at present regarding distribution and circulation. They include policies regarding the state purchasing of agricultural products in general, especially grain; policies regarding the state purchasing of pork, the management of tobacco, and market management; procedures for private individuals to engage in industry, commerce, and service; the opening of bank accounts; a decision regarding assuring the living standards of workers and civil servants; and over-all directives regarding the implementation of the Political Bureau resolution regarding distribution and circulation. The basic and relatively comprehensive objectives of those policies are intended to stimulate the development of production, strengthen state control of the sources of supply, stabilize the market, assure the living conditions of the workers and civil servants, strive to balance the budget, and tightly manage money. In more general terms among those objectives the most outstanding are serving the development of production, controlling the sources of supply, managing money, etc. The matters of production, state purchasing, distribution, etc., are closely interrelated. Therefore, the above objectives are also closely related and must be fully understood during the implementation process.

In gaining understanding of the policies, it is necessary to pay attention to the most outstanding matter at present: closely combining strengthening state purchasing to control goods with promoting the development of production. In actuality, as stated in the Political Bureau resolution, production has developed slowly, the state cannot control products, and distribution and circulation cannot manifest their positive role in promoting production and are separate from production. Therefore, the newly promulgated policies clearly confirm and manifest the combination of those two aspects.

The newly promulgated policies stipulate that it is necessary to combine state purchasing with the supplying of means of production to serve production and the stimulation of production development. On that basis, supplying means of production will be in accord with the requirements of production, will facilitate the development of production, and will increase the effectiveness of the use of materials and equipment. Furthermore, state purchasing to control the supply of goods will be facilitated and assured. Supplying by the state of such technical materials as fertilizer, POL, insecticides, electricity to operate pumps, and such production season services as the use of tractors in soil preparation, water pumps, etc., has in itself affirmed the responsibility and duty of the peasants to sell agricultural products to the state in the guiding spirit of the new policies. The state can also supply those production means and services in advance (during the production phase) in order to receive agricultural products later (after the harvest).

At present, the supplying of production means is separate from the state purchasing of agricultural products. Materials are supplied by the agricultural organs, while the state purchasing of agricultural products is the responsibility of the Ministry of Food or the Ministry of Commerce. Therefore, the above-mentioned policy is a major improvement. According to that formula, with the same amount of materials we can purchase a quantity of foodstuffs many times greater than in the past.

In the implementation of that two-way relationship, the new policies clearly manifest the state's guidance thoughts, which are as follows:

-- Concentrated, specialized production areas based on the requirements of the state plan are more beneficial than miscellaneous production areas not based on a plan.

-- Peasants in cooperatives and production collectives are more beneficial than individual peasants.

-- Exchanges according to contracts are more beneficial than exchanges based on negotiated prices, i.e. planned exchanges are more beneficial than unplanned exchanges.

Those guidance thoughts are manifested specifically in the exchange ratio between state industrial products and the peasant's agricultural products. That ratio with regard to the instances mentioned above is relatively lower than in other instances.

With those principles, the exchange of goods between the state and the peasants has the effect of furthering the concentration and specialization of production, furthering planned exchanges, and promoting agricultural cooperativization. By means of their specific, actual benefits, the peasants will clearly realize those guidance thoughts and voluntarily enter onto the path of large-scale socialist production. F. Engles said, "Distribution is not merely a negative result of production and exchange; in turn, it exerts a reciprocal effect on production and exchange." * At the beginning of the process of applying that policy, although it have been implemented only a short time, in some places the peasants have quickly reached those actual conclusions and have proved the correctness of those view points.

Implementing the policy of stabilizing the obligation to sell agricultural products, and combining the implementation of two-way contracts with state purchasing at negotiated prices.

Previously, producers were not sufficiently encouraged for two reasons: the obligation to sell agricultural products was not stabilized from year to year and the state purchasing prices, even for products produced in excess of the plan, were still low. With the old state purchasing policy, distribution and circulation exerted a negative influence on production. The negative influence was so serious that many new scientific-technical factors were introduced into agriculture but did not have much effect, to the degree that in some places even simple reproduction could not be assured. During the past 5 years the state has invested in agriculture a considerable amount of money, but crop productivity has failed to increase and has even declined. That situation may also be due to other reasons, but it is certain that one reason is that distribution and state purchasing policies that were created under wartime conditions are no longer appropriate to the actual situation.

The new policy also stipulates that the obligation to sell agricultural products be stabilized over a relatively long period -- 5 years -- so that the peasants can be at ease, raise the level of intensive cultivation, and increase the yields of crops and livestock. The new policy, which is tied in with that system, also stipulated the right of workers to use and circulate products produced in excess of the plan (or in excess of contracts with the state), and that if they need to sell such products the state will purchase them at negotiated prices. Furthermore, with regard to some types of agricultural products of which the state needs to purchase large quantities but the guidance prices of which are not very appropriate (for example, the price of meat, etc.), the ratio of products purchased in accordance with the stipulated obligations is relatively low and therefore the part purchased at negotiated prices is greater, which has a greater stimulating effect. With regard to collective livestock raising by cooperatives, that change is even greater, in order to stimulate collective livestock raising and support the collective economy.

However, it is necessary to guard against the viewpoint of only stressing the benefit of the peasants but disregarding the benefit of the state, which is manifested in raising the negotiated prices and thus resulting in an excessive budget deficit.

The exchange of agricultural products between the peasants and the state can be carried out in many flexible forms. First, the form of the two-way contract. According to that form, the peasants and the state exchange agricultural products

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* F. Engles, "Anti-Duhring," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, p. 252.

and industrial products according to a definite, rational ratio. For example, the state supplies a unit of fertilizer, fuel, or materials while the peasants sell to the state a certain quantity of agricultural products. That ratio is determined by the state purchasing organ and the peasants according to the conditions in each area. Second, if that form is not used it is possible to exchange agricultural products and industrial products at negotiated prices. Individual peasants may sell agricultural products for cash. Many people refer to that formula in frief as "buying high and selling high." In fact, with that formula the peasants may not benefit as much as by the two-way contract formula because the prices of industrial goods increase unexpectedly and because the source of supply is unstable, and the state cannot plan the management of products. Therefore, the two-way contract formula is beneficial to both the peasants and the state. In guiding implementation it is necessary to enable the peasants to clearly realize that and guide the peasants in voluntarily exchanging products according to contracts with the state. At present, there are few industrial goods to exchange with the peasants. That is an objective reality that influences the wide popularization of the formula of state purchasing according to contract. The state is studying ways to create new means of production and consumer goods, in addition to those that are being used to exchange with the peasants, such as materials with which to build houses and drying patios, and even to build kitchens and other living facilities for peasants' houses, for which there is a great demand, especially in the Mekong Delta area.

However, it is necessary to realize another problem related to the formula of state purchasing at negotiated prices, i.e. at high prices. As stated above, circulation is related to distribution, finance, and money, and vice versa. State purchasing at negotiated prices has created conditions for the state to control many more goods than previously, but that has caused great expenses for the budget, to the extent that it is necessary to make up for a considerable deficit, and our capability to distribute consumer goods at supply prices has been limited.

The new policies clearly manifest the responsibilities of both the buyer and the seller -- the state and the peasants. That is another new point in policy of state purchasing according to two-way contracts. The new policies clearly determine the responsibilities of the peasants and the state to supply production means, consumer goods, or grain (with regard to the areas producing industrial crops, vegetables and fruits, etc.). It clearly determines the exemptions and reduced obligations of the peasants, and appropriately compensates the state for damages caused by failure to supply goods in accordance with the negotiated contracts. The relationships between the two parties are equal. That serves to strengthen the relationship between the peasants and the state and stimulate the peasants' enthusiasm for developing production, while also heightening the responsibility of the state organs responsible for serving production.

The newly promulgated policies not only clearly determine the relationships between the state and the peasants but also clearly determine the responsibility of the state economic enterprises. First, the state enterprises must turn over all products to the state, specifically to the commercial organ. That system will also be applied to the products and goods of the research and experimental stations. Second, with regard to products produced beyond the plan, the state pays state purchasing prices corresponding to the negotiated prices of the peasants' agricultural products. The increased income resulting from sales at those high prices will essentially be used to increase the income and welfare of the cadres and workers. Because the state farms are, in general, still experiencing certain difficulties with regard to their production conditions,and because production management is still weak and deficient, the new stipulations will serve to encourage the state farms to strongly develop production, stimulate a strong transformation of management along commercial lines, and oppose the supply-administrative type of management.

With regard to the processing industry enterprises, in addition to implementing plans utilizing raw materials assigned by the state, the new policies also authorize and encourage the enterprises to further develop production by means of raw materials bought from the producers at negotiated prices. The commercial organs will purchase such products on the basis of rational production costs, i.e. at production costs which take into consideration the ewuipment, machinery, fuel, labor, factories, etc., of the state. With that formula the enterprise can fully utilize the capacity of the equipment and the productivity of labor, and therefore increase the rational income of cadres and workers and increase the amount of products supplied to society.

The new policies, in general, represent a major improvement in the distribution system by assuring the good implementation of what we usually call the combination of the "three benefits," an outstanding feature of which is emphasis on the direct benefit of the workers. That improvement will have a great significance with regard to stimulating production. The "three benefits" are a unified whole, but each "benefit" has a certain significance. Therefore, only by correctly determining each benefit can we assure the unity of the "three benefits." The effectiveness and talent of the manager lies in uncovering the contradictions in the present distribution structure and adjusting them to create unity among the "three benefits".

At present, agricultural production plays a key role in the national economy, so the relationship with the peasants is an objective most worthy of the state's concern. Among the newly promulgated policies, the matter of improving the relationship with the peasants is manifested most clearly.

In addition to promoting production, the newly promulgated policies are intended to improve market management. The objectives of that improvement are to confirm the state's right to master the market, lead the exchange process onto an organized path, and expand the socialist market.

In order to attain those objectives, it is necessary first of all to expand the activities of state and collective commerce. That is the basis on which to assure the concentration of goods in the hands of the state and the basis on which to assure the implementation of a rational distribution system. At the same time, only by intensifying the activities of the socialist commercial system can we struggle to restrict the "free market" and eliminate speculation, hoarding, and blackmarketing.

The operational formula of socialist commerce is to endeavor strongly to control retail selling, services, and the selling of goods at both supply and negotiated prices. For a long time now we have only concentrated on retail buying and selling at supply prices, so the function of the commercial sector has in actually been so restricted that it now amounts to not more than a goods-supplying organs. That has enabled the "free" market to develop strongly and to spread over into the organized market. In addition to controlling the supply of goods by combining buying and selling, socialist commerce must take the initiative in also dealing in products produced in excess of the plan by the state enterprises and collectives, and products produced in the sphere of the secondary family economy and bought and sold in accordance with the formula of buying at negotiated prices to sell at guarantteed commercial prices. Commercial activities must be aimed at the objective of concentrating to the highest degree the goods produced by all economic components of society. Only thereby can the market be managed and stabilized. The new policies also clearly determine the tasks and formulas for expanding commercial activities, including commerce in goods at both supply prices and guaranteed commercial prices. The state has created the necessary conditions to implement that commercial formula.

The commercial system according to the newly promulgated policies, include socialist commerce, collective commerce, and retail agents for the sale of certain consumer goods. Collective commerce includes the trading cooperatives in the localities and districts and the collective services. In order to manage the retail selling of consumer goods, in addition to the state and collective bases, arrangements are made for private individuals to serve as agents and private merchants are used to assist socialist commerce by purchasing certain products in miscellaneous production areas in which socialist commerce cannot yet organize purchasing.

At the same time, commerce is responsible for expanding such services as tailoring, catering, etc. In that regard, we have many conditions for good operation, but in actuality state commercial activities are still too weak so private individuals monopolize prices to an excessive degree and therefore harm the living conditions of the workers.

In order to create conditions for commercial activities to attain high economic effectiveness, the state readjusts some irrational goods and services prices and clearly confirms the system of commerce in accordance with the two price systems: supply prices and guaranteed commercial prices, as stated above. Those adjustments are intended to overcome the situation of excessive deficits and lessen damage to the state budget, while also serving to encourage the economic organizations to improve the commercial activity formula and do a good job of serving consumers.

With regard to private individuals, the state stipulates a system of goods prices management in order to prevent speculators from disturbing the market. In addition to registering to engage in commerce, private individuals must post price lists.

In order to tightly manage the market, the new policies stipulate that speculation in and hoarding of goods will be opposed; private individuals are not authorized to deal in products managed by the state; it is forbidden to raise prices in order to compete with the state in purchasing goods or to sell goods at prices higher than the listed prices; it is forbidden to deal in or counterfeit ration stamps and coupons or to produce ersatz goods; and that it is forbidden to violate customs statutes, statutes unifying commercial management, and statutes regarding industrial and commercial taxes and commercial registration.

The new policies also clearly stipulate material incentive measures regarding people who have merit in market management and in opposing speculation and blackmarketeering.

In addition to the economic measures, the new policies also stipulate such urgent administrative measures as tax collections, commercial registration, and the organization of market control and management.

Assuring, and gradually improving, the living conditions of the workers, civil servants, and laboring people is one of the most important problems of the economy in general and is an important objective which is clearly manifested in all the above-mentioned policies.

Of all the present economic measures, the most basic and decisive are the development of production and the stabilization of living conditions. Since there are few conditions for developing production, the improvement of living conditions can only be accomplished to a certain degree. That objective reality must be realized if we are to have a correct attitude. The recently promulgated policies clearly determine the consumer goods which the state will make all-out efforts to provide. Such products will be supplied in fexed quantities and at supply prices.

Such products are the most essential for life and include grain, vegetables, salt, dipping sauce, cooking fuel, meat and fish, eggs, sugar, MSG, cloth, and soap. Furthermore, it is also possible to supply certain other essential goods, such as tea, plastic cloth, electric fans, bicycles and parts, mats, writing paper, mild for young children and ill people, and household goods in accordance with appropriate formulas, to assure that they reach the people who need them.

Also because of limited production conditions we must not only limit the supplied goods but also supply them step-by step, i.e. priority must be given to the armed forces and the areas experiencing the most difficulties. Improving the living conditions of the people, especially those operating in the state economic apparata and organizations or who have economic relations with the state, is always the ultimate objective of state economic activities. But that is dependent on the actual objective conditions and not on subjective desires. For that reason there must be appropriate, step-by-step distribution formulas.

The system of supply according to fixed quantities and supply prices is compulsory because production conditions are still limited and that mode is also the most appropriate, for it has been tried out in real life.

In order to assure the implementation of the new policies, the state stipulates the specific responsibility of each management sector, such as grain, foodstuffs, home trade, marine products, communications and transportation, etc., and clearly stated the necessity of sparating the consumer goods for cadres, workers, and officials, people who have direct economic relations with the state from the fund of goods to exchange with the peasants.

In addition to assuring the supply system the new policies determine the responsibilities of a number of sectors relevant to assuring and improving living conditions, which must expand their commercial dealings in products produced beyond the plan or products of the secondary economic sphere, in order to further improve living conditions.

In addition to the above measures, the state has stipulated a system of temporary salary allowances for cadres, workers, and civil servants, and an increase in hardship allowances for people who experience unexpected difficulties. That is also a necessary measure for contributing to overcoming the influence of the regulation of commodity prices. At the stipulated level, the state treasury must make a rather large expenditure, and it cannot be any larger.

Furthermore, in order to effectively contribute to improving living conditions, the state has adopted the policy of extensively applying the systems of paying salaries by the job and according to output, encouraging the enterprises to fully utilize the capabilities of their labor and equipment to develop production in excess of the materials plan assigned by the state, encouraging the cadres, workers, and civil servants to work overtime, and encouraging the scientific research organizations to cooperate with the production bases and economic organizations in order to attain the objective of combining science with production while increasing the incomes of the cadres and personnel. As stated above, the basic way to improve living standards is to develop production. It would truly be a mistake to only think about raising salaries, replace the present system of supplying fixed quantities at guidance prices by the formula of distribution according to value, or want to increase monetary incomes without increasing production,which is formalistic and sensless. The above-mentioned specific stipulations regarding the improvement of living conditions have a very real significance because they are tied in with the promotion of production. There are still many latent capabilities for developing production, so the results of the application of those measures will be very great. In actuality, in many enterprises, due to the application of the system of paying salaries according to output and paying salaries the incomes of cadres and personnel have risen considerably. In some places they have risen 50 to 70 percent or have doubled, and in the Con Dao and Quang Nam-Da Nang fishing enterprises, the Pho Yen ball bearing enterprise in Bac Thai, etc., incomes have risen even more.

With regard to balancing the state budget and managing money, the fulfillment of the tasks of building the material-technical bases of socialism and continuing to strengthen national defense capabilities require outstanding efforts with regard to national finance. But the stabilization and development of national finance must be based on developing production and increasing the economic effectiveness of investment capital. At present, we are experiencing many financial difficulties. Therefore, the state has clearly confirmed the necessity of endeavoring to balance the budget and economize on expenditures. It is necessary to fully exploit all existing sources of revenue. At present, that is not being done, which results in a considerable loss of revenue. We must strictly implement the system of collecting agricultural, industrial, and commercial taxes, and resolutely collect credit debts which are due or past due. In the sphere of private industry and commerce, the implementation of the commercial registration and taxcollection policies has doubled revenue for the budget. If agricultural taxes were collected in full, the state would receive more than 1 million tons of rice and would not have to spend money to buy it.

With regard to increasing revenue, the state has also paid much attention to economizing. Those two tasks are closely related. In order to economize, first of all, in correct accordance with the term it is necessary to reduce expenditures, the central thrust of which is reducing administrative expenditures. Such expenditures do not directly create wealth, so we must resolutely reduce them. Our administrative apparatus is larger than it needs to be, which both results in large budgetary expenditures and exerts a negative influence on production.

Furthermore, it is necessary to increase the effectiveness of investment capital. That is a measure with the most positive significance. If it is to be attained it is necessary to concentrate capital so that the new construction projects can rapidly be brought into production. At the same time, priority in the use of capital must go to the objects of production and the production areas capable of most rapidly developing effectiveness. Under our country's actual conditions -- we are still poor in investment capital and we must import most of the principal technical materials -- that matter should be fully understood but, on the contrary, little attention has been paid to it, so economic effectiveness has steadily declined. That is also an important reason for the increase in budgetary expenditures.

In the financial sphere, the state also has the policy of strengthening money management. In order to carry out that task, the most basic direction is that the state bank must improve and expand its sphere of activities in order to improve the quality of its work, do a better job of managing money, mobilize idle money among the people, and do better job of serving the requirements of production and commerce. The newly promulgated policies also clearly state the responsibilities of the bank in commercial activities. For example, if it harms the economic activities of a depositor, the bask is materially responsible. The most important requirement is that the bank must improve its work so that it corresponds to the function of an economic-commercial organization.

In addition to improving and expanding the activities of the bank, the new policies also stipulate the responsibilities of private businessmen engaged in industry or commerce on a rather large scale (according to the commercial income levels stipulated by the General Director of state bank), who must open an account with the bank and deposit in it unspent funds, property depletion funds, accumulated funds, etc., in addition to the funds deposited to cover the ordinary commercial activities. The policies clearly confirm the depositor's right of ownership of deposited money and such rights as the right to earn profits and borrow business capital. The newly promulgated policies clearly state the responsibilities and rights of the two sides: depositors and the bank. With the new stipulations, it is certain that money management will be tighter.

Although the state's new policies regarding distribution and circulation have only just been promulgated and have only just begun to be implemented, they have clearly manifested their positive effect. The clearest results have been that the quantity of agricultural products purchased by the state has doubled in comparison to the past, budget management has progressed along more positive lines, etc. The results that have been attained regarding distribution and circulation are certain to exert a positive influence and stimulate the development of production. That will lead to many positive effects on the national economy as a whole. However, those policies are interrelated and form a unified body, so their implementation must be uniform and harmonious.

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CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

PREMIER ISSUES DECREE ON SALT PRODUCTION

BK151200 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Text] Demands for salt for use in consumption, industry and for export have increased, while our salt production has decreased in recent years.

To accelerate salt production in order to meet mounting demands and in order to satisfactorily manage the collection, purchase and distribution of salt to avoid ill effects in the economic, political and social domains, the SRV premier on 7 February issued Directive No 31/TTG on salt production, trade and management.

The directive says:

The ministries of food industry, home trade, communications and transportation, and the people's committees of salt producing provinces are requested to reorganize the following specific tasks:

1. Accelerate salt production. They are to ensure the quantitative aspects of production while improving the qualitative requirements for salt, taking special care to make certain that the salt is crystal clean.

Coastal provinces and districts with conditions favorable for the production of salt must develop and organize their production capacities so as to become self-sufficient in salt. Provinces which produce large quantities of salt must ensure that their plan norms for the delivery salt to the state are fulfilled. To ensure the purity of salt, the State Science and Technology Commission and the ministries of public health and food industry must undertake studies to establish national standards for salt purity and then submit the results to the government for promulgation.

2. Carry out intensive measures to expand salt-producing areas.

The Ministry of Food Industry must control all salt-producing areas and supervise localities in planning areas for salt production. This involves the application of intensive production methods, improving production techniques and expanding productive areas. The State Planning Commission and the Ministry of Food Industry must accurately determine the amount of capital to be invested in the salt sector. In doing so they must pay special attention to indepth investments and must clearly fix production plan norms for each locality.

In areas where production is in progress, intensive measures must be applied in order to upgrade the effectiveness of various tasks related to increased production. These include such areas as water conservation, supplying salt water and draining fresh water, improving cushions on salt fields and increasing the availability of the essential equipment and tools used in production. This is especially important for the coming producing season.

In order to exploit available production areas intensively and satisfactorily, arrangements must be made for the 1981 investment and expansion plan and during preparations for the 1982 plan and subsequent years to ensure the fulfillment of the 5-year plan norms. Plans to expand salt-producing areas in southern Vietnam must be balanced with consumption limits and the avialability of transportation to prevent unnecessary accumuiations of salt.

3. Satisfactorily solve problems relating to the living conditions of salt producers and strengthen managerial organizations in order to implement the state monopoly of the salt trade.

In order to resolve the problems involved in ameliorating the living condition of salt producers, it is necessary first of all to arrange employment for workers and help the salt producers increase labor productivity and, consequently, their income. At the same time it is necessary to organize secondary jobs so as to make full use of the workforce. Possibilities here include combining salt production with fishery or agricultural production and not spearating them in a formalistic manner. Depending on availability, localities must allocate some percentage of their land to salt producers for vegetable cultivation or livestock breeding.

To stabilize the life of salt producers so that they can concentrate on their line of production, all localities must ensure satisfactory implementation of the policies already promulgated for the salt producers. This includes supplying them with adequate grain, food and fabrics in accordance with set quotas and supplying them with coal or fuel wherever necessary--although in the long term plans must be devised to encourage them to plant trees for firewood.

Concerning organization and management, it is urgently necessary to consolidate and develop state-run salt production enterprises to ensure that they will operate in a profitable manner and to guide them in the satisfactory implementation of Decrres No 25-CP and No 26-CP dated 26 January 1981 issued by the Council of Ministers.

Units engaged in the production or distribution and circulation of salt must actually carry out profit-and-loss accounting, expand the practice of contracting for product quotas and the payment of bonuses based on accrued output. They must also closely combine the three types of interests so as to increase labor productivity and output and lower production costs.

At present, the production of salt is being carried out primarily by cooperatives and production collectives and secondarily by individual producers. Therefore, we must pay attention to carrying out the socialist transformation and consolidating socialist production relations in the salt-producing sector.

Concerning the collection, purchase and distribution of salt, the state must secure a monopoly of the salt trade and stamp out speculative and smuggling activities. To step up collection and purchase work it is necessary to satisfactorily resolve problems arising from irrational policies concerning prices, credits and taxation.

The directive also points out the tasks to be carried out by the various ministries and localities in order to accelerate the production and management of salt.

Concerning the division of labor in managing the salt sector, for the time being, the Ministry of Food Industry is still responsible for production while the Ministry of Home Trade and the trade sectors are responsible for collection and purchase activities. The Ministry of Home Trade is also responsible for the domestic distribution and circulation of salt, including both wholesale and retail activities. The Ministry of Foreign Trade is responsible for exporting salt. The people's committees of the various provinces are responsible for guiding production and managing the distribution of salt locally.

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

NORTHERN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—According to the General Statistics Department, after the Tet holidays, peasants of the agricultural cooperatives in the north have enthusiastically resumed production work in the fields; and in 5 days--from 5 to 10 February--they planted 51,000 hectares of spring rice, bringing the total area planted with 5th-month spring rice since the beginning of the season to 608,000 hectares or 56.6 percent of the plan. This is 20,000 hectares more than the area planted in the same period last year. Provinces and cities making good progress in planting the 5th-month spring rice are Binh Tri Thien, 90.6 percent; Haiphong, 92 percent; Nghe Tinh, 80 percent; and Ha Nam Ninh, 67.2 percent. Provinces with large spring rice areas such as Hai Hung, Thai Binh and Ha Son Binh, though having just begun transplanting work, have fulfilled from 27 to 37 percent of their respective plans. These provinces are guiding the cooperatives to accelerate sowing and transplanting work in an effort to basically finish planting the spring rice within the best seasonal period. [Text] [BK180825 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 Feb 81]

CSO: 4209

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

STEEL CORPORATION BEGINS PRODUCTION OF ROLLERS

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC in Vietnamese No 8 Aug 80 pp 25 and 26

[Article by Thai Doan De, deputy chief of the Technical Department, the Thai Nguyen Iron and Steel Corporation: "Researching the Production of Rollers at the Thai Nguyen Iron and Steel Corporation"]

[Text] 1. The need for rollers for the corporation's rolled steel production.

The Thai Nguyen Iron and Steel Corporation has two steel rolling mills: the Gia Sang Steel Rolling Mill and Steel Rolling Mill 650. The Gia Sang Steel Rolling Mill uses various types of iron rollers that have a diameter of 280 to 402 millimeters and steel rollers made of Ni, Cr and Mo alloys that have a diameter of 530 millimeters to roll bar steel. The annual quantity supplied for the production of rolled steel of roller quality by the GDR is 200 tons. Steel Rolling Mill 650 uses various types of iron rollers and steel rollers that have a diameter of 680 to 840 millimeters. The quantity needed each year at this mill for the production of rolled steel of high roller quality, including bar rollers manufactured from Ni, Cr and Mo steel alloys, is 650 tons. If we had the conditions needed to fully utilize the capacity of existing rolled steel production equipment, we would need 850 tons of rollers per year. However, in order to produce this quantity of rollers, a minimum of 1,200 tons of pig iron rollers would be needed each year.

2. The situation and position of the corporation concerning steel rollers.

The Gia Sang Steel Rolling Mill was constructed with the help of the GDR and originally equipped with enough rollers for production over a certain period of time; therefore, we must provide enough rollers to maintain production on a permanent basis. Steel Rolling Mill 650 was completely equipped by China, which also supplied the raw materials and important parts needed for production, including various types of rollers. When China withdrew its specialists and cut its aid to us, the rolling mill 650 project was incomplete and the equipment and spare parts at it at that time, including the various types of rollers, were insufficient to produce any type of rolled steel product (with the exception of rollers to produce blanks).

The position of the corporation has been that we must look for every possible way to achieve self-sufficiency in the production of rollers because this self-sufficiency will result in the saving of a large amount of foreign currency; in view of the corporation's situation, in particular, and our country's situation, in general, this self-sufficiency will allow us to take the initiative in production and provide the conditions for increasing the various of steel rollers with a view toward meeting the production needs of the various economic sectors in the most positive manner possible. The party committee, board of directors and Trade Union of the corporation have been concentrating their efforts on guiding and organizing forces and creating every possible condition for researching and producing rollers. The corporation has set forth specific principles to be followed in this research and production in order to achieve self-sufficiency; they are:

--The raw materials needed for production must primarily be domestic raw materials as this is the only way we can take the initiative in research and future large-scale production and, at the same time, not be dependent upon the importation of scarce raw materials.

--On the basis of improving and rationalizing their organization, every effort must be made to fully utilize the equipment and production installations that the corporation has now or can acquire. During the initial period, requirements should not be too high so that the problem can be resolved in a rapid and timely fashion.

--Research and testing must be simultaneously carried out under the present production conditions of the corporation; on this basis, we must verify and evaluate results and the quality of rollers and lay the basis for continuous improvements, for the improvement of the quality of the various stages of roller production.

Due to these characteristics of the subject in light of the corporation's circumstances, research has had to be carried out in an urgent manner, that is, has had to bypass the stage of small-scale experiments and, at the same time, achieve very high results, results that could immediately be introduced in production. Therefore, in order to meet the requirements presented above, the corporation has taken the following measures.

--The target to be achieved must be reasonable in view of our technical conditions, equipment, raw materials and so forth;

--Formulate an efficient technical plan and state which results will be acceptable;

--Use and retool a number of pieces of equipment in order to provide satisfactory service during the initial stage of research and production;

--Resolve the problem of fire resistant materials in order to support refining and casting operations;

--The various types of rollers are of large dimensions and heavy (in crude form, the largest weighs 16 tons), consequently, the corporation must resolve the problem of machining equipment and techniques for assembling these various types of rollers.

--The corporation must organize, guide, carry out and coordinate the research into the production of steel rollers while continuing its management work and production in accordance with its state plan. This is complicated even more by the fact that many units are participating in this effort.

3. The results that have been achieved so far.

a. Quantity.

At the Gia Sang Steel Rolling Mill, the corporation has achieved complete self-sufficiency in the various types of iron rollers and steel rollers measuring from 280 to 530 millimeters in diameter. At Rolling Mill 650, we have achieved self-sufficiency in the various types of steel horizontal rollers that have a diameter from 680 to 840 millimeters. The test production of bar steel rollers has not been carried out yet but we are capable of carrying it out.

b. Quality.

--The iron rollers that have a diameter of 680 millimeters have a roller surface hardness of 385-420 HB.

--The steel rollers that have a diameter of 840 millimeters have a hardness at the tuyeres ranging from 215 HB to 297 HB;

--The steel rollers that have a diameter of 530 millimeters have a hardness at the tuyeres of 237 HB to 299 HB after the first lathe operation.

c. Use in production.

--The small, iron rollers for the Gia Sang Steel Rolling Mill have an average life-span that approximates that of the rollers from the GDR.

--The large rollers manufactured from steel, a typical example of which is roller number 12, which has a diameter of 840 millimeters, have been used to produce more than 10,000 tons of rolled steel.

--The large rollers manufactured from iron that have a diameter of 680 millimeters of more and have been in use at rolling shops number 2 and number 3 of Steel Rolling Mill 650 have met the basic requirements regarding the quality of steel products but the quality of the rollers themselves has not been stable.

d. Economic returns.

The production of steel rollers has:

--Helped the corporation to maintain the production of rolled steel at its two mills and resolved the basic, long-range problem of production;

--Reduced the amount of foreign currency spent by the state;

--Enabled us to take the initiative in production and increase the variety of rolled steel products;

--Enabled the use of primarily domestic raw materials, consequently, we have been able to take the initiative in the production of rollers.

4. Lessons and experiences.

The reasons for the results that have been achieved are also lessons and experiences in the successful research and production of rollers by the corporation and partially in the various scientific-technical activities and the movement to make innovations, make technological improvements and rationalize production in the past several years; they are:

a. The correct leadership provided by the party committee, the corporation's board of directors and the leadership committee, which were highly determined and, at the same time, turned their determination into determination on the part of the technical cadres and manual workers of the corporation; in the most difficult jobs, managers personally provided guidance while highly tapping the creativity of the masses.

b. In view of the fact that the corporation is encountering difficulties in production and its production is imbalanced in many areas, the board of directors and the managers on the various levels selected the technical areas of key, decisive importance in immediate and long-range production, concentrated their efforts on research and experimentation in these areas and assembled specialized technical cadres and manual workers to design and manufacture rollers.

c. The concern of the corporation for the material and spiritual lives of the cadres and manual workers who participated in research and production; the corporation has promptly praised achievements, put the consideration of initiatives for awards on a regular basis and promptly promoted personnel, thereby motivating everyone as positively as possible to participate with a high degree of zeal. As a result, the entire corps displayed a high spirit of socialist cooperation, a high spirit of responsibility and high creativity under all circumstances.

5. The direction of future research.

In the immediate future, we must:

--Perfect the equipment, material bases and other conditions needed for the stable production of rollers;

--Improve technology, designs and machining in order to improve and achieve stable roller quality;

--Stabilize the sources of raw materials, especially raw materials for fire resistant bricks and catalysts.

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

SPECIALISTS' VILLAGE AT HOA BINH POWER PROJECT DESCRIBED

Hanoi XAY DUNG in Vietnamese No 12, Dec 80 p 13

[Article by Engineer Nguyen Ngoc Tu, the Institute of Housing and Public Project Design: "The Planning and Construction of the Specialists' Village at the Hoa Binh Hydroelectric Power Plant on the Da River"]

[Excerpt] The specialists' village at the Hoa Binh Hydroelectric Power Plant on the Da River was researched and designed by Soviet specialists in coordination with cadres of the Institute of Housing and Public Project Design of the Ministry of Building on the basis of an agreement signed by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The specialists' village was designed to support the approximately 2,000 specialists participating in the construction of the Hoa Binh Hydroelectric Power Plant on the Da River. The construction site is located in the town of Hoa Binh on a hill, measures roughly 50 hectares and is about 3 kilometers from the power generating center. The planning of the specialists' village has been closely linked to the natural terrain and enables easy travel between living quarters and the work place by means of a network of internal roads linked to the main road that leads to the hydroelectric power plant.

The specialists' village makes rather systematic and efficient use of land and has required little leveling of construction sites, consequently, the system of technical projects, such as electricity, water, culverts, sewers, roads and so forth has been less costly and this has enabled us to invest less capital in construction. The various projects, which are arranged to receive much of the cool summer breezes and face the main road, have a diverse layout consisting of many different types of projects with different shapes and heights, thereby creating harmony between architectural projects and the terrain and natural environment and increasing the beauty of the natural surroundings.

The specialists' village consists of a housing area and a public service area. The housing area has five main housing complexes (which include one reserve complex) and a complex of cottages for leadership cadres. The housing complexes, which surround the public complex, lie within the system of parks and internal roads and provide for quiet living, convenient travel and a sanitary environment.

The public complex consists of three clusters of buildings arranged on the basis of their function:

--The cluster of public buildings, which adjoins the housing complexes, consists of the commerce center, the joint building (the school, club, restaurant and child care center), the medical aid station...

--The cluster of recreational buildings, which is located near the lake and has beautiful scenery, consists of a summer movie theater, a dancehall, a swimming pool...

--The cluster of service buildings, which cannot be seen from within the village, consists of cold storage facilities, a laundry, a boiler plant, water reservoir, parking lot for vehicles...

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

CONSTRUCTION UNITS PRESS TO COMPLETE PLAN

Hanoi XAY DUNG in Vietnamese No 12, Dec 80 pp 2-3 and 10

/Article by Bui Van Cac, Vice Minister of Building: "Endeavoring To Complete the 1980 Construction and Assembly Task and Making Good Preparations for Construction and Assembly Work in the 1st Quarter of 1981"/

/Text/ Our entire sector has entered the final days and months of the 1980 plan. The construction and assembly units of the ministry and the various localities are making every effort to complete as much as possible of the plan tasks assigned by the upper level.

Reviewing the past 10 months and more, we see that very many difficulties have been encountered in every area; in particular, there has been a shortage of electricity for construction and the supply of materials to projects has not been well coordinated; however, the construction and assembly units, on both the central and the local levels, took positive steps to implement their 1980 plans in accordance with the guidelines of the ministry: concentrating on completing one project at a time and putting one project after another into production or use. In the process of carrying out their construction and assembly tasks, many units have taken the initiative and overcome their difficulties and strengthened the various areas of management, consequently, they have maintained their construction rate and are able to implement the plan assigned them well.

To date, excluding medium-scale and small-scale projects, the entire sector has completed, consigned and put into production or use a number of projects ahead of schedule, among which the important projects deserving of mention are: the Hoa Sen Earth Satellite Signal Station, XZ-72, the wireless equipment major repair facility, the exports cold storage facility, the Dong Anh Paving Brick Factory, the Huong Canh Livestock Feed Enterprise and so forth. The key projects which our sector has the responsibility of building have also been accelerated. Some projects were completed on schedule, such as the Hoa Sen Satellite Signal Ground Station. Several other projects, such as the Pha Lai Power Plant, the Hoang Thach Cement Plant, the Bim Son Cement Plant, the Vinh Phu Paper Mill, the Hoa Binh Hydroelectric Power Plant, the Thang Loi Textile Mill, the Nha Trang Fiber Mill and so forth, are receiving centralized guidance in an effort to achieve the rate of construction planned for 1980. Improvements have been made in the quality of construction and assembly work at many projects. The Vinh Phu Paper Mill project, the Hanoi Children's Hospital project, the Hoang Thach Cement Plant project, the Gia Lam Locomotive Factory project, the diplomatic delegations project, the Noi Bai Airport project, project 66A and so forth are projects at which the quality of both technical work and artistic work is high. Labor productivity and the income of manual workers have increased in some units. Two units, Building Corporation Number 1 and the Viet Tri Building Corporation, have made substantial improvement with regard to guiding the construction of one project at a time and completing and putting into use one project after another. Many new factors and new models have emerged within the productive labor movement, such as the expansion of the payment of piecework wages; organizing production lines to work two or three shifts per day; the coordination, cooperation and mutual support among units at key projects; the development of potentials both in and outside the sector and potentials of both the central and local levels; the intensification of the effort to raise additional food in order to improve the standard of living; the many intense emulation campaigns between our cadres and workers and the specialists, especially the Soviet specialists.

All of these facts, which reflect the very praiseworthy efforts made by virtually all construction and assembly units within the sector, especially the units constructing and assembling key projects, have one point in common: the very high determination on the part of the ministry to assemble manpower, supplies and equipment and provide guidance for the key projects of the national economy. However, there are still some units that have not maintained their rate of construction; they have not maintained continuous construction after starting projects; their forces are decentralized, they lack centralized guidance and there is no comprehensive plan for finishing work; they have not made good preparations for production and product contracts, have not made good use of the various economic levers; the quality of their projects is not good and these projects must be repaired time and time again. These are a number of weaknesses that must be rapidly corrected. The realities of construction and assembly work since the start of 1980 show us:

--At places where good preparations are made for production and product contracts, labor productivity is high, the income of manual workers has increased, they produce with enthusiasm and the rate of construction is accelerated. The experiences of the Federation of Machine Installation Enterprises, the Federation of Mechanized Construction Enterprises and Building Corporation Number 1, which are units that perform this work well, clearly show this.

--In view of the shortage of electricity, units that have promptly shifted their production to manual production have been able to maintain continuous production.

--The development of the potential for transportation by water routes in the various localities and at installations is of special importance. As a result of the redeployment of transport forces by some corporations, the means of water transport mobilized to support the Pha Lai power project increased to 5,000-6,000 tons. This is one of the lessons in developing the potentials of the localities and units within the sector to support key projects.

The portion of the construction and assembly task to be completed by the end of 1980 is still very large, especially the implementation of the norm on projects completed and consigned and the norm on the construction rate of key projects. On the other hand, we must also make good preparations for construction and assembly work in the 1st quarter of 1981, especially with regard to the key projects of the national economy because what we achieve in future years is dependent upon the work we perform in 1981.

In order to successfully carry out the task mentioned above, the construction and assembly units must immediately make extraordinary efforts to successfully complete the projects and project items recorded in the 1980 consignment plan; achieve the construction rate targets for such key projects as the Bim Son Cement Plant, the Hoang Thach Cement Plant, the Vinh Phu Paper Mill, the Pha Lai Power Plant and the Hoa Binh Hydroelectric Power Plant; assemble the forces and equipment needed to accelerate the Nha Trang Fiber Mill project, the Hanoi Fiber Mill project, the Dac Lac Lumber Mill project and the Lam Thao Superphosphate Plant project; continue to prepare for the start of construction on several new projects; formulate and assign 1st quarter 1981 plans; and prepare all of the materials needed for construction and assembly work in January 1981.

Several important measures that must be taken during this period of time are:

--Formulating a detailed schedule and measures for finishing work and, on this basis, computing the needs for manpower, supplies, vehicles, machines and wages while taking determined steps to provide ample materials and equipment for and assigning complete contracts for the finishing work at each project or each project item to units. As regards the rate of construction of projects, especially key projects, these measures must also be taken in a manner consistent with the characteristics of each project.

--Deploying production forces and giving priority in the supply of materials and equipment to achieving the targets for the completion of consigned projects and project items and achieving the planned rate of construction of key projects. The remaining forces must be deployed in a manner consistent with capabilities at other projects, with every effort being made to avoid decentralizing forces.

--Organizing two or three regular work shifts per day and organizing production lines at completed and consigned projects and key projects; providing the production factors, command factors and life support factors needed to put the working of two or three shifts per day on a regular basis.

--Trying to provide additional competent cadres for supply and transport work; providing close guidance of everything from purchasing contracts to the transportation, storage and distribution of supplies; taking specific steps to prevent all theft and waste of supplies; and teaching in conjunction with training and caring for the corps of persons who perform supply and transport work.

--Intensifying the educational effort and the inspection of the implementation of quality control regulations in each stage of production in order to combat sloppy, careless work; attaching importance to labor safety.

--Accelerating the application of technical advances and making good preparations for the 1981 technical advances plan.

--Improving the making of payments and the settlement of accounts and inspecting the formulation of projected unit prices in order to insure ample capital for operations.

--Caring for the standard of living of cadres and workers; the bases for raising the standard of living of manual workers and cadres are expanding the payment of piecework wages and raising the income of workers. On the basis of increased income, the eating standard of cadres and manual workers must be raised. Inspections must be conducted to insure that meal ration standards are being met and between shift meals must be organized well.

--Taking positive steps to increase food production, strongly developing crop and livestock production and organizing studies, relaxation and entertainment with a view toward improving the material and cultural lives of manual workers and cadres.

--Summarizing the productive labor emulation movement and the emulation movement to achieve high productivity; selecting progressive, outstanding persons and collectives and completing the procedures for suggesting that the ministry praise and commend them at the sector-wide review conference at the end of the year.

Successfully carrying out the construction and assembly task for 1980, the final year of the second 5-year plan, and making good preparations for the 1981 construction and assembly plan, beginning with the 1st quarter of 1981, in order to take the initiative in carrying out the building task of the third 5-year plan are of very important significance. With the valuable experiences that have been gained in the recent past, especially the experiences of the first months of this year, the construction and assembly units will surely undergo many new changes, make new progress and make outstanding contributions to the successful completion of the state plan assigned to our sector by the party and government.

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

BRIEFS

PHA LAI POWER PLANT--Five months after the start of construction, the Pha Lai Power Plant construction site has poured 3,000 cubic meters of concrete foundation, finished pouring the foundations of the **auxiliary** boiler, the smokestack, the outdoor electric power distribution station and the auxiliary complex and constructed the frame of the main plant. At the construction site, the worksite has completed the construction of the acetylene production plant, the 110 kilovolt transformer station and machine shop 15 and is urgently building the various warehouses, industrial yards and pipelines. The corporation has taken various steps to provide incentive for production and the efficient organization of construction, such as contracts for complete jobs, increased productivity bonuses and more money for between shift meals. In October 1980, the worksite completed the construction required by its plan for the year. The Federation of Machine Installation Enterprises undertook the design and has completed the construction of the network of construction electricity for the Pha Lai thermoelectric power project and is assembling several large cranes to support the placement and installation of boiler equipment. [Excerpt] [Hanoi XAY DUNG in Vietnamese No 12, Dec 80 p 33] 7809

DA RIVER POWER PLANT--The Da River Hydroelectric Power Plant Construction General Corporation has put into use 113,600 square meters of housing, 21 kilometers of steel reinforced concrete highway paved with asphalt, 31.4 kilometers of power lines, 6 transformer stations, 2 diesel powered generating stations, 24 kilometers of water drainage pipe and a number of support projects, such as work places, a hospital, a general merchandise store, a food store, a bookstore and a posts-telegraph station. [Excerpt] [Hanoi XAY DUNG in Vietnamese No 12, Dec 80 p 33] 7809

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Vietnam Report

No. 2298

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SENIOR GENERAL CHU HUY MAN ON PARTY LEADERSHIP IN NATIONAL DEFENSE

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN [PEOPLE'S ARMY REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 2, Feb 81 pp 1-14

[Article by Senior General Chu Huy Man: "The Leadership of the Party--the Primary Factor Determining Victory in the Protection of the Fatherland"]

[Text] In the undertaking filled with hardships and sacrifice to save the country from powerful and wealthy country-robbers, as a result of the leadership of the party, our people arose, united in struggle to throw off the ruling yoke of colonialism and feudalism and carried out the successful August Revolution; they also won victory over extremely cruel wars of aggression waged by the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists, thereby achieving the total independence and unification of the fatherland and advancing the entire country to socialism. In the new stage of the revolution, the same holds true, that is, the leadership of the party is always the primary factor determining victory in our people's work of building the country and protecting the socialist fatherland.

Ours is a genuine Marxist-Leninist party that is absolutely loyal to the interests of the working class, of the Vietnamese people and which has made positive contributions to the revolutionary cause of the people of the world. Our party has always firmly grasped the revolutionary and scientific essence of Marxism-Leninism and applied this only correct science of revolution in our times to the specific conditions of our country better with each passing day. The party has adopted a correct and creative line, one which includes a political line, a line on economic development, a military line, a domestic affairs line and a foreign affairs line, in order to complete the tasks of the nation and fulfill our international obligations. Our party has been forged for many years in the flames of the revolutionary struggle, a struggle filled with hardships, in the war of liberation and in the very fierce wars to defend the country against many cruel enemies; it has experienced many very arduous challenges, including seemingly insurmountable challenges. However, our party has always led our army and people in overcoming every difficulty and our nation of Vietnam has always won extremely glorious victories. In the process, our party has gained many valuable experiences, experiences in armed uprisings and revolutionary war, experiences in guiding production and building and managing the economy under war time circumstances and so forth. Our party has also gained experience while performing international tasks. Our party is truly the strategic staff of the working class and nation of Vietnam, is a strong and determined corps within the international communist and worker movement.

We maintain that, in the face of the new and no less arduous, decisive and complex challenges of the period of building and protecting the fatherland, our party will surely complete its glorious historic tasks. The organizations, cadres and members of our party will surely make greater progress, both in terms of their ability to help formulate lines and organize their implementation and in terms of their revolutionary will and sentiments, thereby proving themselves worthy of the trust of the people and our international friends.

I. A Correct Line, the Ability To Provide Guidance and the Ability To Perform Practical Organizational Work

After the fatherland was completely liberated and the country was reunified, the 4th Congress of the Party set forth the revolutionary line for the entire period of transition to socialism. It is the platform of building socialism and protecting the socialist fatherland in the new era of our nation of Vietnam. It is the banner of inevitable victory of our people as they march forward to make our country a country that has a modern industrial-agricultural structure, a strong national defense system, a progressive culture, science and technology and a civilized and happy life. It is also the banner of inevitable victory of our army and people in the work of protecting the fatherland and in the effort to strengthen the national defense system and build up the people's armed forces as well as in the process of waging a people's war to protect the fatherland against every enemy aggressor, both the Beijing reactionaries and the imperialists.

The military line of our party in the period of building and protecting the fatherland reflects the revolutionary line and the revolutionary method of the party and, at the same time, reflects the laws of armed struggle, of a patriotic war under the new historic conditions of our nation and our times. It is an integral part of the party's line on the socialist revolution. It is the result of correctly and creatively applying the Marxist-Leninist theory on war and the army to the realities of Vietnam in order to resolve problems related to national defense and the war to protect the fatherland and, at the same time, help to enrich the storehouse of experience and theory regarding Marxist-Leninist military science. It has inherited and developed upon the military line of the party in the war of liberation and the war to defend the country and raised our forefathers' tradition of unyielding resistance against foreign aggression and outstanding strategic genius, a tradition displayed in thousands of years of struggling to defend the country, to a new level.

During the periods of the resistance against the French and the resistance against the United States, the military line of the party was gradually formed through the realities of fighting and winning victory over the enemy. Our party led the war while researching and summarizing experiences and formulating and gradually perfecting its military line. As a result, today, as we begin the fight against the new enemy aggressor, our party has been able from the very outset to resolve the most important problems regarding how to protect the fatherland. The military line of the party was formed on the basis of the major viewpoints and thoughts expressed in the resolution of the 4th Party Congress and has been concretized and developed upon in subsequent resolutions of the Party Central Committee, the Political Bureau and the Central Military Party Committee. This development was proven to be very correct by the realities of the building of the national defense system, the buildup of the people's armed forces and the conduct of the people's war to protect the fatherland in the southwestern and northern regions of our country. It is the all the people defend the nation line and the line on the people's war to protect the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

Both theory and the realities of history have pointed out that, today, thoroughly understanding the political line and the military line of the party is the most basic, the most decisive factor in winning victory in the work of protecting the fatherland and building socialism.

Of direct, decisive significance in turning the line of the party into a combined strength, into specific results, into real victory is practical organizational work. This work encompasses many areas and is closely linked to the various periods of development of the revolution; it is the work of all organizations of the party, from the central level to the local level and the basic level and within the units of the army, with the most important areas being the close strategic guidance provided by the Party Central Committee and the Political Bureau.

In the new stage, while the party is leading every aspect of the activities of all of society throughout the country in socialist construction and the protection of the fatherland, practical organizational work involves many new specifics and requirements in peace time as well as when war breaks out.

When war breaks out, the party must lead the people in making every effort to build the economy, develop the culture and stabilize and gradually improve the living conditions of the people in conjunction with strengthening our national defense potentials and building the material-technical bases of socialism. It is necessary to build up the people's armed forces, build defense lines and strategic bases, build the great rear area of the entire country and the immediate rear area of each battlefield and so forth, thereby creating a strong, firm battle position for the national defense system and the people's war to protect the fatherland. The coordination of the central task of building the economy with strengthening our national defense potentials throughout the country as well as within each locality must be based on the general strategic guidelines for the entire country and must, at the same time, be consistent with the special characteristics of each locality, with the economic, political and military positions of each battlefield, each province, municipality and district. On this basis, we must establish specific targets and develop the various localities so that they possess relatively comprehensive and reliable strength, thereby insuring that they complete their local task and the task of supporting the frontlines in case of war. At this time, practical organizational work, although not as difficult and decisive as practical organizational work conducted under war time circumstances, when it is necessary to directly deal with the enemy, is still very complex in many areas. We must constantly improve the organization and the building of the structure to be consistent with newly developing conditions, adopt specific programs, policies and plans and establish close coordination among the various sectors within the dictatorship of the proletariat system, among the various localities and so forth with a view toward achieving specific national defense objectives during each period of time and insure that each locality and the entire country are always in a high state of combat readiness while still focusing their efforts on their construction tasks, instead of separating the economy from the national defense system or cause one to pose obstacles to the other.

The present shortcomings and weaknesses of our state in organizational work and in the management of every aspect of the activities of society, which include national defense activities and the coordination of the national defense system with the economy within each locality and throughout the country, are also the shortcomings and weaknesses of our party. They reflect the fact that the ability of the various party organizations to perform practical organizational work in the protection of the fatherland under peace time circumstances is still limited. We must clearly recognize that organization is a science and must make every effort to learn and gain experience in order to carry out these practical tasks well and put the effort to strengthen the national defense system within a mechanism, put it on a regular and stable basis so that we are ready to win victory should war occur.

In the case in which the enemy recklessly unleashes a war of aggression against our country, the guidance of the war effort primarily involves mobilizing the people to fight, to actively fight, to engage in productive labor and continue to increase their strength in order to attack the enemy and bring the war to a victorious conclusion.

The most important problem in the case of war is that the strategic guidance provided by the Party Central Committee and the Political Bureau must quickly reach the various party committee echelons, localities, sectors and levels and must be complied with unconditionally. Under the circumstances of modern warfare, it is still possible for us to correctly predict changes in the basic situation; however, it cannot be said that these changes always occur in exact accordance with our understanding and aspirations. A war to protect the fatherland can break out and reach a turning point very quickly. Winning a major victory over the enemy army at the start of a war is of very important, decisive significance to the entire war. As a result, in guiding a war effort, the strict requirements that must be met are: seizing strategic initiative and developing upon this initiative from the very outset and making a great effort to annihilate many enemy forces from the very outset, thereby changing the comparison of forces, changing the situation so that it is favorable to us and unfavorable to the enemy and so that we win victory in every situation.

The art of guiding a war effort in such a way as to meet the requirements mentioned above demands that our party firmly grasp the laws of a people's war to protect the fatherland, take the initiative and skillfully employ these laws by means of its intelligence and spirit of boldness in conjunction with its ability to perform urgent organizational work. We must achieve a highly developed combined strength within a combined strategy that is based primarily on military struggle while coordinating with the other forces and phases of struggle in order to concentrate our force on a specific strategic objective during key periods of time and at key places in order to win decisive victory. As a result, our party and the organizations of the party must possess tremendous energy and must have the ability to organize implementation in a skillful, scientific, tight and strict manner from the very outset.

Leading a war effort is the task of both the Party Central Committee and the local party committee echelons. The basic party committees and the party chapters also fulfill the function of leading the war effort within their locality and unit. One effort of foremost, decisive importance--an effort that must be steadfastly maintained--is to organize and mobilize all the people to fight the enemy, maintain control, fight the enemy and engage in productive labor at the same time in order to complete local tasks and provide battlefield support.

Under the direct leadership of the Party Central Committee and the Political Bureau, the army party organization is the nucleus in the effort to organize the implementation of the party's military line and apply Vietnamese military science and art in a war to protect the fatherland when war breaks out. On the basis of the functions and tasks assigned by the party, the Central Military Party Committee researches strategic matters in order to make proposals to the Political Bureau and the Party Central Committee and leads and guides the entire army in implementation. The various military regions, military corps, branches and agencies must organize implementation in a creative manner under the direct guidance of the Central Military Party Committee in order to win a decisive victory on each battlefield.

In war, the creative application of the military art of a people's war to protect the fatherland is very important. Our cadres, who have been trained in principles and theory at academies and schools and forged on the training field, will be directly challenged on the battlefield, primarily on the first defense line. This challenge, which comes in the form of iron, steel and flames, very rapidly shows us the solutions to military problems, even during the very first hours and days of the decisive test of strength with the enemy. The collectives of the party committees and the command cadres on the various levels and at the various agencies must have a firm grasp of the basic principles they have learned; however, they must display a high degree of intelligence, talent and energy in organizing implementation. They must have a firm grasp of military art and take the initiative and be creative in the application of this art; however, they must scrupulously obey and implement strategic guidance, thereby making a positive contribution to seizing strategic initiative, as mentioned above, even when the enemy still has many forces, many weapons and many means of war.

To fulfill their task in the protection of the fatherland, the organizations of the party on the various levels, cadres and party members must rapidly improve their ability to perform practical organizational work and closely coordinate ideological and organizational work in order to overcome the phenomenon of doing things in a simple, lax manner and the phenomenon of "form for form's sake." They must struggle to meet the highest possible requirements and the greatest challenges.

In order to strengthen its leadership at a time when it is in political power throughout the country, the party must constantly perfect the organizational structure of the party, the state and the mass organizations and perfect the mechanism "the party leads, the people exercise ownership and the state manages" in socialist construction, economic management and the protection of the fatherland.

The 4th Congress of the Party pointed out that building a national defense system of all the people is the task of all the people, the entire army and the entire dictatorship of the proletariat system under the leadership of the party. The problem we face is correctly establishing, by means of the organization of systems, the relationship among the party, the state and the people and developing the effectiveness of the mechanism proposed by the congress not only within the task of building the country, but in the task of protecting the fatherland as well.

The apparatus that leads and manages economic construction, cultural development, the living conditions of the people and the building of the national defense system must be a competent and sensitive apparatus, both in peace time and when war breaks out. When war breaks out, this apparatus must organize the conduct of a people's war in order to win victory over aggressors and protect the fatherland and must manage the construction of the material and technical bases of socialism under war time circumstances. Of course, this apparatus must be supplemented or adjusted when necessary so that it is suited to the situation and tasks in time of war.

The political report delivered at the 4th Congress of the Party pointed out: "As the tool for building socialism and protecting socialism, our state must always attach importance to strengthening national security, political security and social order to insure that the country is always ready and always has the strength to crush every attack of those who would start a war and of aggressors as well as crush acts of opposition by counter-revolutionaries."

As a result, the party must concern itself with building the state apparatus, strengthening the system of law, formulate laws, build the organization, establish regulations and so forth. The party must build and forge the state apparatus so that it is fully capable of managing the economy, managing society and strengthening the national defense system in peace time; when war breaks out, this apparatus must respond very quickly to the guidance of the war effort provided by the Party Central Committee and Political Bureau by means of its abundant vitality, discipline in coordination and strict practical application.

If the building of the party is separated from the building of the state apparatus and light attention is given to the government, it is clear that the effectiveness of the party's leadership will also decline. Because, ours is a party in political power and "the leadership of the party and the right of collective ownership of the people are most vividly manifested in the state and primarily implemented through the activities of the state."(1)

In view of the fact that it is a party in political power, the lines, positions and policies of the party in the building of the country as well as in the protection of the fatherland are concretized and codified and become binding upon every citizen, every agency of the party and state and every mass organization. Only in this way is it possible to develop the effectiveness of the party's leadership. The resolution of the 8th Party Plenum concerning the draft of the Constitution pointed out: "The Constitution and laws are the basic positions and policies of the party that have been codified, have been 'institutionalized in the form of the state' so that they are obeyed by everyone." This is a new requirement in practical organizational work to a party in political power. We should not consider the laws of the state to contain nothing that belongs to the party. We must coordinate education and motivation with compulsion under the law in order to develop the spirit of collective ownership and uphold the right of collective ownership of the masses so that every position and policy of the party is implemented in a scrupulous manner. "The party compels its organizations, cadres and members to respect the power of state agencies and scrupulously comply with the law and with the decisions and directives of state agencies, considering this to be the discipline of the party."(2)

The right of socialist collective ownership of the people as regards the national defense system as well as in a people's war is expressed not only through the state, but also through the mass organizations. When building the state apparatus and developing the role played by the state, the party must attach full importance to the role played by the mass organizations, such as the Trade Union, the Youth Union, the Women's Union, etc. It is necessary to motivate, organize and rally the people to implement their right of collective ownership in the protection of the fatherland through these organizations.

The mass organizations have the tasks of teaching the people and fulfilling their role in strengthening the national defense system and insuring that everyone fights the enemy. Each stratum of the people, each citizen must do their very best to participate in the work of strengthening the national defense system, building up the people's armed forces, participating in combat and combat support and so forth in case of war. The mass organizations must be schools of patriotism, socialism and communism. In particular, they must teach the youths of the entire country to scrupulously fulfill their military obligation and labor obligation.

In the various periods of development of the country, in general, as well as the revolution over the past half-century, our generations of youths have always been worthy of being the shock forces of the fatherland, of the party. Today, in the work of building and protecting the country, the force of youths is becoming increasingly large and increasingly talented. They are an army that has all the ability and intelligence needed to attack the fields of science, to become the masters of science and technology within enterprises and worksites, in fields, at research institutes and so forth, thereby making a positive contribution to the creation of the material wealth and spiritual and cultural values of the country. They are a force filled with heroism and also have the knowledge needed to become the masters of weapons, thereby helping to create invincible strength in the effort to protect the fatherland. They are the generations succeeding their fathers and older brothers in developing upon the achievements of the revolution, a generation that has a firm grasp of the truth and is always in the vanguard of the revolutionary undertaking of the fatherland. The mass organizations must make the force of youths understand that every expectation of the young can only be achieved and every talent of the young can only be developed in their beloved country by means of coordinating academic education with working and fighting. Our youths must consider this to be their source of happiness. For this reason, President Ho taught: "Training the revolutionary generations for the future is very important and necessary work."

The mass organizations must also mobilize the people to perform good rear service work so that, when war breaks out, the rear service is truly the firm base, the tremendous source of mobilization of manpower and materiel for the frontlines as well as a strong source of inspiration to the soldiers on the frontline.

Adopting the correct line is a matter of very basic, very decisive importance but it is not enough. We must also have the ability to provide guidance and organize implementation in order to turn this line into real victory. In other words, the correct line must be accompanied by creative organizational ability; these two closely linked factors cause the leadership of the party to truly become the primary factor determining victory in the cause of protecting the fatherland and building the country. "We must bring about a profound change of a revolutionary nature in our viewpoint concerning the building of the organization, must improve management and must make every effort to close the gap between the requirements of the political task and our organizational skills, thereby bringing organizational work to the level of the political task and supporting the requirements of the political task well."(3)

Building a Party That Is Strong Politically, Ideologically and Organizationally

In the revolution, in general, as well as in the protection of the fatherland, in particular, the party must be built so that it is strong throughout its organization, strong from its nerve center to its basic cells. This strength must not only exist from the very outset, when a war is not in progress, and exist throughout the course of building and strengthening the national defense system, but must be increased even more when war breaks out, increased throughout the entire process of the war and expressed in the form of successfully completing the political task and military task of the party in the various periods.

In the leadership of the revolutionary struggle, especially at turning points and in the face of important developments, the entire party must be united with regard to its line, must thoroughly understand and unswervingly adhere to this line in every situation, must organize the implementation of this line in a creative manner and, in this way, must help to formulate, concretize and develop the line of the party. It is necessary to protect the line, protect the leadership, protect the unity and discipline of the party.

The same holds true in the military field. The entire party must be in agreement concerning the political line and the military line, concerning the evaluation of enemy forces and our forces and concerning the strategy of the party. There must be agreement from the very outset and this agreement must become stronger with each passing day. It is necessary to unswervingly adhere to the line, organize its implementation and protect the line in every situation, not only in peace time, but also when war breaks out and throughout the course of development of a war, especially in difficult, decisive situations that will determine whether or not the war ends in victory.

One matter of basic importance in the line is that of correctly establishing the strategic objective of our country's revolution and the combat objective of our army and people. Today, the reactionaries within Beijing ruling circles are collaborating with the U.S. imperialists and various lackeys to weaken and annex our country, annex the countries of Indochina, sweep into Southeast Asia and eventually become rulers of the planet. We must continuously consolidate and strengthen the unanimity within the party concerning the analysis and evaulation of the reactionary nature and the capabilities of the enemy; we must steadfastly maintain this unanimity throughout the course of a war, especially at turning points in the war, and through the decisive tests of strength between ourselves and the enemy on the battlefield, both on the frontlines and in the rear area as well.

As we know, the political objectives of the revolutionary struggle and revolutionary war are the same; however, a war is governed by laws of its own. An unjust war of aggression and a just war of self-defense develop in accordance with opposite laws. Aggressors concentrate their forces and means of war not only at the very outset in a vain attempt to win decisive victory in a short time, but also throughout the development of the war, especially at highpoints in the war. Even after suffering defeats, sometimes heavy defeats of strategic significance, the enemy might try to escalate the war to its highest level ever in a vain attempt to win back lost positions and reverse the situation. However, when we steadfastly adhere to the line, unswervingly adhere to our determination and overcome the highest war effort of the enemy, we will crush the forces of the enemy and the total defeat of the enemy thus becomes unavoidable. Experience has shown that, in certain situations, at certain times and on certain battlefields it appears as though the enemy is still increasing its strength; in actuality, however, we find that they have become weak and have weakened very rapidly; this is seen in their insane writhing, writhing that easily causes persons to mistakenly think that they are strong. In such complex situations and at such difficult and decisive turning points, achieving agreement within the party concerning the evaluation of enemy capabilities can provide an opportunity to challenge cadres and party members as regards their spirit of steadfastness and their viewpoint concerning the enemy, in terms of strategy, the campaign and combat. If the unanimity achieved through this challenge is consolidated and strengthened slowly, it will adversely affect the unity and oneness of mind within the party, adversely affect the fighting capabilities of troops and our ability to win victory.

The same applies with regard to us; there is generally agreement from the very outset, very rapid agreement concerning the evaluation of our strength, of our strongpoints as well as our weaknesses and of our possiblities for development. However, this is not sufficient. We must steadfastly maintain this unanimity throughout the course of development of a war, especially at turning points and after decisive tests of strength with the enemy on the battlefield. Each time we win victory, we usually suffer certain losses; with these victories, the difficulties and shortages that existed before them can be reduced; however, new difficulties and shortages arise as a result of the new requirements of development. In this situation, there are times at which and units in which it appears, on the outside, that our strength is declining; actually, however, such is not the case. The comparison between ourselves and the enemy in terms of position and power, quality and the primary trend of development is advantageous to us. If our cadres and party members are not fully forged, if they are not familiar with or do not dare to squarely face the difficulties involved in our growth following victory, they might suffer a decline in their energy to overcome difficulties and might not be determined to boldly develop upon victories. This is another challenge to cadres and party members in terms of their steadfastness, their confidence in the capabilities and potentials of revolutionary forces.

Therefore, when we say that the leadership of the party is the primary factor determining victory in war, one very important matter is to achieve a correct evaluation and unanimity within the party concerning the general situation of the revolution and our advantages and difficulties in the course of development as well as the enemy's situation and our situation from the very outset and during each period of the war. At turning points and in the face of decisive tests of strength between ourselves and the enemy, unanimity within the party concerning the evaluation of the situation reaffirms the fundamentals set forth by the party and inevitable trend of development of the war and achieving this unanimity is a process of challenging cadres and party members and forging our party so that it is strong politically, ideologically and organizationally.

It is necessary to build party organizations that are truly strong and pure, that are fully capable of leading all the people and the entire army in successfully completing the task of building the country and protecting the fatherland. The revolutionary undertaking constantly develops on an increasingly large scale; however, it does not follow a straight or simple path, but experiences difficulties and travels a winding path to the ultimate objective. The same is true with regard to protecting the fatherland. A war of aggression, if unleashed by the enemy, is a major, comprehensive challenge to our country. War tests the line, thinking, viewpoints, will and organizational ability of our party and state. In order to firmly insure victory in the work of building and strengthening the national defense system as well as in a war to protect the fatherland when one occurs, it is necessary to have a party that is truly strong and pure. The party and its organizations must be the nucleus uniting, mobilizing and organizing millions of persons to fight, work and produce filled with confidence. The party and its organizations must be the competent command staff that is capable of engaging in profound thought, capable of performing truly scientific organizational work and capable of coordinating every force on every battle line in accordance with a strict combat discipline, thereby insuring victory over the enemy in every circumstance.

The party organization and the organizations of the party within the armed forces must be the strong nucleus in the most difficult situations and in the face of the most stern challenges. The basic organization of the party and the party chapters must be the shock forces leading the collectives of units forward, leading them in combat and victory over the enemy in the worst of situations. To accomplish this, the basic organizations and party chapters must constantly maintain close relations with the masses, must blend with the masses in order to build units, build them politically, ideologically and organizationally, build them into a steel bloc. The party committees on the various echelons must be strengthened in terms of their organization and personnel in both peace time and time of war. We must emphasize the collective leadership role of the party committee echelon in conjunction with heightening the responsibility of the commander, thereby insuring that troops are led, commanded and managed in such a way that they complete every task and win victory over the enemy.

The building of the organizations of the party must be closely linked to the completion of the political task and the military task of the unit during each period. The organizations of the party and each party member must be forged through the completion of the tasks of the unit during each period. The building of a good organization is designed to develop good personnel; party members who have been forged well are a prerequisite to building a party organization that is strong and pure.

A strong party with a strong organizational structure must go hand in hand with a corps of party members that is routinely supplemented in terms of its size and constantly improves in terms of its quality. The matters of foremost importance that determine the comprehensive quality of the party member are awareness of the ideals of communism and boundless loyalty to the fatherland, the people and the international obligation. The party member must endeavor throughout his life to achieve the lofty goals of the revolution and must do so with precise motives in mind. The enlightenment of each party member must be expressed in positive, creative actions, in every task assigned by the party. In his daily work as well as in combat, the communist party member must always be in the vanguard; communist party members must be in the vanguard in terms of their outlook, their thinking and their ability to take action, thereby achieving practical results in their combat, work and productive labor. The role of the party member must not only be manifested in normal times, in advantageous times, but must especially be manifested in a natural way in times of combat, under the most difficult and serious circumstances and in the face of the greatest challenges.

A corps of party members who possess well developed political qualities and organizational skills consistent with the level of development of the revolution is a very important requirement in order for the party to constantly maintain and strengthen its leadership role. Every party member must bring himself abreast of the continuous development of the revolution; this is an expression of his loyalty and his desire to make progress. The party member must never divorce himself from the basic goals of the revolution; he must always maintain a correct point of view and establish clear relationships in combat, work and his daily activities. As regards the enemies of the revolution, of the people, he must be definite and unshakeable, both in the face of their military power and their temptations. As regards the party, party members must be determined to implement the lines and policies of the party, determined to protect the lines and organization and maintain the discipline of the party. As regards the people, they must love them and respect the right of collective ownership of each person. They must be loyal and devoted to their comrades. They must be humble and simple in dealings with their friends. Party members must fight with no thought for themselves, must live faithful and simple lives and must not only express these qualities under normal circumstances, but under complex and difficult circumstances as well. Party members who are elderly, who have served for many years in the party and who occupy positions of leadership must display these virtues even more clearly and purely. The corps of party members must constantly study and train in order to acquire comprehensive, basic and highly specialized knowledge. They must study and train constantly so that they can learn the latest achievements in the social sciences, the natural sciences and the technical sciences of the country and our times and turn them into assets of the people, of the fatherland. Learning and constantly making progress is a challenge to the communist, primarily to those comrades who have fought for many years and have made certain contributions to the revolution.

Building a strong party that has a strong, pure organizational structure and a corps of party members who possess the necessary skills and political qualities mentioned above is a difficult job and requires continuous effort.

Once the correct line has been adopted, the matter that directly determines the success of this line is the organization of its implementation, and, in practical organizational work, the corps of cadres plays the decisive role, especially with regard to our army when implementing the "one person in command" system. In the new stage, the tasks of building socialism and protecting the socialist fatherland demand that the corps of cadres possess higher organizational and managerial skills in every area. Our party and state must build and forge a corps of cadres who possess good political qualities and are skilled in taking action. The corps of cadres must be large enough for the various organizations within the dictatorship of the proletariat system and must meet both the immediate and long-range requirements of building and protecting the fatherland. This corps of cadres must consist of cadres who provide guidance and management in economics, the culture, society, highly specialized fields, productive labor, scientific research, etc. This corps of cadres must be built in exact accordance with the working class line of the party and in exact accordance with strict selection of guidelines and standards consistent with the development of our society. In order to make a positive contribution to the protection of the fatherland and fulfill the task of building the country, our cadres, regardless of their field of activity outside the army, must possess certain military knowledge. Only in this way can we smoothly coordinate the economy and the defense of the nation, coordinate building and combat.

The corps of cadres of the party within the army must be trained and forged so that it is strong enough to serve as the nucleus of the effort to build the national defense system, the nucleus of the building of powerful people's armed forces and the nucleus of a victorious people's war to protect the fatherland. We must formulate cadre planning and build a corps of cadres whose structure is well coordinated and consists of increasingly developed command cadres, political cadres, scientific-technical cadres and specialized cadres as well as skilled scientific research cadres, theoretical research cadres and instructors. Cadres must receive basic, comprehensive and highly specialized training so that they can excellently complete every task assigned to them by the party and state. When a party member becomes a cadre, the basic standards regarding his political qualities and ability to take action must be higher. Fortunately, the vast majority of the cadres of the party within the army today have been directly forged for many years in the patriotic war and in the revolutionary movement of the masses, thus accumulating much valuable experience. However, we cannot be satisfied or stop at this point, rather, cadres must make every effort to study and make continuous progress. Cadres must see the new requirements that exist in the new stage of the revolution, that lie along the path of building socialism and protecting the socialist fatherland. The abilities and qualities of cadres can only be developed when cadres always keep abreast of the requirements of the revolution, of the continuous development of the revolutionary struggle and actively endeavor to make progress. Scientific and technical cadres must develop their talents, reach the pinnacles of world science and technology and learn the very best knowledge of the nation with a view toward achieving the goal of making the fatherland prosperous and strong and bringing happiness to the people.

Only by raising the matter in this manner is it possible for there to be steadfast efforts on the part of each individual cadre as well as the agencies that organize and manage cadres.

On the basis of a large corps of cadres who are deployed and engaged in activities in all fields of the country, the party must select a corps of high level cadres who are competent, firm and pure in every set of circumstances and in the face of every development of the revolution. High level cadres are the persons who bear major responsibility for organizing the successful implementation of the party's line and turn it into the strength of millions of persons in productive labor and combat. High level cadres are also persons who are highly capable of contributing to the formulation of the lines and policies of the party through their practical activities. High level cadres also play a very important role and have a very important task in training the corps of successors and preparing the persons to replace them for the sake of the interests of the revolution. When a cadre is assigned a more difficult task, the scope of his activities and his relationships, consequently, become broader and, as a result, this cadre assumes heavier responsibilities with regard to protect the prestige and reputation of the party by means of the examples he sets and his practical activities. The same applies within the armed forces; high ranking cadres are persons who control and utilize large forces of personnel, equipment and weapons and who occupy important positions in both combat and work. The ability, spirit and style of a high ranking cadre in both combat and work are most clearly evident in annihilating the enemy and winning the largest possible victory in combat with the lowest possible loss of our forces, thereby influencing the strength of the unit and the confidence of lower ranking cadres and soldiers in a positive manner. In guidance, command activities and management, high ranking cadres must establish the correct relationship between the collective and the individual and must respect and listen to the correct opinions of the lower level; instead of relying upon the collective, upon the upper level, they must make decisions in a full spirit of responsibility while not being authoritarian or arbitrary. They must maintain a simple, wholesome style of life. The party must have a long-term plan for selecting high ranking cadres; at the same time, the party must give this corps of cadres a clear understanding of their position and role in the common undertaking of the country and the people.

For more than one-half century, under the leadership of the party, our nation of Vietnam has continuously waged extremely difficult fights filled with sacrifices against cruel aggression by many large enemies. In the historic tests of strength, which were matters of survival to our nation and of tremendous international significance, our people won total victory over imperialism and have also won victory over the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists.

However, the ambition of the enemy remains. The reactionary rulers in Beijing are continuing to pursue their insidious scheme to weaken and annex our country in order to sweep into Southeast Asia in a vain attempt to become rulers of the world. They are frantically looking for every way to collaborate with the imperialists, primarily the U.S. imperialists, in order to carry out their long-range, sinister scheme.

However, our people and armed forces have the correct, wise and experienced leadership of the party. Our ability to defend the country is greater than ever before. We have our militant solidarity with the fraternal peoples of Laos and Kampuchea. We have comprehensive cooperation with and tremendous, effective assistance in many areas from the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries and the sympathy and support of friends throughout the world. In our just undertaking and amidst the great strength of our nation and our times, our generation of today and the generations of tomorrow possess and shall possess the determination and skills, the will and ability, the intelligence and confidence to build a prosperous and strong Vietnam, forever protect the beloved Vietnamese socialist fatherland and make worthy contributions to the cause of revolution and peace in the Far East, in Southeast Asia and the world.

FOOTNOTES

1. The Political Report at the 4th Party Congress.

2. The resolution of the 4th Party Congress.

3. The Political Bureau resolution on organizational work, November 1980.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

FUNCTION, AUTHORITY OF MILITARY CONTROL FORCES CLARIFIED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Jun 81 p 3

[Article by "Chien Si Dieu Lenh" [Ordinance Combatant] in "Understanding Orders and Regulations" Column: "Function and Authority of Military Control Forces"]

[Text] Question: What are the function and authority of the military control forces? How can one distinguish a genuine military control armyman from an impostor with bad intentions? Who has the right to control military men and to exercise military control?

Answer: The functions of the military control forces are:

--To maintain military discipline, state law and social order and security with regard to all armymen and military transportation means outside barracks.

--To cooperate with and assist the public security force and others in maintaining political security and social order and security within the assigned area.

The above-mentioned two functions are related, sometimes closely; however, the military control forces must consider the first function as the permanent and most important one.

In carrying out their duty, armymen in charge of military control have the following power:

--Remind and correct military men who violate orders and discipline.

--Control and inspect documents, luggage and goods of military men and military transportation means whenever they show any sign of infringement of law or discipline at places determined by the commander of the troops' stationing areas.

--Arrest and detain military men committing a serious infraction of law or discipline and bring them to the troops' stationing area for judgment by the high echelons.

--Search, arrest and detain military men caught red-handed violating the law as well as the persons involved in such cases and seize the evidence--if any--according to law.

--Use weapons if the lawbreaker resists and endangers the lives of the armymen in charge of military control and the lives of other people or if the person guilty of serious lawbreaking refuses to obey the "stop" or "hands up" order, runs away or offers resistance.

Except for the above-mentioned provisions, armymen in charge of military control are not allowed to confiscate anything from military men such as military equipment, jewelry and so forth.

At present, armymen in charge of military control wear on their left arms a red band with the letters "Military Control" and are provided with credentials made after a uniform pattern used by the entire army (there are three types of military control credentials which are all made of printed forms).

--Whenever a military control armyman who wants to exercise control over another military man is requested by the latter to show his credentials, he must show his credentials together with his identity card.

--Armymen in charge of military control are subjected to control by the commander of the troops' station area and his assistant cadres and also by the cadres bearing credentials empowering them to exercise control over the military control forces. (Whenever a cadre wants to exercise control over armymen who are carrying out their military control duty, he must show his credentials and identity card.)

All military control credentials must be made of the printed forms available and will be considered valid only if they bear the signature and seal of a division commander or his equivalent or superior.

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BEIJING CALLED CENTER OF SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES IN ASIA

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN [PEOPLE'S ARMY REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 2, Feb 81 pp 50-55

[Article by Tran Trong: "Fomenting Rebellions--a Dangerous Method of the Beijing Expansionists"]

[Text] For a long time, fomenting rebellions has been one of the dangerous methods employed by Beijing to achieve expansion and power and annex neighboring countries in Southeast Asia and South Asia.

Beijing's method of fomenting rebellions is basically the same as the methods of fomenting rebellions employed by the imperialists and reactionaries since antiquity. However, due to the specific characteristics of Chinese expansionism and hegemony, the rebellions fomented by them are different in many ways from the rebellions engineered by the imperialists, in terms of viewpoint and thinking, the organization of forces and the measures employed. Thus, what are the characteristics of the scheme of the Beijing expansionists of fomenting rebellions and what activities do they employ to foment rebellions?

Reviewing the various rebellions fomented by Beijing, one sees certain characteristics in the nature of laws in their scheme of fomenting rebellions.

1. The Organizations and Activities Employed by Beijing To Foment Rebellions Are Generally Called "Revolutionary" but Are Based on the Viewpoints and Strategic Objectives of Expansionism and Annexation

It is not surprising that the rulers in Beijing have long liked to talk about the so called "great world rebellion." Facts have shown that this viewpoint is not only designed to create a tense situation in the world and provoke the psychology of war, but also designed to camouflage a very insidious and malicious strategy. It is the strategy of fomenting rebellions, causing neighboring countries to constantly be unstable and causing them to fall into a state of chaos so that they can control these countries or topple their governments and replace them with lackey governments.

In its scheme of creating a prolonged and pervasive state of "rebellion" in a number of countries, Beijing generally sets forth such fraudulent revolutionary viewpoints as "lying in ambush for a long time" and "waging a protracted armed struggle," which, in essence, are designed to "harrass on a long-term basis" other countries by means of counter-revolutionary rebellions. The rebellions and the insurgent forces that have been guided and supported by Beijing in a number of countries, such as India, Burma, Thailand and so forth, for many years prove this.

As is the case with the rebellions fomented by the imperialists, the rebellions organized by Beijing are generally closely associated with massacres and barbarous terror. According to foreign press reports, at a number of places, such as northeast India, Burma and so forth, local reactionary lackeys of Beijing have massacred thousands of persons in rebellions. Their organizations that foment rebellions in various countries are called by very "revolutionary" names, such as "the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party"(Thailand), the "Social Party"(Laos), the "National Front for National Salvation"(Laos), the "Fraternal Islamic Organization"(Afghanistan), etc. The rebellions fomented by them in other countries are described as "revolutionary struggles" and they proclaim that "supporting revolutionary struggles(!) is the international obligation that China must fulfill." For decades, Beijing has been and is using more than a small amount of money, weapons and cadres to support and employ reactionary forces in Southeast Asia and South Asia.

As an important measure in the long-range strategy of expansionism of Chinese hegemonism, Beijing's scheme of fomenting rebellions has actually become a primary and constant danger threatening the independence and security of other countries and the stability of all Southeast Asia and South Asia.

2. Organizing, Supporting and Making Coordinated Use of All Reactionary Forces as Tools for Fomenting Rebellion

In the rebellions masterminded by Beijing, we generally see the participation of many different reactionary forces. These primary forces consist of:

--Local reactionary elements, who include landowners, reactionary bourgeoisie, dissatisfied and opposition elements and the leaders of reactionary political parties. In ethnic minority areas, Beijing usually tries to win over the leaders of tribes and the leaders of smuggling organizations. A typical example of this is the fact that Beijing has, for decades, been making every effort to "build a base" among the Meo Tribes living in the northern border areas of Vietnam, Laos, Thailand and Burma and among the ethnic minorities in northeast India, Nepal and Pakistan. Another clear example is that the ringleaders of the opium smugglers in the "golden triangle"(which lies along the borders of Burma, Thailand, Laos and China) have long had close ties to Beijing.

--The ringleaders of bandits and traitors who live in exile, having fled to foreign countries: these include such persons as Vang Pao and Cong Le (from Laos), Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, Khieu Samphan, Son Sen and Sihanouk (Kampuchea), Hoang Van Hoan (Vietnam), etc. The western press reported that, in 1978, when Vang Pao was invited to Beijing, the Chinese authorities "rolled out the red carpet as though he were a head of state." Each time Cong Ly, Pol Pot and Ieng Sary have gone to Beijing, they have been "received at Dieu Ngu Dai--a place reserved for receiving heads of state." They were received so "formally" because they (with the exception of Hoang Van Hoan) still control a number of bandits hiding in Thailand who are forces that are "highly rated" by Beijing for use in fomenting rebellions. The reactionaries within the ethnic minorities along the northern border of Vietnam that fled to live in China, proclaiming themselves to be the Meo king, the Thai king, the Nhung king and so forth, and the reactionary tribal chiefs of the Islamic minorities in Afghanistan who are supported by Beijing in Pakistan are also of this type.

--The "emigre" reactionaries, the majority of whom are puppet officers and enlisted men and puppet government personnel in South Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea who committed many crimes, refused to undergo transformation and fled the country. In 1979, Beijing sent one group of "security cadres" after another to the "refugee camps" in Thailand and declared that they would select from 16,000 to 20,000 persons to be sent to Hai Nam Island in China for training. In early 1980, according to western news reports, they recruited 6,000 persons and organized them into two divisions in preparation for sending them to commit acts of sabotage and foment rebellions in the countries of Indochina. Beijing has been trying for many years to organize and train forces of this type. According to western news reports, Beijing has so far established 40 training camps for this type of reactionaries in Tay Tang and 20 special training camps controlled by Chinese advisors in Pakistan for the purpose of supporting their scheme to foment armed rebellion in India and Afghanistan.

--The "underground army of ethnic Chinese" is a dangerous force already used by Beijing in plans to foment rebellions in Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, etc. Large (more than 20 million ethnic Chinese are in Southeast Asia) and occupying important positions within the economies and administrative apparata of some countries, this "underground army" is capable of committing economic sabotage in coordination with political disruption in order to incite rebellions.

The Maoist forces disguised as "revolutionary organizations" or "communist parties," that are organized, supported and commanded by Beijing are also a dangerous tool in the scheme of fomenting rebellions. The activities of the Maoist organizations in Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and so forth and of the organization called the "People's Army" in the Philippines have caused these countries to experience a nearly constant lack of security and stability for many years. During the past several years, the Beijing authorities have, on the one hand, been making every effort to court the governments of the ASEAN countries and, on the other hand, have publicly pledged to "absolutely support" these forces within the scope of "party to party relationships" for the purpose of exerting pressure and maintaining the ability to foment rebellions and topple governments when possible.

Beijing's network of spies and secret service agents, which extends throughout almost all of the countries of Southeast Asia and South Asia, has the task of organizing insurgent forces and the task of guiding rebellions. According to the western press, this network is divided by type of activity and region. It is under the command of such agencies as the Central Intelligence Department of the Chinese

People's Liberation Army, the Hoa Nam Intelligence Department, Southeast Asian Liberation Headquarters and so forth. In the activities of Beijing designed to foment rebellions, we generally see that the diplomatic agencies of China overseas, such as the embassies, consulates, commercial representatives, offices of the New China News Agency and so forth are local centers guiding and commanding rebellions.

The above mentioned forces are usually utilized by Beijing in a coordinated fashion depending upon the objectives, the situation and the course of development of rebellions in each country. Compared to the imperialists, Beijing has forces that the imperialists do not have for fomenting rebellions (such as the "underground army of ethnic Chinese," the Maoist organizations masquerading as revolutionary organizations and so forth).

3. The Coordination of Many Methods and Measures.

In order to foment rebellions, Beijing usually attaches importance to coordinating many political, economic and military methods and measures. This coordination involves the use of psychological warfare to provoke the masses into staging rebellions through acts of economic sabotage and the use of military pressure or a war of aggression in a vain attempt to rapidly create a state of confusion and instability in countries. Beijing's use of the "army of ethnic Chinese" to commit economic sabotage, create political confusion, foment rebellion and topple the government in Indonesia, its coordination of a war of aggression on the border with the fomenting of rebellions within the ethnic minority areas in northeast India, its use of pressure and threats of aggression along the border combined with acts of psychological warfare to provoke insurrections and a coup d'etat in Laos and so forth prove this fact.

Even within each type measure, Beijing generally coordinates many different methods. For example, economically, they generally use ethnic Chinese merchants to disrupt the market in coordination with economic embargoes from the outside. Militarily, they generally coordinate the intensification of armed activities by local insurgent forces with the intensification of provocation, military pressure and threats of a war of aggression. In the war of aggression against Vietnam in early 1979, Beijing planned to foment rebellions in the northern border provinces and even provoked ethnic Chinese and decadent elements in a vain attempt to foment rebellions in both Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City; however, they were tragically defeated.

Deserving of attention is the fact that Beijing attaches very much importance to provoking bigoted nationalism and sowing national hatred, especially in ethnic minority areas. Here, they usually employ lackeys and secret service agents in a psychological war waged by taking advantage of superstitions and using counter-propaganda to distort the policies of the local government. Recently, they have also employed at a number of places methods employed by the U.S. imperialists, such as sending in goods from China to bribe the people in ethnic minority areas and distributing psychological warfare "gifts" containing leaflets appealing to the people to overthrow the government.

In recent years, Beijing has also made efforts to use religions for subversive purposes. Many diplomatic agencies of China in the countries of Southeast Asia have made secret contacts with Buddhist, Catholic and Islamic organizations. Beijing's recent proclamation of support for the insurgent forces in the so called "Fraternal Islamic Organization" in a vain attempt to gain control over this forces in order to oppose the Afghanistan revolution is a typical example of this sinister scheme.

Exporting counter-revolution in order to foment rebellions is a malicious and very brazen measure that has been employed by Beijing. In the 1960's and the early 1970's, when the so called "great cultural revolution" was being accelerated throughout China, we noticed the emergence in many countries of Southeast Asia and South Asia of numerous organizations of overseas Chinese called "Red Guard" that engaged in activities against the laws, the system and the policies of the host countries, disrupted order and security and appealed for a coup d'etat. Today, although the rulers in Beijing have declared that the "cultural revolution" has ended, they have not abandoned their scheme of expanding and annexing other countries. For this reason, exporting counter-revolution is still a measure that Beijing will continue to employ.

4. Close Collaboration with the U.S. Imperialists in the Effort To Foment Counter-Revolutionary Rebellions

In recent years, years during which the leaders in Beijing have openly collaborated with the imperialists, especially the U.S. imperialists, with a view toward opposing the Soviet Union, Vietnam and the other socialist countries together with all revolutionary and progressive forces in the world, this collaboration has been clearly evident in the fomenting of rebellions overseas. Issue number 5 of the INFORMATION BULLETIN (July-August 1979) forthrightly stated that "according to reliable CIA sources, in his visit to Beijing in 1971, Kissinger laid the groundwork for an agreement to exchange strategic intelligence information with China." In subsequent years, "the Sino-American exchange agreements closely linked the clandestine intelligence activities of the United States...with the intelligence activities of China in Indochina." In the near future, "there will be more closely coordinated clandestine activities between China and the United States in Southeast Asia" and "the objective of these Sino-American activities will be to oppose the three revolutionary countries of Indochina." On 5 March 1978, the French newspaper THE NEW OBSERVER reported that China is planning to "revive the FULRO organization, a product of the U.S. spy network" to "foment rebellion against Vietnam." During the years that Beijing used the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary lackeys to wage a war of aggression against Vietnam on the southwestern border, there was much evidence of coordinated activities between Chinese secret service agents and lackey reactionary forces left behind by the United States in a vain attempt to foment rebellion in the provinces of South Vietnam. According to the western press, for nearly 1 year, Beijing and Washington have been closely collaborating in an effort to undermine the Afghanistan revolution by means of rebellions. Behind the so called "bilateral coordinated actions in the Afghanistan issue," we see that both Beijing and Washington have sent dollars, weapons and military "advisors" to strengthen the forces of the Afghanistan insurgents.

In this collaboration, they are in agreement with each other with regard to undermining and weakening revolutionary forces; at the same time, there are also antagonisms between them. As a result, it must be stated that this collaboration is very dangerous to the peace, security and stability of countries, especially in Southeast Asia.

As regards Beijing, in addition to the prime objective of opposing the revolution in the three countries of Indochina, they also want to use this collaboration to infiltrate the countries of Southeast Asia in a vain attempt to establish a foothold and strengthen the position of the pro-Beijing forces within the ASEAN countries, as they have done in Thailand.

All of the characteristics mentioned above show that, today, Beijing has truly become a center organizing and guiding all forces engaged in the fomenting of counter-revolutionary rebellions in Southeast Asia and South Asia. Clearly, Beijing's policy of expansion and hegemony and collaboration with the U.S. imperialists is the origin and the primary cause of the confusing situation and the threat to the peace and stability of this entire region.

However, the realities of several decades of defeat for Beijing in the scheme of fomenting rebellions in this region show that these strategic measures are not as effective as Beijing would like them to be. Despite this, the Beijing authorities are still frantically preparing for a war of aggression in coordination with intensifying the fomenting of rebellions.

Clearly aware of the enemy's scheme, our people and our armed forces are always alert and vigilant, are in a high state of combat readiness and are determined to defeat every malicious, insidious scheme of the enemy and successfully build and firmly protect the socialist Vietnamese fatherland. Beijing's scheme of fomenting counter-revolutionary rebellions and instigating wars of aggression shall surely be defeated.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

FUNCTIONS OF BATTLEFIELD AIR FORCE OUTLINED

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN [PEOPLE'S ARMY REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 2, Feb 81 pp 39-49

[Article by Colonel Le Vien: "The Battlefield Air Force"]

[Text] Today, when a war to protect the fatherland breaks out, a campaign in which there is coordination among the modern branches and services will be a type of widely used campaign in warfare waged by main force military corps. The battlefield air force military corps is a form of organization and utilization of forces of the air force in order to participate in such campaigns.

The battlefield air force is a combat air force consisting of many different branches, such as the fighter branch, the fighter-bomber branch, the helicopter branch, the reconnaissance aircraft branch, the transport aircraft branch and so forth. The correct determination of the role, task and mode of utilization of the battlefield air force in campaigns in which there is coordination among the various branches and services makes a large contribution to achieving the combined strength of the main force military corps in a war to protect the fatherland.

In combat against the war of aggression waged by the Beijing reactionaries and their lackeys Pol Pot and Ieng Sary in the southwestern region of our country, the Southern Air Force, the function of which is to serve as a battlefield air force, began to achieve the offensive strength and mobility of the air force and basically completed the mission of controlling the air space, attacking ground and water targets, supporting command and transportation operations, supporting the mobility of forces and so forth, thereby helping to achieve the basic objectives of the various campaigns, especially the spring campaign in 1979. This article presents a number of experiences gained in the use of the battlefield air force in campaigns.

1. Making thorough, comprehensive and well coordinated preparations for campaigns and adopting a plan and norms that concentrate on the primary mission.

In the formulation of a campaign plan, it is of utmost importance to correctly establish the primary mission of the air force:

Generally speaking, each military corps of the air force has two basic missions when participating in a campaign: air defense combat operations and combat operations coordinated with the various branches and services. On the basis of the experience gained in fighting to protect the southwestern border, the southern air force realized that it was necessary to attach importance to the mission of providing direct combat support to the various combat branches and services. Correctly determining the primary mission of the air force on each front in each campaign is the basis for guiding the preparation of campaign forces and campaign training activities, organizing coordinated command operations and providing rear service and technical support consistent with the mission of the military corps. However, it must be realized that the air defense mission and the combined branches and services combat mission are closely related. Both of these missions have the purpose of competently supporting the various branches and services in the completion of their campaign mission. As a result, the Southern Air Force prepared the campaign for the correct direction, carefully prepared the various targets to be attacked on land and water and fulfilled the mission of the battlefield air force well.

Campaign preparations for the battlefield air force must be very well coordinated.

The success of the Southern Air Force in the formulation of its plan was that it gradually established norms that had to be met in the campaign: the basic mission that had to be completed; the primary targets that had to be destroyed; the mode of combat operations and the number of the various types of aircraft needed; the ratio among the various types of aircraft; the number of stationary and mobile troops that had to be supported during the campaign; the permanent and field air strips that had to be used or developed; the quantities of food, petroleum products and ammunition that had to be stockpiled; campaign attrition levels, etc. Although these norms were only projections, they did have the effect of giving the leaders of the various sectors, agencies and units a basis for making detailed calculations in each of their specialized areas.

The operations of the battlefield air force are operations that involve many elements of the service, many different objectives and combat coordination. For this reason, importance must be attached to making well coordinated preparations, both in the air and on the ground, in flight units and the agencies of flight units, at air force bases and command facilities and at the command posts coordinating with the various combined military corps. The commander of the battlefield air force must not only concern himself with a specific type of aircraft, but must also provide detailed guidance of preparations, methods of fighting, methods of combat operations, support operations and so forth for all of the types of aircraft within the formation. This is a factor that makes it possible to make optimum and highly efficient use of campaign air forces.

Campaign training must also be well coordinated. If fighter and bomber forces are well trained and well prepared for the campaign but the observer, reconnaissance and transport forces within the table of organization of the battlefield air force are not properly prepared, are not well coordinated in terms of their level of combat readiness and their ability to coordinate tactically with the bomber and fighter forces, they will pose obstacles to the completion of missions by the other elements.

If importance is only attached to training in the air but attention is not given to training command staffs and support facilities, it is difficult to complete missions well. At air bases, the lack of thorough preparation in any aspect of the handling and loading of bombs and ammunition will more than slightly affect the efficiency of fighters and fighter-bombers in the performance of their mission.

Importance must also be attached to providing training in combat coordination among the various elements of the service, among the various types of aircraft within the air force and between the staffs and combined branches and services in order to achieve higher efficiency in the performance of campaign missions.

The training of the staffs that prepare the campaign must be coordinated with the task of formulating plans for and preparing command posts and ground facilities. The training of staffs must also be well coordinated so that the command posts on the upper level and the lower level are united in their actions and in agreement with one another.

There must be good training in air communications so that air forces can be commanded in a precise, rapid and firm manner; there must be good training in organizing coordinated communications in order to provide timely support of the various combined services; the command posts of the combined services must also give attention to selecting positions and creating the conditions for the establishment of air force command facilities in offensive campaigns. The air force itself must prepare a number of tables of organization of air force representation sections in advance in order to promptly perform the task of observing the offensive thrusts of the combined services.

In the comprehensive, well coordinated preparation of the command posts on the ground and in the air, the front command posts and the air force representation sections must receive uniform training in how to prepare basic command posts and the central command posts of the military ccrps. The basic command posts must be staffed with adequate personnel and have sufficient means to keep abreast of the situation on the various fronts and maintain close contact with the air force representation sections. Experience has shown that it is necessary to organize a command staff component in the air field duty area in order to rapidly assess every aspect of the situation of returning combat border units and flights and promptly disseminate information and intelligence to forces leaving for combat.

2. Knowing the basic objective of the campaign, the mission of each front, of each stage, of each key battle and the role of each target in battle.

Knowing the basic objective of the campaign is the basis for correctly determining combat strategy and correctly and creatively applying the tactics of the battlefield air force.

Experience has shown that wherever the basic objective of the campaign is not thoroughly understood, certain difficulties arise in leadership, in the organization of command operations and in the specific combat operations of the border units and flights. Each campaign front, each stage of development and each battle in the campaign has different specific requirements; sometimes, these specific requirements are dependent upon how the commander of the combined military corps employs the air force. Therefore, in the process of gaining a thorough understanding of the basic objective of a campaign, it is necessary to gain a detailed understanding of the intentions of the commander on each front as well as during each stage and at each opportunity of decisive significance in the campaign. This is the basis for correctly determining how to use air forces, how to use each type aircraft in the various missions and the basis for selecting modes of combat operation designed to achieve high combat efficiency.

Correctly and rapidly determining the primary front in need of air support, determining air support priorities and resolutely concentrating air support on key battles are the valuable experiences that were gained by the Southern Battlefield Air Force.

In the fight against the Beijing reactionaries and their lackeys on the southwestern border, the battlefield air force had an advantage in its favor, namely, it was directly commanded and assigned its missions by the Ministry of National Defense. In order to carry out the missions and directives of the ministry, the forces of the battlefield air force were utilized in a rather concerted manner; at one time, more than one-third of these forces were used to carry out the primary mission. In view of the facts that the number of the various types of aircraft available was limited, there were very many specific missions and all of these missions had to be performed during the same time and over a very large area, this represented a major effort to implement the principle of centralizing forces for the purpose of carrying out the primary mission of the battlefield air force. Facts have shown that in combat operations that are coordinated among the various services and branches, both the army and the navy simultaneously have legitimate needs for air support in many different directions which require that the commander of the air force consult with the upper echelon in order to make truly efficient and economical use of air power. Sometimes, there is a true need to support both the army and the navy at the same time, to provide direct support to the combined military corps and conduct necessary independent air force operations at the same time as well as a need to make the secondary direction of attack the primary direction of attack. For this reason, rapidly determining air support priorities and resolutely centralizing the forces of the air force in order to support key battles demand that the battlefield air force commander be clearsighted, flexible and determined in his decisions.

From its experience, the Southern Air Force learned to seize the opportunity, resolutely utilize its forces to deeply penetrate enemy territory and stage long-range attacks, quickly shift from one stage of combat to another and maintain continuous combat operations.

In a campaign, opportunities such as the following might arise: the enemy might be routed and flee, the enemy might draw back or shift to the defensive, the enemy might launch a counter-attack or counter-offensive and so forth. It is necessary to promptly recognize these opportunities and be determined to employ the air force and take bold tactical measures.

After a period of combat, after examining the actual situation and after evaluating the air and air defense forces of the enemy, the commander of the battlefield air force raised the operational altitude of the attack aircraft flights in order to facilitate radar intelligence, facilitate air communications and broaden the scope of operation of aircraft, carry out the decision to deeply penetrate enemy territory and stage long-range attacks and support the combined military corps. The making of calculations to determine the best time for bomber forces to operate in view of the development of the campaign and determine the order of takeoffs and the rotation of aircraft as well as the targets to be attacked and assaulted under the condition of us controlling the air space increased the accuracy of the surprise attacks by the air force. These were examples of seizing opportunities in the campaign to increase the combat efficiency of the air force. In every campaign, depending upon the specific situation, the operations of the various services and branches shift from one stage to another, from offensive operations to temporarily maintaining positions, from heavy attacks to mop up operations, from temporary defensive operations to offensive operations, etc. In order for the air force to be independent in both its thinking and actions, it is necessary to predict the development of the situation and the missions and mode of operation of its border units, flight units and other forces. As regards combat operations in the process of shifting from one stage to another, the air force commander must first give thought to promptly providing guidance with regard to the methods of fighting to be employed, the scale of the utilization of forces and the methods to be employed in combat operations, must set forth a suitable plan for the use of weapons and so forth. These are the factors of decisive importance in insuring that the battlefield air force can always take the initiative in combat and constantly increase the combat efficiency with which it completes its missions in the course of development of the campaign.

In view of the conditions under which we operate, it is not enough for us to merely make concerted use of our forces in key battles, rather, we must also concentrate the use of our forces on primary targets and must hit the primary target within each group of targets.

Depending upon the specific objective of a battle, including key battles, different air support requirements might arise, such as attacking a seaport without hitting its warehouses, attacking an air field in order to paralyze its operations without damaging its runways or bridges in the course of the attack, attacking ferry landings without destroying ferryboats, etc. These are very high requirements throughout the entire course of a battle which air force combat border units must firmly grasp and which demand that these units overcome their difficulties in order to carry out the maneuvers involved in attacking targets and meet the requirements of the combined military corps. This is also an expression of the spirit of using the combat mission of the combined branches and services in battle, in a campaign, as the combat support objective of the battlefield air force, in particular, and the air force, in general.

The commander of the combined military corps must make known to the air force what the primary target within each group of targets is so that the various border units and flight units can attack them in a way that precisely meets the requirements of the combined military corps. The realities of combat have shown that the fighter-bomber forces of the air force were utilized rather well and that their use was rather highly concentrated on primary targets. In the spring campaign of 1979, 46 percent of the total number of the sorties flown by the border units and flight units of the air force were used to attack and destroy primary targets, such as enemy artillery positions, command posts, etc. However, what must be learned from this experience is that both the commander of the combined military corps and the air force commander are responsible for meeting this requirement.

As for themselves, the combat flight units and border units of the air force also must understand that launching concerted attacks means concentrating their attack on one target so that they do not disperse their firepower. They must be truly flexible and creative so that they hit the predetermined primary target with the highest possible offensive capability and the highest possible number of bombs. The effort to provide a thorough understanding of the basic objective of the campaign, the mission of each front and the mission in each stage and key battle and each target in battle must be carried out well within the basic units and among all troops participating in the campaign, especially with regard to the various party committee echelons and the commanders from the detachment to the military corps levels. In a campaign, it is necessary to quickly detect and correct anything that shows the lack of a thorough understanding of the basic objective of the campaign.

3. Making efficient, concerted use of one force after another in the primary mission, on the primary front and at primary opportunities; organizing large-scale annihilating attacks, direct hits on the target and continuous attacks better; and achieving the combined strength of the various forces in the tables of organization of the military corps.

Making efficient, concerted use of one force after another is a guideline and a method in the effective use of the air force. In a campaign, the air force generally operates over a large area, must coordinate its combat operations with many combined military corps, must support many fronts, carry out many missions and attack many targets. In view of the fact that the forces of the air force are limited, it is even more necessary for the commander of the battlefield air force to firmly adhere to the guideline of making concerted, efficient use of one force after another to attack primary targets.

To accomplish this, it is important to correctly establish the order of priority of the mission that the air force must perform and the targets to be attacked. It is necessary to comprehensively analyze the relationships among the various missions, targets and fronts. On this basis, the air force commander must determine on which mission and target he should concentrate his forces first and on which mission and target he should concentrate his forces later. In the course of a campaign, the air force commander's attention can still be distracted by requirements of the combined military corps, the requirements of the air force representation sections onthe various fronts and so forth, consequently, it is easy for the use of combat border units and flight units to become decentralized. To correct this situation, the battlefield air force commander must be both determined and patient in his evaluation and analysis of the situation and be able to skillfully organize and utilize his forces as calculated.

Raising the percentage of annihilating attacks and direct hits, achieving high efficiency in each battle and achieving high results from the entire campaign: the battles fought by the air force in areas B. and C., on S. Mountain, at K. River, at Wharf N. and in Ports X. and Z. were evaluated as highly efficient battles. These battles not only destroyed enemy forces and their weapons and storehouses, but also directly supported the combat activities of the combined military corps. However, there was also a small number of attacks on some targets in which many bombs were used but not with high efficiency. The requirement of a campaign is that the battlefield air force hit targets on the ground or water, hit the vital portions of targets, hit the positions requested by units.

Hitting the target is related to the economical use of forces, to making concerted use of one force after another against targets and to shifting support forces to other fronts. Because of inaccurate bombing that fails to destroy the target, a number of sorties must be flown to attack the target the next time or the next day; this makes it impossible to economize on forces or concentrate the use of forces on other missions. In actuality, there are some targets that the air force must attack several days in a row; in addition to the need to support the combined military corps, such attacks are also necessitated by inaccurate attacks on requested positions. Even the reports by combat pilots on the results of attacks on targets will, if inaccurate, affect the decision of the commander regarding the use of forces. For this reason, attention must be given to conducting reconnaissance operations before, during and after an attack in order to precisely determine the results of combat and decide how to use subsequent forces.

Another experience is that of fully utilizing the combined strength of the forces in the table of organization of the air force.

Each military corps within the air force has a certain number of personnel, aircraft and means and consists of many different branches. The problem faced is how to fully utilize the strength that lies within the table of organization of the military corps in the campaign. The Southern Air Force boldly assigned new pilots to fly together in combat and promptly reassigned pilots in order to utilize the various types of aircraft required by the campaign. The Southern Air Force also made it possible for all types of aircraft to employ many different methods in combat; they not only had to be proficient in attacking prepared targets, but also had to attack targets by voice command or search for and destroy targets on their own. Some aircraft were assigned additional missions and their method of operation was improved, thus further developing the offensive strength of the air force. The level of coordination was constantly raised and the support operations at bases, which quickly prepared for the next sortie, increased the intensity of combat of the border units and flight units and multiplied the combined strength of the air force. As regards a mixed military corps within the air force, the full utilization of air and ground forces, command facilities and so forth for the purpose of achieving the combined strength of the unit represents the thorough implementation of combat guidelines and the art of utilizing forces.

4. Establishing a unified, centralized, well coordinated command, establishing an efficient relationship between centralized and decentralized commands, attaching importance to coordinating combat operations by target and time and closely coordinating combat support and the campaign.

In organizing coordinated combat operations, it is necessary to understand the fighting methods of coordinating units, give friendly units an understanding of the capabilities of the air force, the capabilities of each type of aircraft and correctly employ forces in a manner consistent with missions. In the realities of a campaign, the fighting methods of each corps in the army and navy are very flexible and diverse and are constantly changing and developing, sometimes involving attacks to breach enemy lines, sometimes involving mobile attacks, sometimes involving landings on beaches, etc. If the air force does not truly understand the formation, the fighting methods and the methods of operation of the military corps and the combined units, does not understand the difficulties of friendly units and does not understand the key opportunities for air support, it will be difficult for the air force to competently support the combined military corps. On the other hand, if the air force does not give friendly branches and services an understanding of its capabilities, the capabilities of each type of aircraft against each target and under various weather conditions, the method of assaulting targets of each type of aircraft and so forth, it could easily lead to demands for air support that are too high and to the use of air support in a manner that is not consistent with its missions or capabilities, thereby reducing its combat effectiveness and sometimes causing a lack of agreement regarding coordinating efforts.

Only by establishing a unified, centralized and well coordinated command with a clear division of responsibilities is it possible to increase the efficiency with which command operations are organized. Battlefield operations require a high level of combat readiness, close coordination in combat in terms of targets and timing, the simultaneous use of many elements of the service and continuous, intense combat operations. This demands that the air force command be unified, centralized and well coordinated and have a clear division of responsibilities. The deployment of many command centers (the basic command post, the foward command post, the front command posts, the air force representation sections, the air field command posts for command aircraft, transport aircraft and so forth) and the simultaneous deployment of hundreds of radios of all types are objective requirements of the battlefield air force. Therefore, it is necessary to unify and centralize every campaign command decision within the central command post so that it has the ability to firmly command all air and ground command centers and has the highest authority. The command on the air force corps level is, in actuality, the campaign command and determines the missions, the campaign fighting method, the utilization of forces, the selection of targets and so forth of the air force. The commands on the air force detachment level lie within the scope of organization of takeoff and landing operations and the organization of the formation, the fighting methods and the specific flight routes for each target and objective.

In order for command operations to be stable and smoothly coordinated, importance must be attached to establishing coordination between the detachment command echelon and the military corps command echelon, especially with regard to organization, communications equipment and work procedures among the various command posts. An air force representation section that is observing operations on a front must also attach importance to coordination. However, if personnel are poorly qualified, if the quality of vehicles is poor, if there is an inadequate supply of air communications equipment and coordinated communications equipment or if there is a lack of maps or codes, it will be difficult to complete missions regardless of how operations are organized.

When many command echelons and command agencies are deployed, it is important to determine the role, mission and division of responsibilities of each echelon and clearly define the authority of each in order to create a unified, centralized command and insure that it fulfills the role intended for it. At the basic command post, the organization and division of labor should be such that it is possible to observe air to air combat missions, observe air attacks against ground or water targets, observe transport missions, make detailed situation reports and so forth as this is the only way to help the commander to keep abreast of the overall situation and keep abreast of a specific situation without overlooking any force, help the commander to closely observe the combat operations of each unit and closely manage the air space in which missions are being performed.

Importance must truly be attached to coordinating combat operations by target and time and establishing close coordination between combat support and the campaign.

Facts have shown that there is a need for very close coordination in terms of the time when aircraft appear in the area of operation in combat and the time when targets are attacked in support of the combined military corps. Attacks cannot be allowed to take place too early or too late. When aircraft arrive late and are slow to attack a stipulated target in coordinated operations, in addition to adversely affecting the performance of the mission, there is also a threat to the safety of both sides, especially the unit being supported. If aircraft arrive early and attack a stipulated target in coordinated operations early, the unit being supported cannot take advantage of the results of the attack and the enemy gains time to recover and mount a resistance. Therefore, close coordination in terms of timing is the responsibility of both the air force commander and the commander of a combined military corps.

When done properly, signals that distinguish us from the enemy in coordinated attacks on land or water targets help us to not miss an opportunity in combat and to provide good support, especially when the air force is operating on the basis of voice commands or destroying targets in search and destroy activities in mop up operations against the enemy.

The most notable progress made by the Southern Air Force was in organizing the direct support of the combined military corps in combat. The air force also learned to seize the opportunity to launch attacks on enemy forces when they were routed and fleeing in large groups. Thus, the battlefield air force competently fulfilled its mission of directly supporting the combined military corps in each battle and carried out attacks that affected the development of the entire campaign.

5. Comprehensively guiding combat support, rear services and technical support in a manner that truly meets campaign and tactical requirements and is consistent with the characteristics of the combat operations of the battlefield air force.

The various types of combat support, such as reconnoitering and guiding aircraft past air defense firepower, defending air fields, providing maps, guides and weather information, command signal operations, rescue operations, engineer work, rear service support and technical support, in the campaign conducted by the Southern Air Force provided many good experiences, the most significant one being the need for comprehensive, well coordinated guidance that meets requirements and is consistent with the characteristics of missions.

Above everything else, more importance must be attached to reconnaissance to assess the enemy situation and determine combat results in combat support operations. The battlefield air force must comprehensively assess the enemy's situation in the air as well as on the ground and water. In other words, it must assess the situation of the enemy air force, the deployment of air defense forces, the radar situation, the deployment of fighter and bomber forces, the deployment of air fields, fortifications and firepower,the location of command posts, artillery positions, seaport piers, ferry landings, areas of troop concentrations, campaign storehouses and so forth. This information is needed to prepare targets for our air force to attack.

It is necessary to utilize and collate available information well in order to assess the enemy's situation. Facts have shown that there is no shortage of sources of information in a campaign, rather, the problem lies in developing, analyzing and using information well: information from electronic reconnaissance, radar reconnaissance, photographic reconnaissance, observations by pilots and so forth to information provided by the air force military intelligence sections with the combined military corps.

The air force corps echelon must attach particular importance to organizing photographic reconnaissance and the observation of the ground from the air. When they return from each sortie, combat pilots bring back many observations made in combat and during their flight, such as the terrain in the combat zone and the fighting taking place at the target. Therefore, it is necessary to collect and collate this information well so that it can be rapidly disseminated to the border units performing subsequent missions as well as to the combined military corps. The reconnaissance of combat results by means of observer aircraft, photographic reconnaissance aircraft and fighter aircraft performing observation missions is essential in increasing the effectiveness of attacks.

Assessing the enemy's situation and gathering, analyzing and using information are not only the mission of the intelligence agency, but are also an important task of the air force commander. The commander must personally organize the reconnaissance of the enemy and collate and analyze information on the situation in order to lay the basis for making decisions and commanding combat operations.

An important experience is that of keeping abreast of campaign and tactical requirements and the characteristics of battlefield air force operations in order to increase the effectiveness of rear service support and technical support. A good guideline for campaign rear service support operations is to use an air field as the support center and to make combat forces the primary forces to be supported. The base air field is the place that embodies the various aspects of rear service operations, is the center in which guidance must be centralized and is the second battlefield of the entire air force. At an air field that has many different types of aircraft taking off and landing, it is necessary to properly organize deployment lines and combat support lines, from deploying the surface area of the support formation to organizing the lines that prepare bombs and ammunition. The base air field is also the forward command post of the air field rear service commander.

Preparing bombs and ammunition, organizing refueling operations for helicopters, organizing cargo handling areas, organizing the transportation of the wounded, resupplying air force units deep within newly liberated areas with food and so forth, which require an operation-size organization, support and escort operations and even air transport plans, are specific, necessary jobs. On a few fronts in the campaign, the tank trucks that refuel aircraft must be part of the organized formation of operation vehicles of the combined military corps in order to reach their destination safely.

The campaign rear service operations of the battlefield air force demand newer and more comprehensive guidance compared to air defense combat missions. There is a need for closer coordination between the rear service line of the branch and the rear service line of the air force. Rear service operations do not stop at the concept of support, but must also have a command impact in the area of rear services. The rear service agency must be the rear service command of the air force commander.

Providing technical support to the majority of the types of aircraft in a campaign, which involves a very large effort on the part of the air force technical sector, and insuring that the number of aircraft in continuous operation does not fall below the stipulated level are good experiences that have been gained in technical work. This work consists of a number of measures involving periodic maintenance, the classification of equipment, the creation of sources of equipment, the production and improvement of components, warehouse inventories, the research of inventions and so forth before and during the campaign.

Packaging commonly used equipment and components so that they can be easily transported to the front in mobile combat operations in order to promptly repair aircraft is another good experience gained by the technical sector. Guiding technical improvements so that they meet the tactical requirements of each type aircraft also yielded many results. The close coordination of the technical support line of the branch and that of the air force in the South created tremendous technical support capabilities.

Although there are still some problems in need of additional, deeper research, the above mentioned experiences of the battleifeld air force on the southwestern border are highly valuable experiences not only for combat operations, but also for the buildup and training of the battlefield air force in a war to protect the fatherland.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

COMBATANTS RECEIVE PROPER TREATMENT AT END OF DRAFT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Jun 81 p 1

[Article: "Properly Implementing Policy Toward Combatants Having Fulfilled Military Obligation"]

[Text] Phu Khanh Province satisfactorily welcomed more than 400 cadres and combatants who had fulfilled their military obligation and now returned to help build the locality. The military commander let them know thoroughly the present situation and immediate and long-term tasks of the province. The professional organs took good care of their interests in full compliance with the policy of the party and state. The sectors and local areas made arrangements to give them jobs suitable for the occupation they had been trained in in the army. Nearly 40 cadres and combatants who had made good achievements in combat and productive labor received training to become reserve officers and to serve as the hard core for building the militia and self-defense force.

Carrying out the directive on organizing military recruitment in 1981, the Special Operations Service Command had a plan for providing leadership to make the units and organs in charge of policies, war supplies and financial affairs get prepared in every way and do this work properly. The organ in charge of organization and mobilization completed its statistical work by dividing each batch of new recruits on the basis of both quantity and quality, selecting people for training to become reserve officers or for taking college examination or vocational training and sending cadres to local military organs to discuss welcoming the combatants who were returning after having fulfilled their obligation. All units considered the cases of commendation and awards and positively made public the policies regarding these combatants. Many commanders came to actually meet and exchange ideas with each of these combatants about the strengths and weaknesses they had known while being in the army.

After having fulfilled their obligation in the army, many troops of the armored force volunteered to go to help build new economic zones. Vehicle operators and mechanics signed up for work in motorized units to suit their capabilities. The command of the service gave orders to units in charge of registration to find the combatants who had acquired good professional and specialized capabilities and to let them return to local areas to help manage the reserve force.

Gia Dinh Regiment of Ho Chi Minh City took good care of the interests of 469 military draftees who had fulfilled their obligation. Seventeen wards and districts had full lists of them, registered them as new households and made arrangements to give them jobs. The military supplies and equipment organ delivered enough grain for 6 months' consumption to the ward and district grain supply offices. The combatants who did not receive military uniforms in 1981 were permitted to buy at supply prices cotton materials to make new clothes for themselves.

5598
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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

TIEN GIANG MILITIA, SELF-DEFENSE FORCES UNDERGO MILITARY TRAINING

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Jun 81 p 1

[Article by Quang Khanh: "Tien Giang Provincial Military Organ Raises Combat Standard of Militia and Self-Defense Forces"]

[Text] In view of the topographic characteristics and production seasons of the province, the Tien Giang provincial military command has studied and organized a more rational military training within a reasonable concentration period in order to achieve good results from training without impeding the local production schedule.

Village and subward cadres have attended the training courses, firmly grasped two forms of tactics and practiced shooting with live ammunition in taking lesson 1 in the use of AR-15 rifles.

Over the past year, 100 percent of the total number of militia and self-defense men in 8 subwards and 5 villages subordinate to My Tho City have undergone training. Their units have adequately organized patrols and guards and maintained order and security in their respective localities.

In a number of coastal villages, militiamen have closely cooperated with the border defense troops in patrolling and keeping watch to prevent bad elements from fleeing abroad or infiltrating illegally.

Recently, the provincial military organ organized joint maneuvers by the coastal village militia and the border defense troops with the objective of defeating the enemy on the spot in case he violates the coastal areas of our country. Following these maneuvers, the militia units in coastal villages have further heightened their standard of combat readiness and cooperation with the border defense troops.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SECURITY MEASURES TIGHTENED IN VINH CITY

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Jun 81 p 2

[Article by Duong Thanh Tung: "Vinh City Steps Up Maintenance of Security"]

[Text] Since mid-1980, the military and public security forces, neighborhood protection sections, village public security sections and militia and self-defense forces in Vinh City have simultaneously deployed their units to clear the area, to hunt out the criminals' dens, to arrest many gangs of ruffians, to promptly punish snatch-and-run hoodlums and to fight and eliminate many groups of persons intent on causing local political disturbances.

Army and public security units have assigned cadres and combatants to villages, subwards, organs, enterprises and schools to motivate the masses to build and strengthen a security and national defense network. Vinh City has satisfactorily strengthened village public security sections and neighborhood, organ and enterprise protection sections and has consolidated and developed thousands of cells in charge of maintaining security for the people and ensuring safety in various organs. "Red Banner" youth units and "Blue Birds" teenagers units have acted in conjunction with hundreds of fire-fighting and people's protection units and proven effective in carrying out regular patrols and inspections to defend the socialist property and the people's wealth. The entire city has begun to strictly implement regulations to build a civilized life style.

9332
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FOOD PRODUCTION BY HAU GIANG TROOPS DESCRIBED

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN [PEOPLE'S ARMY REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 2, Feb 81 pp 63-69

[Article by Senior Colonel Ngo Duc Nhuong: "The Troops of Hau Giang Develop Upon the Strengths of the Locality and Actively Produce Grain and Food Products"]

[Text] Hau Giang is a province in the Mekong River Delta that consists of the former areas of Can Tho and Soc Trang. With its arable land, its rivers and streams and the conditions with which it has been blessed by nature, Hau Giang has long been a province with much potential in agriculture. This strength of the locality has been an important factor helping the troops of Hau Giang to produce grain and food products over the past several years, which they have been doing with marked results and increasing progress.

In 1979 alone, the local army units of Hau Giang harvested 1,536 tons of rice. After deducting 130 tons to pay agricultural taxes, 167 tons for seed and 210 tons to pay for production costs, they still had 1,029 tons to serve as a grain source for the units of the province, which were incorporated in the upper level to lower level supply standard. Also in 1979, the livestock herds and poultry flocks of the units of the province numbered 115 buffalo and head of cattle, 557 hogs of various types and 2,796 chickens and ducks. Some 71,000 fish were released.

The above were the results that were achieved during a period of time in which the majority of the province's units had been sent to the front to maintain combat readiness and engage in combat. Of course, these results originated, to an important degree, in the projects prepared in previous years by units performing economic work and by the armed forces of the province. However, these results also indicate the thorough understanding that the troops of Hau Giang have of the resolutions and policies of the Party Central Committee concerning agriculture, in general, and the production of grain and food products, in particular; they reflect tremendous efforts on the part of cadres and soldiers. Developing upon the inherent strengths of the locality in order to produce grain and food products has become a living lesson to the troop units of Hau Giang. Facts have shown that this practice not only makes it possible to create significant sources of grain and food products in order to reduce the contributions made by the people, reduce the transportation of these products from the central level and improve the meals of cadres and soldiers, but also makes it possible to eventually establish stockpiles and create local sources of materials for local and national defense military rear services within the locality.

1. The troops of Hau Giang have engaged in analysis and gained a thorough understanding of the strength of their locality in order to utilize it well.

A workforce of 800,000 laborers is a significant workforce and more than 400,000 hectares of farmland in the Mekong River Delta are a precious asset to a province. Abundant sunlight, much rainfall and a moderate atmosphere together with the systems of canals and ditches that were established long ago and have been strengthened and developed for many years are important conditions that provide additional advantages for crops and cause the crops of Hau Giang to mature rapidly. All of these characteristics and conditions combine to form the strength of the province. The locality's strength in agriculture also lies in the machine network and the local machine capabilities that support crop production; the strength of the locality also lies in the tradition, habits and experiences of its farmers. Thus, it can be said that the strength of Military Region 9 in agriculture is primarily the strength of each province and within each province.

However, facts show that not all of the areas or places within the provinces of the military region or within Hau Giang share this strength equally. The geo-economic position, military position, soil structure and water sources vary from area to area. Although they do not constitute the majority of the total farmland of the province, areas of saline soil and alkaline water, areas that are waterlogged or dry due to inadequate water conservancy projects and areas that have lain fallow since the resistance against the United States are not few in number. Field work in these areas obviously poses many unavoidable difficulties. Therefore, if, in the face of the strength of the province, each unit only prepared itself to deal with advantages and only viewed these advantages in a general fashion, they could very easily encounter difficulties and suffer setbacks.

On the basis of thoroughly analyzing the strength of the locality, one matter was decided upon by the troops of Hau Giang: to be ready to go to the places of greatest difficulty and successfully raise rice, even in areas of saline soil, waterlogged areas, arid areas and fallow areas; and to develop the production of subsidiary food crops and expand livestock production on the basis of solving the grain problem through rice production. Although they faced difficulties, these difficulties were difficulties of and within the strength of the province. In the resistance against the United States, the army and people of the entire military region as well as those within each province united as one, overcame countless sacrifices and hardships, displayed self-reliance and clung to their land and fields in order to struggle with the enemy and carry out production, thereby creating local sources of supplies so that the people and troops could fight the enemy. Today, with the complete dictatorship of the proletariat system that extends from the central level to the local level and the installations and in our position as masters of the country, masters of society, we have many new conditions and new, tremendous capabilities. By developing upon their fine traditions and making full use of the new conditions and capabilities that exist, the army and people of Hau Giang Province are fully capable of overcoming their difficulties and obstacles and using the locality's strength in agriculture to accelerate production and build the economy so that not one bit of soil lies fallow.

When these correct attitudes permeated the cadres and soldiers of Hau Giang, they created material strength and led to positive revolutionary actions within units. For this reason, in 1976, when the task of opening new land and restoring fallow fields was started, many comrades at first became discouraged and negative because they felt as though they were returning to the hard days and months spent exposed to the elements during the war of resistance; however, they later changed their attitude and actively participated in production. After these initial problems were overcome, the work of opening new land and restoring fallow fields gradually became a voluntary movement on the part of the masses, became the responsibility and the source of honor of every cadre and soldier. By the end of 1977, more than 7,000 hectares had been opened or restored to the cultivation of rice. In view of the climatic conditions, the rivers, the manpower and the tradition of Hau Giang, this land, once it has been cultivated well, will make a positive contribution to the effort to develop upon the strength of the locality in the field of agricultural production.

As a result of correctly understanding the inherent strength of their locality, the troops of Hau Giang have also gradually linked the production of grain and food products to the creation of sources of materials to provide rear services in the immediate future and over the long range and to the effort to strengthen the national defense system within the locality.

At the very outset, areas Q. X., K. and H. were established as bases for building state farms and as areas for preparing battlefields and maintaining combat readiness. The production groups within these four areas are forces that clear new land, restore fallow fields, build water conservancy projects, construct fields and plant rice as well as units that are permanently stationed in the locality and create a firm, permanent footing for maintaining security, protecting the locality and protecting the fatherland. In order to make the province a strategic unit as well as competently reinforce the frontline, Hau Giang must prepare sources of manpower in well organized units and sources of materiel consisting of large quantities of grain, food products and medicine. Over the past 2 years, the Hau Giang military sector has sent soldiers to be trained and the tons of rice produced by them have been sent to the front. Because the level of grain production has constantly been increasing, the troops of Hau Giang have been able to put hundreds of tons of rice into mobile grain stockpiles. This has not only created a position of self-sufficiency in grain for the military activities within the area of operation of the province, but also enabled troop participation in the grain front of the locality, thereby reducing the difficulties of the state.

2. On the basis of gaining a thorough understanding of the strength of the locality, the troops of Hau Giang attached importance to selecting suitable steps to take in order to develop upon this strength.

These steps first had to be consistent with the political and military tasks of the province and of the armed forces within it as well as consistent with the requirements of economic construction,of the strengthening of the national defense system within the locality and the country in both the immediate and long-range situations. These steps must also be closely linked to the present situation and the prospects in the near future for supplying materials to troops on the various battlefields and in the various localities. In actuality, over the past several years, Hau Giang has not only had to concern itself with building and strengthening its rear lines in various ways, but also had to concern itself with providing material and technical support to its combat units on the frontline. The military rear services of the rear line, the basic line of the province must competently support the rear services on the frontline and give priority to distributing supplies to frontline units.

For this reason, the selection of suitable steps demands thorough, detailed calculations. Calculations must be made for each agency, each unit, each person, for each vehicle, machine, liter of gasoline, liter of oil, each hoe and shovel; it is necessary to clearly analyze and make calculations concerning each area, each piece of land, each natural condition and each existing capability. Only in this way is it possible to make accurate decisions concerning the scale and form of production, the allocation of crops and livestock, plans for the seasons, for the mobilization of labor, means, vehicles, machinery, etc.

Only in this way is it possible to see what can be accomplished and determine the order in which jobs should be done in order to develop upon the locality's strength.

Regardless of how large a locality's strength might be, it cannot, by itself, yield practical returns. Regardless of how enthused or confident persons might be in a strength and regardless of how correct their motive might be, these factors do not, of themselves, yield returns in economic work. Therefore, even when a strength is understood, in order to develop upon it, to produce rice, hogs, chickens and so forth, it is still necessary to engage in analysis and make calculations. In the face of the impressive strength of their locality, analysis and calculations have helped the troops of Hau Giang, to an important degree, to avoid being impetuous, avoid wanting to achieve large-scale operations and earn large profits at the very outset as well as combat the phenomenon of procrastination and hesitancy.

In actuality, the calculations and plans of the troops of Hau Giang for raising grain and food products were not perfected all at once, rather, they were gradually formed and supplemented and gradually perfected through many different stages. However, of decisive significance is the fact that these calculations and plans have been consistent with the actual situation of the locality in keeping with the guidance of the central level and the upper level, thereby insuring correctness from the first stage.

As early as 1976, the province boldly sent forces to open new land and restore fallow fields in area Q., thereby creating a stable production area for the province. At the same time, the province expanded the small-scale, scattered production of the provincial, district and city military agencies. This reality existed as coordination and mutual support between centralized and decentralized production, between nucleus forces and widespread forces, between the province and the district, between the general and the specific and between large-scale and small-scale production.

At the centralized production installation managed by the units specializing in economic work, efforts were first focused on opening new land and restoring fallow fields in order to achieve the norm on the amount of arable land; then, water conservancy projects were constructed and one rice crop per year was grown; in this way, they have gained experience and gradually built the installation in every respect in order to turn it into a state farm. During the past 2 years, due to the requirements of the combat task, this installation has been operated by forces based on a stipulated percentage of the province's troop strength. The installation's farmland is only being maintained at one-fourth the original amount of farmland worked by the installation. However, the harvest from this farmland still constitutes the largest percentage of the total annual rice output produced by the troops of Hau Giang.

On the scattered production fields of the units, districts and cities, the effort to make full use of local capabilities has been both universal and comprehensive, encompassing everything from the opening of new land, the restoration of fallow fields and the borrowing of land of citizens to work rotation and work exchange with citizens, renting and borrowing mechanized equipment from the locality and so forth. On these fields, even in the process of trying to raise one good crop per year, the various districts and cities have, on the basis of their arable land, water conservancy and other conditions within the locality, quickly begun raising two crops on certain fields, quickly linked the production of subsidiary food crops to the production of rice and quickly linked livestock production to crop production. As a result, the district and city military agencies have contributed a significant portion of the total product produced by the troops of Hau Giang. This contribution plus the large harvest of the centralized production agency, which amount to thousands of tons of grain per year, prove the correctness of the province's calculations and stages of development, namely, concentrating first on the production of rice and, on the basis of rice production, expanding crop production and coordinating the various scales and forms of production in order to develop the strength of the locality in grain and food product production.

Moving forward on the basis of rice production, the troops of Hau Giang prepared the necessary conditions and gradually created a balance between crop production and livestock production. Together with the cattle, hogs, chickens and ducks raised in the districts and cities, a centralized hog farm of the province was established in late 1977 and has been developed along the lines of using short-term crops to raise long-term crops and gradually advancing from small scale to medium and large scale. At first, the farm only had one row of pens with 80 hogs consisting of 3 boars, 40 sows and 37 meat hogs. In 1978 and 1979, the farm was expanded to three rows of pens and, in September 1980, the farm had 515 hogs of many different types and ages. The quantity of meat supplied by the farm to the troops and several agencies within the province has risen to more than 17,000 kilograms. The initial results of the hog farm not only confirm the efforts made by the collective of cadres, soldiers and personnel at the farm, but also indicate how well the tremendous potentials of the locality as well as the troops of Hau Giang have been developed once correct calculations were made and correct steps were taken.

3. In the gradual advance of the production process, the troops of Hau Giang have also taken positive steps to improve their management and work methods in order to achieve practical economic returns.

To begin with, it was necessary to improve work methods in the areas of leadership and command activities. Work methods had to be improved in both the formulation of policies and plans and in specific daily actions. Work methods must be such that they insure uniformity from top to bottom, involve investigations, research, management, inspections and close coordination, make it possible to employ the strength of military organization and are consistent with economic activities.

To insure uniformity of thought and action from top to bottom, the Hau Giang military command as well as the rear service agency and production agency of the province have always sought the leadership and guidance of the provincial party committee and the military agency on the upper level. Every resolution and policy regarding economic construction, agricultural production, the use of troops to produce grain and food products and so forth has been rapidly disseminated to and thoroughly understood by the cadres and soldiers of the various units, districts and cities. The provincial party committee has led the military sector in all of the jobs involved in opening new land, restoring fallow fields and producing grain and food products; it has guided the various sectors in the province in helping troops with capital, seeds, technology, etc. Under the leadership of the Military Region Party Committee, the Rear Service Department and the production agency of Military Region 9 have displayed greater responsibility in guiding the province in the areas of organization and plans and have helped the province with materials and technology. Within the provincial military command as well as each district and city military agency, there is one deputy commander who specializes in observing and directly guiding the production carried out by troops. A deputy commander in charge of rear services within the provincial military command personally serves as commander of the centralized production installation of the province. As a result, uniformity has been rapidly established not only in policies and plans, but in actions as well. The effectiveness of this uniformity has been proven by the change that has been brought about in the outlook and thinking of troops in the face of the new requirements of the revolution, especially when they first began producing grain and food products and when the situation and task changed, thus making it necessary to readjust the organization, forces and scale of production. Only as a result of this uniformity has it been possible to mobilize and organize the mass of units and the members of the local army units of the province to overcome every difficulty and shortage and make every effort to use each piece of land, each section of river and each condition with which the locality has been blessed in production.

Uniformity in leadership and guidance always demands a workstyle based on investigations and research. As a result of conducting investigations and research, we have come to see the potentials of the entire province and the capabilities of each area; see our overall strength and specific limitations; see which jobs need to be performed and which jobs need not be performed; see which jobs should be performed now and which should be performed later; see the advantages that we have in order to make full use of them and see our difficulties in order to overcome them, thereby insuring that we are always in the position of being the masters of nature, the masters of our work. Economic activities not only take the form of policies and plans, but also include countless small, almost trivial, jobs that are closely linked to the daily lives of millions of persons. Only through investigations and research have the troops of Hau Giang been able to uncover antagonisms, raise and resolve questions correctly and deal with both difficulties and advantages exactly as they are without distorting or exaggerating them.

Production also demands good management and good inspections. At first, the troops of Hau Giang lacked many items and were unfamiliar with the environment in which they were working. If the upper level did not conduct inspections, did not maintain close contact with the lower level and with soldiers, it would seem that everything posed an inescapable difficulty or obstacle. In the recent period, work has been put on a regular basis, production has increased and, although not many products are being produced, there are products for both consumption and storage. At this time, a lack of management and inspections would easily lead to false reports, to the concealment of output for private consumption, to the use of grain in a manner that violates regulations and ration standards, to the unplanned production of livestock and poultry and to the loss of tools, gasoline and oil and the breakdown of machinery for no legitimate reason and for which no one is responsible. And, of course, when this occurs, even if grain and food products are produced, economic returns are not a certainty.

Economic activities also demand the same unity and coordination found in military activities. The troops of Hau Giang have sold to the livestock feed corporation of the province hundreds of hogs, have supplied the military region with dozens of tons of rice seed and have loaned to Minh Hai Province 100,000 dong in capital supplied by the upper level so that Minh Hai could overcome the aftereffects of natural disasters. Conversely, the troops of Hau Giang have been supplied with fertilizer, seed, capital and technology by friendly sectors and units and by the upper level. As a result of this unity and coordination, the troops of Hau Giang have established mutual help between themselves and the people, between the army and the various sectors of the economy, between the upper level and the lower level, between their locality and neighboring localities; in this way, they have created additional conditions for developing upon their advantages, overcoming their difficulties, increasing their production capacity and making full use of the province's strength in the production of grain and food products.

The troops of Hau Giang have recorded encouraging results in the production of grain and food products and have laid the necessary foundation for future years. The strength of the locality on the agricultural production front has been partially developed. However, there are still limitations and shortcomings. In the years ahead, with the organizational stability that has been established and the stability of the agricultural production task, with the experiences that have been gained and by improving their work and production skills, the troops of Hau Giang will surely record even better achievements.

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CSO: 4209/358

FIVE-YEAR TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

OW312032 Moscow Radio in Vientiane to Vietnam 1000 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] Following their talks, the Soviet and SRV Governments' trade delegations on 30 July signed in Moscow a commodity exchange and payments agreement for the current 1981-85 5-year plan.

Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Patolichev and Le Khac, his Vietnamese counterpart, signed the agreement. Also present at the signing ceremony was SRV Ambassador to the Soviet Union Nguyen Huu Mai.

The following is our station observer's report on the agreement.

This is one of the Soviet-Vietnamese agreements signed in Moscow in July. The previous ones dealt with Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation in the cultural, scientific, economic, and technical fields. The new agreement is another important document. It concerns the volume of goods exchanged between the two countries.

Compared with the previous 5-year plan, the volume of goods exchanged in the current 5-year plan will increase by nearly 90 percent. The Soviet Union will substantially increase volume of essential goods provided to Vietnam such as oil products, automobiles, metals and road building machinery. The volume of fertilizer will more than triple and metal will more than double. Cotton supplies will increase by 70 percent.

For its part, Vietnam will continue to increase its regular export goods to the Soviet Union such as rubber, coffee, spices, lumber and fine arts products.

The increase in the volume of commodities exchanged between our two countries is a result of the continuing development and consolidation of friendship between our two countries and peoples, of the perfecting of the procedures in Soviet-Vietnamese economic and trading cooperation. Past experience shows that trading on the basis of equality and mutual interests has effectively promoted the building of socialism and communism in our two countries. It is consistent with the spirit of fraternity reflected in the USSR-Vietnam friendship and cooperation treaty, which Comrade Brezhnev, in his speech at the 26th CPSU Congress, called a realistic example of socialist internationalism.

Of course, in order to satisfactorily carry out the newly signed trade agreement and the other agreements, millions of Soviet and Vietnamese workers must persevere in their work. The Soviet people, who have always considered their assistance to Vietnam as a dictate of their hearts and their minds, are determined to satisfactorily implement the new agreements.

CSO: 4209/428

MEDICAL TOOLS, EQUIPMENT CORPORATION DIRECTOR FIRED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Jun 81 p 4

[Article: "Director of Medical Tools and Equipment Corporation Fired"]

[Text] In its issues of 28 May and 3 June 1981 NHAN DAN printed the opinions of readers about the director of Medical Tools and Equipment and Grade 1 Test Chemicals Corporation of the Department of Materials (Ministry of Public Health) who had had the policy of using scalpels and razors "to distribute within the corporation" and permitting "husband provides protection, wife is warehouse keeper." After having checked into what the two articles had revealed, the Minister of Public Health signed an order to fire the director of the corporation, to appoint a deputy chief of the Department of Materials (Ministry of Public Health) to replace him and to name a new deputy director to complete the leadership of the corporation. He also ordered the recall of the scalpels, razors and medical tools that had been "distributed within the corporation" and informed all public health units and installations in the sector of the need to draw some experience from this incident. This decision has been made public.

There has been a suggestion to the effect that a control team should be set up to fully investigate this incident.

5598
CSO: 4209/373

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HANOI, HAIPHONG IMPROVE DISTRIBUTION, MARKET MANAGEMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Jun 81 p 1

[Article: "Improving Purchase and Distribution of Vegetables in Hanoi, Market Management in Haiphong"]

[Text] Implementing the Political Bureau resolution on distribution and circulation, with an aim at gradually stabilizing the living conditions of cadres, workers and civil servants, the Hanoi VCP Standing Committee has recently decided to take new urgent measures.

In the production, purchase and distribution of vegetables in Hanoi, there were many efforts but supply was far from regular and quality was not guaranteed. The lack of proper interest in the vegetables-growing zones was reflected in these facts: the quantities and time of delivery of grain, fuels and other necessary goods were not guaranteed; the capital invested in the building of the material and technical base for such zones was far from sufficient, etc.

To get enough vegetables for the municipality, in addition to planning anew the use of land for intensive cultivation and increase of yield, the vegetables-growing zones in the cities of Son Tay and Xuan Hoa will be expanded and more cooperatives specialized in growing vegetables will be established in Dan Phuong and Hoai Duc Districts. There will be a switch to the formula of exchange for grain for the vegetables-growing zones and for nitrate fertilizer for the seasonal vegetables-growing zones. The purchase prices of some varieties of vegetables will be raised during the summer-autumn season and adjusted during the winter-spring season to ensure reasonable prices that will be an encouragement for producers. The municipality sells vegetables at commercial prices to those workers whose wages already include price differences or allowances. It maintains supply balance by securing quantities of vegetables, which are transported by both motorized vehicles and rudimentary means; sets rational freight rates; and sells means of transportation and replacement parts to the cooperatives in charge of transporting vegetables to the retail counters. Districts are to draft plans for producing vegetables to sell to the urgan wards, to sign and carry out two-way economic contracts with vegetables-growing production installations and to organize retail sales of vegetables to organs and units within the districts. The Hanoi Vegetables and Fruits Corporation is to strengthen its system of purchase and distribution and to make preparations for assigning early the task of managing, distributing and retailing vegetables to wards and subwards.

The corporation both steps up the purchase of vegetables and extends the network of transportation by rudimentary means in the three wards adjacent to the urban wards and in Tu Liem and Thanh Tri Districts and urges the cooperatives to carry vegetables straight to the retail locations. It signs transportation contracts with the Red River and October pedicab cooperatives in Hoan Kiem Ward and the Goods Transportation Corporation of the municipality, coordinates the two-way rental of vehicles by organs and army units within the municipality and at the same time improves the working method adopted by the corporation's fleet. It organizes the operations of the fleet in shifts and maintains on a regular basis 20 vehicles for transporting 80-120 tons of vegetables a day. In May the quantities of vegetables purchased were twice as large as those in the same month last year. The corporation takes additional measures to purchase and control the sources of vegetables.

The Municipal VCP and People's Committees of Haiphong have been concentrating their leadership on stepping up production; carrying out procedures about delivery of products, financial management and balance between money and goods; and improving the method of distribution. Adjustment of allowances has been made temporarily for those who now work for wages in the state sector. Such sectors as finance, banking, commerce, prices, labor, etc. have been providing guidance for production installations to quickly develop their regular work. Production and commercial business units have made inventories to know the amounts of goods they had in stock as of 31 May and maintain profit-and-loss accounting separately for each line of goods.

The municipality is concentrating its efforts on stepping up purchases and reorganizing the sales network to make it more appropriate. Industrial production installations are checking into their implementing the Council of Ministers' directives and ensuring the obligation to deliver products to the state. As to grain and foods, after the obligation quotas have been filled, the remaining products, if need be, will be sold by the cooperatives on a priority basis to the commercial sector at agreed prices under the guidance of the Municipal Price Committee. The sales network is being reorganized to become two separate ones.

About market management, the financial and commercial reform committees of wards, districts and the municipality are checking into the number of small business people, issuing business registration papers, posting prices and paying taxes. Subwards are establishing consumer cooperatives. Districts are setting up retail counters in Sat Market for regular business. In the concentrated business locations, cases of violations of regulations are checked and handled. Speculation and hoarding and all illegal transactions are severely punished.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

EDITORIAL URGES DISCIPLINE TO STABILIZE ECONOMIC ORDER

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Jun 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Discipline in Production-Business"]

[Text] On the basis of the system of socialist collective ownership of the working people at all of the basic levels (basic, local and central) and a full understanding of the principle of democratic centralism in economic management, our party affirms that managing the economy as it moves from the small-scale production to the socialist large-scale production requires a strengthening of leadership and of unified centralized management, on that basis an extension of the right to have initiative in production-business and a full and broad development of the capabilities and talents of all sectors, echelons and production installations. This is a managerial formula that both complies with the regulations and is suitable for the real situation of our country as it is aimed at making the economic managerial system truly efficient and brings about great results in the construction of our socialist economy.

To ensure the right to have centralized management and to extend the right to have initiative in the economic activities of all sectors and echelons are two aspects that are unified. Both aspects act simultaneously in the entire economic managerial system from the central to basic level and are seen in all fields of production, distribution, circulation and consumption. The centralized leadership and management we mention here are different from the all-level bureaucratic administrative management which we are abolishing. To achieve the right of localities and production installations to have initiative in production and business is not to organize economic activities in a divisive manner. To extend a right always goes hand in hand with emphasizing obligation and responsibilities.

By correctly implementing new resolutions and policies, many localities and production installations have made initial progress in making management orderly and creating a new situation in production, distribution and circulation. The restrictions imposed by the all-level bureaucratic administrative management have been destroyed for the first time. The right to have initiative in production and business and the right of production installations to be financially self-ruled are gradually being established. However, in some localities there appeared incorrect ways of thinking and working. The echelons that held the leadership and management functions failed to uphold their own concentrated power and still neglected management in regard to the major activities of the lower echelons. Plans both were ineffective and failed to awaken the great potential capabilities of the localities and production installations. The lower echelons, including the people who work in the basic economic units, did not show much initiative in fulfilling their production and business task, nor did they guarantee the interests of the state; many management policies and procedures were not respected properly. Not only did these deviations weaken the centralized management role of the state but they also had adverse effects on the economic activities and interests of all units and working people.

To continue implementing Decisions Nos 25 and 26-CP of the Council of Ministers requires that the entire managerial system from top to bottom on the one hand ensure the effectiveness of centralized management and, on the other, fully and correctly develop the right of sectors and echelons to have initiative in economic activities, for the purpose of exploiting in the best manner its own capabilities so as to fulfill the tasks of the state plan.

The strength of unified centralized management first of all is guaranteed by unity of mind, organization and action in correctly implementing the policies and procedures currently in effect. The use of the goods-money and market relationships must be based on guaranteeing fulfillment of the state plan and guaranteeing the unified relationship among the interests of the state, collectives and individuals.

To correctly develop their right to have initiative in economic activities, localities and production installations must adopt the appropriate forms and measures of organization of management, achieve ownership in production and business on the basis of properly carrying out the legal goals of their plans and fulfilling their obligation to the state and make sure to concentrate the sources of goods and financial resources on the state budget.

To stress discipline in production and business and to respect the economic law is the first important factor needed to stabilize the economic order.

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MEASURES TAKEN TO REDUCE COAL CONSUMPTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Jun 81 p 1

[Article: "Ha Bac, Thai Binh Adjust Levels of Coal Consumption; Hanoi Uses Cinder As Fuel"]

[Text] Ha Bac and Thai Binh Provinces have just readjusted 68 coal consumption norms for almost all of the production sectors using large quantities of coal in the locality.

After a period of survey, testing and calculations based on economic and technical facts, Ha Bac Province readjusted 44 norms for 9 production sectors. These sectors use 70 percent of the coal consumed in the province. Almost all of the coal consumption norms for the production of building materials, processing of grain and industrial crops and industrial production are now lower than before. As a result, every year Ha Bac can save more than 14,000 tons of coal and replace 33,000 tons of good-grade coal by different kinds of coal of poorer quality.

Thai Binh Province readjusted 24 coal consumption norms for production of pottery, porcelain and glassware; distillation of essential oil; making of silk, pulp, etc. It set up a council for establishing coal consumption norms and sectors in charge of control and examination of level of coal consumption in the key production installations. It also affirmed the guideline for investing coal in the major products and the measures to combine management based on sectors and zones in regard to the use of coal, as well as built the organization of coal supply within different districts.

In the first 4 months this year, the Hanoi Coal Supply Corporation and Municipal Fuel Corporation retrieved 8,800 tons of cinder in such production installations using large quantities of coal as Yen Phu Power Plant, 8-3 Textile Mill, Sao Vang Rubber Factory, Hanoi Distillery, etc. The cinder was recycled and supplied in time to satisfy part of the municipality's need for fuel.

Within the municipality there presently are nearly 300 production installations of the central administration and of Hanoi itself with annual coal consumption ranging from 500 to tens of thousands of tons, in some cases as much as from 130,000 to 150,000 tons. By properly exploiting them as sources of cinder Hanoi will be able to overcome even better its present difficulty in fuel supply.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

COMMERCE SUPPORTS DAILY EXISTENCE

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 16 May 81 p 3

[Interview with Nguyen Con, Commercial Service deputy director, by unnamed reporter; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] How do you rate the work of the commercial branch in support of daily existence in recent days?

[Answer] We have met more difficulties than opportunities. Difficulties, because production in all respects has not increased and is still below the required levels (the existence of policies notwithstanding), whereas the struggle target set for the sector was to provide staple commodities such as meat, fish, vegetables, bean curd, fuel, etc.

[Question] Some people note that it is hard to buy meat and fish although standards have been publicized. Please comment.

[Answer] Here, two components of the problem must be mentioned: commodity forces and commodity distribution. The commercial branch has made maximum efforts to organize the commodity forces. We have stayed close to level 1 fish sources and have overcome all difficulties so as to promptly receive and transport the commodity whenever it was available. We have organized meat purchases right in the localities and at agreed with prices for resale at supply prices. We have actively received meat and fat from level 1, and actively purchased and organized the shipping of refrigerated meat from the south. As a rule, each year the period following the Tet festival is always tense in terms of meat supply. In past years, during the months following Tet we announced the sale of only a quantity of meat corresponding to 1 block of stamps. Since the beginning of this year, the branch has announced the monthly sale of meat corresponding to 2 blocks of stamps (either all meat or half meat and half fat). Such monthly ration level for each cadre plus 1 kg of fish--the level for this also is being maintained--reflected the determination and efforts of the branch to serve daily existence. This being the case, why have there at times been discrepancies between announced levels and actual sales? The answer is that this happened beyond our wishes. This happened because we still are contingent upon the source of commodities, which, rather than early, have arrived late or irregularly. For instance, in mid-April fish was scarce, but in late April and early May it came in successive shipments. Our spirit is to strive to keep in stock in sufficient quantities any commodity that has been announced for sale, but we are compelled to make extensions when we struck snags. So far the difficulties over fish supply have been overcome. We have just received timely and smoothly a quantity of fish enough to help us solve the April backlog and at the same time meet the May sales criteria. We are now stepping up meat purchase and pickup. Likewise, the meat pinch will be conquered soon.

[Question] Please tell us about the efforts of the branch regarding other commodities?

[Answer] We have properly organized the purchase, collection, shipping and storage of soybeans necessary to produce bean curd and sauce. Due to the efforts of the Sauce Enterprise, sauce production has been assured; consequently, this commodity is stable. According to state regulations, in a quarter we must assure the sale of 2 liters of sauce and fish sauce to each cadre or worker. In the first quarter alone, we sold 3 liters. In the second quarter, sauce caused no problems, but fish sauce is encountering difficulties because its supply relies mainly on level 1. Nevertheless, we will strive to supply each cadre, worker and civil servant with 2.5 liters of fish sauce and sauce in the second quarter. This level is a little lower than that in the first quarter but still higher than required. Each cadre, worker and civil servant is entitled to 1 kg of bean curd a month; however, the present difficulty is that the supply of electricity and water necessary for production is very unstable. To solve the problem, we have expanded contractual work and opened new shops at our bean curd enterprises. In recent days, bean curd production has reached 30 tons a day. This result is helping us solve the backlog from past months and proceed with May sales.

[Question] As a rule, April is the off season for vegetables. But this past April vegetable supply was smooth. Was this a result of the weather factor?

[Answer] This past April, the vegetable preharvest period generated no tense situation. In terms of distribution, it can be said that there was no vegetable off season in April. Favorable weather did play a role, but not by itself. In past years, the April vegetable shortage even occurred when weather was very favorable. Besides weather, the recent success in vegetable supply was caused mainly by improved leadership of the city, districts and the commercial branch over the production and purchase of vegetables. The city has the policies of economic flow, of contractual work in agriculture and of appropriate pricing. On the basis of these policies, the branch has stayed close to production and stepped up purchases. The branch has sold 10,500 tons of vegetables, out of the preharvest purchase and reserve of 1,000 tons of potatoes and 300 tons of green beans (equivalent to 1,500 tons of vegetables, and the April purchase of 8,000 tons of vegetables of all kinds. This level not only has greatly exceeded that of the preceding years' corresponding period, but it has also surpassed even the normal requirements of a single month according to current supply standards.

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CSO: 4209/381

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

GIA LIA-KON TUM ECONOMIC CENTERS--Over the past 5 years, Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province has received more than 120,000 people from the provinces of Hai Hung, Ha Nam Ninh, Nghe Tinh, Quang Nam-Da Nang...who came to build a new economic zone. Four thousand leading cadres from various branches and echelons, and scientific-technical cadres from other provinces have beefed up the organs, offices and branches in the province. With this reinforcement, Gia Lai-Kon Tum has built 12 state farms, 13 farming stations, 24 cooperatives and 50 agricultural production collectives in 72 new economic centers in the province. As a first step, the province has rationally reorganized its force, combining the task of economic construction with national defense. [Text] [Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 25 Mar 81 p 4]

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CSO: 4209/381

IMPORTANCE OF SMALL INDUSTRY, HANDICRAFTS STRESSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Jun 81 p 1

[Editorial: "An Important Productive Force of Socialism"]

[Text] After 20 years of transformation, building and development, our country's small industrial and handicraft sector has not ceased to grow up and occupies a major role in the national economy and social life.

The value of small industrial and handicraft production accounts for more than 40 percent of the value of national gross industrial production and two-thirds of the value of local industrial production. The sector has produced tens of thousands of items, from the small miscellaneous ones very necessary for the standard of living to the ones having high export value. Every year it receives from 70,000 to 100,000 workers, raising the force of handicraftsmen throughout the country to 1.5 million people and contributing to speeding up the new division of labor in the countryside and achieving the combination of agriculture and industry from the village unit to the district and provincial level. Many cooperatives have become semimechanized and quite a few others have reached a higher level of mechanization. With a large variety of products ranging from means of production to consumer goods, the sector has effectively served agriculture and other economic sectors and national defense and has contributed to the socialist accumulation.

Such achievements are the results of a correct implementation of the economic line and policy of the party and state. As we carry on the socialist industrialization under the conditions of our country moving directly from a small-scale agricultural production to socialism without going through the stage of capitalist development, we cannot fail to exploit every force and every capability of different sectors in terms of labor, resources and producing power, nor to use every form and scope of organization suitable for developing production and improving the standard of living. On the industrial front, in addition to striving to build the centrally-run and local industries, we need very much to care on a permanent basis about expanding small industry and handicrafts in the collective economy and to encourage both individual and private production.

A component of the local industry, small industry and handicrafts directly contributes to speeding up the process of forming the district agricultural-industrial and provincial industrial-agricultural structure. It plays an important immediate and long-term role in the national economy and social life. To step up the production of consumer goods and local industry in the direction outlined in the resolution of the 6th Plenum of the VCP Central Committee we must ceaselessly develop small industry and handicrafts.

As there is a lack of balance in many areas of the economy, our industry, big and small, does encounter difficulties. Because of its inherent characteristics, small industry is in better conditions than big industry since it has both many realistic capabilities to exploit and favorable conditions for operating in a mobile and flexible manner. It is in a strong position to be actively exploiting and fully using sources of raw materials in the country and in different localities and to practice thrift so as to produce the same or larger amounts of goods than before with a smaller volume of materials. Lacking electric power, it can switch to manual production or use machinery whenever power is available. Lacking high-grade coal, it can use in its place peat, local coal, cinder or plants and grass. Lacking motorized means of transportation, it can switch to rudimentary means. It also is capable of operating flexibly by changing the lines of goods it produces to suit the conditions of raw materials: if it cannot make this line of goods, it can switch to another one.

As the results of carrying out the state plan in 1980 and in the first months of this year have indicated, correctly implementing the guidelines and policies mentioned in Resolution 6 of the Central Committee and Resolution 26 of the Political Bureau means we can maintain and develop small industry and handicrafts under any circumstances. Combining planning with using the goods-money relationship and ensuring a correct combination of three interests is an effective lever that stimulates the active producing capacity and creativity of production installations and workers.

The immediate task of the small industrial and handicraft sector is to uphold the spirit of self-sufficiency, to strive to exploit every potential and existing capability, to develop as quickly as possible production of the common consumer goods, to organize a good repair service network and to satisfy the people's daily needs. Try to provide at any cost rudimentary and improved tools to all sectors of the national economy, first of all agriculture. Increase further the pace of producing goods for export, including the ones made of domestic raw materials and made for foreign countries. All production installations have the responsibility to deliver the right quantities of products their obligation requires, to sell outside-of-the-plan products to the state-operated commercial organizations and marketing cooperatives so as to let the state concentrate all of the sources of goods and ensure supply, and to form a force to compete with the unorganized market.

The great strength of the collective production sector in industry must be exploited much more and better. The federations of small industrial and handicraft cooperatives of all levels must be further improved so as to fulfill the function of being the organizations of the collective economy and manual workers.

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Lê Bửu [LEE BUWUR] M.S.

Acting Director of the Physical Education and Sports Service, Ho Chi Minh City; on 5 May 81 announcement that this individual was elected to the People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 5 May 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Minh Cấm [NGUYEENX MINH CAAMS]

Acting Director of the Finance Service, Ho Chi Minh City; on 5 May 81 announcement that this individual was elected to the People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 5 May 81 pp 1, 4)
[NOTE: In a previous report the spelling of this individual's name was given as Nguyễn Minh Câm NGUYEENX MINH CAAMR]

Nguyễn Tiến Chương [NGUYEENX TIEENS CHUWOWNG]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Nghe Tinh Province; on 16 May 81 he attended an awards ceremony in his province for achievements in sports and physical education. (THE DUC THE THAO 23 May 81 p 2)

Hồ Đắc Di [HOOF DAWCS ZI], Prof

Born 21 May 1900 in Ha Tinh; is a native of Hue; participated in the August Revolution in 1945 and the resistance against the French until 1954; was President of the College of Medicine and Pharmacy and, after the college was divided in two, of the College of Medicine; retired in 1978; has been a member of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee since the founding of the VFF; was a member of the National Assembly, 2d through 5th terms, and at times a member of the National Assembly's Standing Committee; was President of the Vietnam General Association of Medicine, 2d through 9th terms; is a holder of the Government's Resistance Order

First and Second Class and Labor Order First and Second Class; from a biographical sketch in the cited source on the occasion of subject's 80th birthday. (Y HOC VIET NAM No 3, May-Jun 80 p 2)

Phan Văn Diêm [PHAN VAWN ZIEEM]

*Deputy Director of the Southern Region Electric Power Corporation [Cong ty Dien luc Mien nam]; attended ceremonies in Hanoi on 19 December 1980 to commemorate the 25th anniversary of Vietnam's electric power sector. (KY THUAT DIEN LUC No 2, Mar-Apr 81 p 27)

Trần Văn Du [TRAANF VAWN ZU], Doctor of Veterinary Medicine

Vice President of the Ho Chi Minh City Association of Patriotic Intellectuals; on 5 May 81 announcement that this individual was elected to the People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 5 May 81 pp 1, 4)

Mai Duy Dưỡng [MAI ZUY ZUWOWNGX]

President of the Vietnam Table Tennis Association; his interview on Vietnamese table tennis prospects appeared in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 25 Apr 81 p 4)

Dương Văn Đầy [ZUWOWN VAWN DAAYF]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, 1st Precinct, Ho Chi Minh City; on 5 May 81 announcement that this individual was elected to the People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 5 May 81 pp 1, 4)

Nghị Đoàn [NGHIJ DOANF]

*Member of the Standing Committee of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; announcement of his election to the People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City appeared in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 6 May 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Hải [NGUYEENX HAIR]

*Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Tay Ninh Province; on 29 Apr 81 he attended the inaugural ceremony of work on Dau Tieng-Tay Ninh Water Conservancy System. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 30 Apr 81 p 1)

Trương Thị Hồng [TRUWOWNG THIJ HOONGF], M.S. in Physics

*Member of the Standing Committee of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; *Deputy Director of the Education Service, Ho Chi Minh City; on 5 May 81 announcement that this individual was elected to the People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 5 May 81 pp 1, 4)

Lê Hùng [LEE HUNGF]

*Acting Chief of the Institute of General Planning and Design [Vien Qui Hoach va Thiet Ke Tong Hop], Ministry of Building; is the author of an article in the cited source on the implementation of piece-work wages in the institute. (XAY DUNG No 3, Mar 81 pp 3-4, 8)

Nguyễn Thị Liêm [NGUYEENX THIJ LIEEM]

*Deputy Director of the War Invalids and Social Welfare Service, Ho Chi Minh City; announcement of her election to the People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City appeared in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 6 May 81 p 1)

Ngô Luân [NGOO LUAAN]

*Director General of the XUNHASABA General Corporation [Book and Periodical Export-Import General Corporation]; on 22 Apr 81 he presented a quantity of Russian books to the Culture and Information Service, Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 25 Apr 81 p 7)

Phạm Nguyên Lương [PHAMJ NGUYEEN LUWOWNG]

*Chief of the Labor and Wages Department of the Ministry of Building; is the author of an article in the cited source on paying attention to laborer living conditions to step up production. (XAY DUNG No 3, Mar 81 pp 1-2)

Nguyễn Sĩ Minh [NGUYEENX SIX MINH]

*Director of the Commerce Service, Haiphong; his article "Assuring Supplies for Salaried Workers in Haiphong" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 12 Jun 81 p 2)

Phan Mỹ [PHAN MYX]

Minister; former head of the Electric Power General Department [Tong cuc Dien luc]; attended ceremonies in Hanoi on 19 December 1980 to commemorate the 25th anniversary of Vietnam's electric power sector. (KY THUAT DIEN LUC No 2, Mar-Apr 81 p 27)

Lê Thành Phụng [LEE THANHF PHUNGJ]

Member of the Standing Committee of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; Director of the Industry Service, Ho Chi Minh City; on 5 May 81 announcement that this individual was elected to the People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 5 May 81 pp 1, 4)

Huỳnh Châu Sổ [HUYNHF CHAAU SOOR]

Vice Chairman of the State Inspection Commission; on 21 Apr 81 he attended a conference in Ho Chi Minh City of Ho Chi Minh City State Inspectors. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 22 Apr 81 p 1)

Trần Tấn [TRAANF TAANS]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hanoi; on 8 Jun 81 he attended a meeting of the Hanoi People's Council when measures were discussed on promoting production and market management. (NHAN DAN 11 Jun 81 p 1)

Hoàng Thao [HOANGF THAO]

Vice Minister of Interior; on 6 May 81 he awarded decorations to public security units for accomplishments in sports and physical education. (THE DUC THE THAO 16 May 81 p 2)

Phạm Phương Thảo [PHAMJ PHUWOWNG THAOR]

Deputy Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, Ho Chi Minh City; on 5 May 81 announcement that this individual was elected to the People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 5 May 81 pp 1, 4)

Phan Minh Thảo [PHAN MINH THAOR], *Lt Col

Is the author of an article in the cited source entitled "Understanding the Formation and Development of Military Science in the World." (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN No 4, Apr 81 pp 52-63)

Nguyễn Văn Thắng [NGUYEENX VAWN THAWNGS]

*Acting Chairman of the People's Committee, Tay Ninh Province; on 29 Apr 81 he attended inaugural ceremonies of the starting of work on the Dau Tieng-Tay Ninh Water Conservancy System. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 30 Apr 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Thuyền [NGUYEENX VAWN THUY[illegible]F]

Member of the Standing Committee of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; Member of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; Chairman of the Inspection Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 5 May 81 announcement that this individual was elected to the People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 5 May 81 pp 1, 4)

Lê Thế Thưởng [LEE THEES THUWOWNGR]

Acting Director of the Culture and Information Service, Ho Chi Minh City; on 22 Apr 81 he accepted a gift of Russian books from XUNHASABA General Corporation. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 25 Apr 81 p 7)

Phạm Phú Tiết [PHAMJ PHUS TIEETS], Deceased

Former Justice of the Review Council of the 5th Interregion Court; Vice Chairman of the 5th Inter Region Lien Viet [League for the National Union of Vietnam]; Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; Researcher in ancient classical opera in the Arts Department, Ministry of Culture; he was in retirement when he died on 7 Jun 81 at age 86 following a protracted illness. (NHÂN DAN 11 Jun 81 p 4)

Nguyễn Phước Tỉnh [NGUYEENX PHUWOWCS TINHR]

*Deputy Head of the Communications and Transportation Service, Minh Hai Province; his comments on innovations in his service appeared in the cited source. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 20 May 81 p 2)

Đào Xuân Trà [DAOF XUAAN TRAF], Asst Prof

Director of the Institute of Ophthalmology, Vietnam General Association of Medicine; his name appears at the end of an article in the cited source by members of the staff at the institute. (Y HOC VIET NAM No 3, May-Jun 80 p 14)

Dương Quang Trung [ZUWOWNG QUANG TRUNG], Doctor

*Director of the Public Health Service, Ho Chi Minh City; *Chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City Red Cross Association; announcement of his election to the Ho Chi Minh City People's Council appeared in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 6 May 81 p 4)

Lê Thanh Vân [LEE THANH VAAN]

Member of the Standing Committee of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 5 May 81 announcement that this individual was elected to the People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 5 May 81 pp 1, 4)

Huỳnh Văn Ve [HUYNHF VAWN VE]

*Was Vice Chairman of the People's Committee of Con Dao District in charge of agricultural production at an unspecified time but prior to setting up the current Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone; mentioned in an article in the cited source on the new lifestyle at the Vung Tau-Con Dao Fishing Enterprise. (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT No 4, Apr 81 p 18)

Bùi Trọng Vị [BUIF TRONGJ VIJ]

*Deputy Chief of the Propaganda and Training Department of the VCP Committee of Kien Giang Province; he is the author of an article in the cited source entitled "Some Initial Experiences and Developments in Party Building Work in Kien Giang." (XAY DUNG DANG No 1, Jan 81 pp 30-33)

Phạm Văn Vưu [PHAMJ VAWN VUWU], Sr Col

Is the author of an article in the cited source entitled "Exploit Weapons and Technical Equipment To Improve Troop Combat Strength." (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN No 4, Apr 81 pp 16-21)

Đỗ Tấn Xưa [DOOX TAANS XUWA]

*Director of the Labor Service, Ho Chi Minh City; on 5 May 81 announcement that this individual was elected to the People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 5 May 81 pp 1, 4)

CSO: 4209/409

PUBLICATIONS

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF BOOK ON FORMULATING STATE BUDGET

Hanoi LAP VA CHAP HANH NGAN SACH NHA NUOC in Vietnamese 1978

[Introduction and table of contents of book "Formulating and Implementing the State Budget"; 34,185 copies printed at the Tong Hop Printing Plant in Ho Chi Minh City, printing completed in December 1978]

[Text] Introduction

On 25 March 1977, the Council of Ministers issued resolution number 76-CP concerning the matter of guiding the implementation and formulation of uniform laws for the entire country.

In keeping with this resolution and in order to create the conditions for all sectors to fully and scrupulously implement the laws of the state, the Ministry of Finance has collected and selected the primary documents that have been promulgated by the Council of Ministers and the Ministry of Finance concerning the procedures for formulating and implementing the state budget.

All of the documents presented herein are currently in effect and must be complied with by all sectors and levels in order to put financial management, in particular, and economic management, in general, on a regular basis.

Because this book is very large, we have divided it into many volumes. This is volume I, the other volumes will be published at a later date.

May 1978
The Ministry of Finance

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Decree number 168-CP dated 20 October 1961 of the Council of Ministers promulgating the Statutes on Formulating and Complying with the State Budget (pp 5-6)
(signed by Premier Pham Van Dong on behalf of the Council of Ministers)

The Statutes on Formulating and Implementing the State Budget (pp 7-23)
(signed by Premier Pham Van Dong on behalf of the Council of Ministers)

Ministry of Finance Decision number 03-TC/TDT dated 30 March 1972 promulgating accounting regulations for units that use budgets (p 24)
(signed on behalf of the Minister of Finance by Vice Minister Trinh Van Binh)

Accounting regulations for units that use budgets (pp 25-87)
(signed on behalf of the Minister of Finance by Vice Minister Trinh Van Binh)

Appendix Number 1: accounting documentation and records for units that use budgets (pp 88-110)

Appendix Number 2: instructions on keeping corresponding accounts (pp 111-122)

Appendix Number 3: accounting reports and charts for units that use budgets (pp 123-231)

Joint Ministry of Finance-State Bank Directive number 32-CT/LB dated 26 December 1962 on the allocation of budget capital to budget agencies and units (allocations under ceilings) (pp 232-266)
(on behalf of the director of the State Bank, signed by Deputy Director Tran Duong; on behalf of the Minister of Finance, signed by Vice Minister Trinh Van Binh)

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CSO: 4209/169

PUBLISHER'S NOTE TO BOOK BY LE DUAN

Hanoi PHAN DAU XAU DUNG NUOC VIET NAM XA HOI CHU NGHIA GIAU DEP in Vietnamese 1979 pp 5-6

[Introduction to book "Endeavoring To Build a Prosperous and Beautiful Socialist Vietnam" by Le Duan; published by Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1979; 13,200 copies printed at the Tien Bo Printing House in Hanoi; printing completed 15 Apr 79]

[Text] Publisher's Note

At the 25th Plenum of the 3rd Party Central Committee, Le Duan, general secretary of the party, presented the elements of the documents presented at the 4th National Congress of Delegates of the Party.

His presentation consisted of four main parts:

--The war of resistance against the United States for national salvation;

--The line on the socialist revolution in the new stage;

--Cultural matters;

--The party, the state and the mass organizations.

In part I, Le Duan spoke in general terms about our people's war of resistance against the United States for national salvation, pointing out the factors that led to victory as well as the lessons and experiences gained in the national democratic revolution, in general, and the war of resistance against the United States for national salvation, in particular.

In part II, Le Duan presented the general line of the socialist revolution in our country, especially its theoretical and practical bases and the fundamentals of the system of socialist collective ownership; he also presented the line on building our country's economy under the conditions of advancing from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production.

In part III, Le Duan presented the primary factors involved in building the new culture and molding the new, socialist man.

In part IV, Le Duan discussed the mechanism of collective ownership and the relationship among the party, the masses and the state; he especially emphasized the leadership role of the party in the new stage of the revolution.

In order to research and gain an understanding of the contents of the documents of the 4th National Congress of Delegates of the Party, we must study this speech by Le Duan.

We have been given permission to publish this important speech in a book entitled "Endeavoring To Build a Prosperous and Beautiful Socialist Vietnam."

We hereby respectfully present this book to readers.

August 1978
Su That Publishing House

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CSO: 4209/169

LAWS, DOCUMENTS ON PEOPLE'S ORGANS OF CONTROL

Hanoi LUAT VE VIEN KIEM SAT NHAN DAN VA CAC VAN BAN CO LIEN QUAN in Vietnamese 1978 pp 5, 7, 8, 16-18, 21-25, 31-32, 36-37, 43-44, 65, 71

/Introduction and table of contents of book "The Laws Regarding the People's Organs of Control and Related Documents; published by Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1978; 15,185 copies printed at the Tran Phu Printing Plant in Ho Chi Minh City; size: 14 x 20; publishing number: 55; printing number: 130/78; printing completed 15 November 1978; put in circulation November 1978/

/Text/ Publisher's Note

When the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was born, the National Assembly of the entire country (6th Legislature) decided during its first session:

"Until the new Constitution is adopted, the state of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam shall be organized and shall operate on the basis of the 1959 Constitution of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

...As regards the current laws (laws, regulations, decrees, resolutions, decisions, circulars and so forth) of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Republic of South Vietnam, the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam will provide guidance so that they are implemented in a manner consistent with the actual situation."

On 25 March 1977, in keeping with this resolution of the National Assembly, the Council of Ministers adopted Resolution number 76-CP, which promulgates a list of current laws to be implemented on a uniform basis throughout the country. On the basis of this list and with the collaboration of the Supreme People's Organ of Control, we have published "The Laws on the People's Organs of Control and Related Documents" to assist the various sectors and levels.

January 1978
Su That Publishing House

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Law of the President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, number 20-LCT dated 26 July 1960, promulgating the law on the organization of the People's Organs of Control (p 7)
(signed: Ho Chi Minh)

The Law on the Organization of thePeople's Organs of Control (pp 8-16)
(on behalf of the session presidium, signed: Hoang Van Hoan)

Law of the President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, number 12-LCT dated 18 April 1962, promulgating the specific regulations on the organization of the Supreme People's Organ of Control (p 17)
(signed: Ho Chi Minh, president of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam)

The specific regulations on the organization of the Supreme People's Organ of Control (pp 18-21)
(signed by Truong Chinh, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam)

Law of the President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, number 18-LCT dated 27 January 1970, promulgating regulations that revise and amend the specific regulations on the organization of the Supreme People's Organ of Control (p 22)
(signed: Ton Duc Thang, president of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam)

The regulations revising and amending the specific regulations on the organization of the Supreme People's Organ of Control (pp 23-24)
(signed by Truong Chinh, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam)

Premier's Circular number 09-TTg dated 1 February 1963 on the working relationship between the People's Organs of Control on the various levels and the agencies subordinate to the Council of Ministers and the local state agencies (pp 25-31)
(signed by Premier Pham Van Dong)

Premier's Circular number 139-TTg dated 28 May 1973 providing guidance with regard to a number of matters concerning the prosecution of crimes detected in the process of implementing Resolution 228-NQ/TW and the other resolutions of the party and state (pp 32-36)
(signed on behalf of the premier by Deputy Premier Le Thanh Nghi)

Decree of the Provisional Revolutionary Council of Ministers number 01-SL dated 15 March 1976 defining the organization of the People's Courts and the People's Organs of Control (pp 37-43)
(signed on behalf of the Council of Advisors by Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho and on behalf of the Council of Ministers by Chairman Huynh Tan Phat)

Circular of the Ministry of Justice number 10-BTP/TT dated 27 April 1976 providing guidance with regard to the organization and operation of the People's Organs of Control (pp 44-64)

Premier's Circular number 556-TTg dated 24 December 1958 on strengthening leadership in the areas of arrests and prosecution (pp 65-71)
(signed by Premier Pham Van Dong)

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END

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25 August 1981

Vietnam Report

No. 2300

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JPRS 78822

25 August 1981

VIETNAM REPORT

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REGULATIONS ON INNOVATIONS, INVENTIONS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 Jan 81 pp 1, 3-4

/Article: "The Regulations on Innovations That Result in Technological Improvements and the Rationalization of Production and on Inventions (Appended to Council of Ministers' Decree Number 31-CP dated 23 January 1981)"/

/Text/ According to these regulations, innovations that result in technological improvements or the rationalization of production (abbreviated as innovations) and inventions are the results of scientific and technical creative labor by laborers exercising collective ownership, results that have the effect of stimulating technological advances and which yield large socio-economic returns, thereby helping to develop the national economy, strengthen the national defense system and improve the living conditions of the people.

In order to provide incentive to and help each citizen create and apply innovations and inventions; in order to organize and guide the management of innovations and inventions in a planned manner and in close coordination with the social organizations, especially the Trade Union and the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; in order to build and develop a movement of the masses to create and apply innovations and inventions;

In order to uphold the interests of those who develop innovations and inventions;

These regulations define the essence of innovations and inventions, the rights of the persons who create and apply innovations and inventions and the responsibilities and authority of state agencies and enterprises, of the socialist collective economic organizations and of the individuals related to the creation and utilization of innovations and inventions.

Chapter I: Innovations That Result in Technological Improvements and the Rationalization of Production

A. Concept:

Article 1

1. According to these regulations, an innovation that results in a technological improvement or the rationalization of production is a technical method or a new

method of organizing production that can be applied and will yield practical returns to the agency or unit (including a collective economic unit) that registers it.

2. Innovations can consist of the following:

a) An improvement to the structure of machinery, equipment, tools or products, an improvement to a design plan or the structure of building projects...

b) An improvement to the properties, use or composition of a raw material, building material or product...

c) An improvement to survey, design, industrial or construction methods, a technical improvement in crop or livestock production, an improvement in disease prevention or treatment methods...

d) An improvement to the organization of production designed to make efficient use of labor, tools, raw materials, supplies, energy, capital...

Article 2

A solution is recognized as new if, prior to its registration, it:

--Has not been applied or planned for application by another agency or unit in its production or work;

--Has not been introduced in the form of a document by a management agency on the upper level or disseminated within technical textbooks published by the sector or locality to the point where the innovation can, on this basis, be immediately implemented;

--Has not been stipulated as a mandatory measure, such as a standard, regulation, code and so forth, by an agency or unit or a management agency on the upper level;

--Does not duplicate a solution that has already been registered.

Article 3

A solution that is capable of being applied at the agency or enterprise that agrees to register it is a solution that meets a requirement of the production or work task and which can be implemented under the existing economic and technical conditions of the agency or enterprise.

Article 4

A solution that yields a practical return is a solution that, once it has been applied in production or work, yields a higher economic or technical return or improves working conditions, living conditions and health conditions, improves labor safety...

Article 5

Solutions proposed by technical cadres or management cadres in the process of performing the task assigned to them can, if these solutions are of major economic and technical value and can be widely applied, also be recognized as innovations.

B. The Registration and Recognition of Innovations and the Insuance of the Innovation Certificate:

Article 6

1. The innovation registration application must be filled out by the innovator and submitted by that person to the agency or unit at the place at which he works or to any agency or enterprise that can apply his innovation.

2. In the case of identical solutions for which many persons submit innovation registration applications independent of one another, the person who submits the application first will be recognized as the innovator.

Article 7

1. The agency or unit that accepts an innovation registration application must record it in its innovation registry and inform the person who submitted the application of this action.

2. Within 1 month from the day they receive an innovation registration application, agencies and units must conduct an examination and determine whether or not to recognize the solution as an innovation.

3. In cases of solutions that require experimentation or trial application before a decision can be made to recognize them as innovations or not, the above mentioned deadline may be extended on the basis of test requirements and the innovator must be informed of this action.

Article 8

1. If a solution is recognized as an innovation, the manager of the agency or unit must issue to its creator an Innovation Certificate and must inform his agency or unit that such a certificate has been issued. The Innovation Certificate is only of value within the scope of this agency or unit.

2. In the case of an innovation made by a collective of persons (herein after called innovators), the Innovation Certificate is to be issued to each person with the names of the other innovators recorded on each certificate.

3. The innovator enjoys the rights stipulated in Chapter IV of these regulations.

4. If a solution is not recognized as an innovation, the agency or unit must inform the person who submitted the innovation registration application of the reason for this decision and does not have the right to apply the solution developed by this person.

5. The procedures for registering, recognizing and issuing an Innovation Certificate shall be stipulated by the State Science and Technology Commission.

Article 9

If, when determining whether or not to recognize an innovation, a solution that can be defended as an invention is discovered, the agency or unit must immediately take the necessary steps to register this invention in accordance with the stipulations contained in Chapter II, Item C of these regulations.

Chapter II: Inventions

A. Concept:

Article 10

An invention is protected under these regulations as a new, creative technical solution that can be applied within the national economy, the public health sector, the cultural sector, the educational sector or the national defense sector and which yields socio-economic benefits.

Article 11

A technical solution is recognized as new if, prior to the day that the invention registration application is filed, this solution or similar solutions have not been publicly revealed at home or abroad in any form that could serve as the basis for its implementation.

Article 12

To be considered creative, a technical solution must be the result of creative labor and may not naturally arise from the existing level of technology prior to the day that the invention registration application is filed.

Article 13

1. An invention is a new structure, method or material as well as a known structure, method or material used for a new function.

2. Protected as inventions are:

a) New crop varieties and breeds of livestock;

b) New methods in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases of humans, livestock and crops.

3. Solutions that are contrary to socialist ethics and which cannot be implemented are not considered inventions and are not protected.

B. The Protection of Inventions

Article 14

1. The state protects inventions in one of two ways: by issuing an Inventor's Certificate or issuing an Exclusive Invention Rights Certificate.

2. The Inventor's Certificate certifies that the technical solution is an invention, certifies the priorities regarding the invention and certifies the rights of the inventor and the ownership of the invention by the state. The person who receives an Inventor's Certificate shall enjoy the rights and benefits stipulated in Chapter IV of these regulations.

3. An Exclusive Invention Rights Certificate certifies the inventor's ownership of the invention, certifies the technical solution as an invention, certifies the priorities regarding the invention and certifies the rights of the inventor.

4. The inventor or his legal heirs have the right to select either one of the two forms of protection mentioned above.

5. During the period of time for which it is in effect, an Exclusive Invention Rights Certificate can be exchanged for an Inventor's Certificate. An Inventor's Certificate may not be exchanged for an Exclusive Invention Rights Certificate.

Article 15

1. Inventor's Certificates are issued only in the following cases:

a) Inventions created within the scope of responsibility of an inventor when performing the task of his agency or unit or of an inventor who receives material assistance from his agency or unit in order to create his invention (hereafter abbreviated as a public service invention);

b) Inventions related to national defense and national security;

c) Inventions of equipment and methods employed in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases of humans, livestock and crops;

d) Inventions of:

--Substances extracted by chemical methods;

--Various types of pharmaceuticals for the prevention and treatment of diseases of humans, livestock and crops;

--Various types of food for humans and feed for livestock.

2. An Exclusive Invention Rights Certificate may be issued for the invention of methods for the manufacture of the various objects set forth in 1d of this article.

Article 16

1. Inventions are protected under the law from the day that the State Science and Technology Commission decides to issue the certificate.

2. The amount of protection of an invention is defined in the invention formula. The invention description section of the certificate is only used to describe the invention formula.

3. An Inventor's Certificate and an Exclusive Invention Rights Certificate are in effect for 15 years from the date of filing of the invention registration application.

Article 17

1. Persons who violate the invention ownership rights of the state and the inventor will be prosecuted under state law.

2. The following cases are not considered violations of the invention ownership rights of the state or the inventor:

a) The use of machinery, equipment, materials and so forth that are inventions for which certificates have been issued on means of communication and transportation that are passing through or temporarily remaining in the territory, air space or territorial waters of Vietnam provided that this machinery, equipment, supplies and so forth are only used to support the maintenance of the operation of these means of communication and transportation.

b) The use of an invention for non-business purposes.

3. If, prior to the day that the invention registration application is filed, another agency, unit or individual independent of the person who filed the application has applied or has prepared the conditions needed to apply a solution that is identical to the invention, they still have the right to continue to apply this solution but may not broaden the scope or increase the magnitude of its application.

Article 18

1. Inventor's rights belong to the person who creates the invention by means of his own creative labor.

2. If something is invented by a collective of inventors, the inventor's rights belong to all of these inventors (hereafter called the inventors).

3. Persons who violate inventor's rights shall be prosecuted under state law.

Article 19

During the period of time that an Inventor's Certificate is in effect, all agencies and enterprise have the right to use this invention but must inform the State Science and Technology Commission in advance of its use by them and have an obligation to pay royalties to the inventor.

Individuals and entities considered individuals under the law may only use an invention after they have received permission from the State Science and Technology Commission.

Article 20

1. The inventor of a public service invention (Article 15, Point 1a) shall be issued an Inventor's Certificate and, at the same time, shall receive an initial incentive royalty as described in Part B of Appendix 2 of these regulations.

2. An agency or unit that invents a public service invention shall be issued a Public Service Invention Certificate and shall enjoy the following rights:

--It shall be given priority in the supplying of equipment, materials and finances for organizing the testing, application and perfection of the invention;

--It shall be entrusted with being the owner of the invention when the invention is registered in a foreign country and shall enjoy the rights related thereto in accordance with regulations of the state when implementing contracts to buy, sell or trade the right to use this invention.

Article 21

1. In order to keep an Exclusive Invention Rights Certificate in effect, the inventor has the obligation to pay an annual fee as stipulated by the State Science and Technology Commission.

2. An Exclusive Invention Rights Certificate shall be terminated before its expiration date in the following cases:

a) If the inventor fails to pay the stipulated fee;

b) If the inventor requests that invention protection be terminated.

Article 22

During the period of time that an Exclusive Invention Rights Certificate is in effect, the inventor has the right to use his invention for production and business purposes in accordance with the law of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the right to permit others to use his invention and the right to transfer part or all of the ownership of his invention on the basis of a contract negotiated by the two parties involved. A contract that permits the use of an invention or transfers ownership rights must be registered at the State Science and Technology Commission.

Article 23

In the case of inventions of especially important significance in which the inventor does not use the invention or does not use it to an extent that meets the requirements of the national economy and in which an agency or enterprise requests permission to use the invention but does not reach agreement with the inventor concerning the taansfer of the right to use his invention, the premier may, at the suggestion of the State Science and Technology Commission, decide to make a confiscatory purchase of this invention or issue a permit to use the invention to the agency or enterprise. Compensation shall be paid to the inventor by the agency or enterprise that uses the invention, the amount of which shall be determined by the State Science and Technology Commission.

Article 24

1. To protect national interests as they relate to inventions, agencies, units and individuals are permitted to:

a) Request the protection of their inventions in foreign countries;

b) Buy, sell or trade the right to use an invention with individuals or organizations in foreign countries.

2. A request to have an invention protected in a foreign country can only be made after the invention has received protection in Vietnam and must comply with the regulations of the authorized state management agency.

Article 25

1. A foreigner (or an entity that has the status of an individual under foreign law) enjoys the rights defined by these regulations on the basis of the principle of reciprocity in accordance with the laws of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the international treaties to which Vietnam is a party.

2. A foreigner (or an entity that has the status of an individual under foreign law) who seeks protection for an invention in Vietnam must do so through the legal representative, that is, the Commercial Affairs Office of the SRV.

C. The Registration of Inventions

Article 26

1. The application for an Inventor's Certificate or an Exclusive Invention Rights Certificate (hereafter abbreviated as the invention registration application) must be completed by the inventor or his legal heirs and filed with the State Science and Technology Commission.

2. As regards public service inventions, agencies and enterprises have the responsibility of completing and filing invention registration applications together with their conclusions concerning the newness, the degree of creativity, the applicability and the benefits of the invention and must make it possible for the inventor to participate in the filing of the invention registration application.

3. Persons who request an Exclusive Invention Rights Certificate must pay the invention registration fee stipulated by the State Science and Technology Commission.

4. The procedures for completing and filing an invention registration application have been defined by the State Science and Technology Commission in the circular issued for the purpose of guiding the implementation of these regulations.

Article 27

1. Persons working at agencies and enterprise who, in the course of performing the task assigned to them, discover technical solutions capable of being recognized as inventions must promptly inform their agency or enterprise manager of this discovery; no one is permitted to reveal the nature of this solution before the invention registration application is filed.

2. If, after a period of 2 months from the day it was informed of this discovery, an agency or enterprise has not completed and filed an invention registration application, the inventor has the right to complete and file this application on his own but this application must clearly state that the invention is a public service invention.

Article 28

The priorities regarding an invention are established as follows:

a) On the basis of the day that the invention registration application is filed at the State Science and Technology Commission;

b) On the basis of the day that the invention registration application is filed in another country on the basis of an international agreement to which Vietnam is a party;

c) On the basis of the day that the invention is presented at an official exhibit within Vietnam, provided that the invention registration application is filed within 6 months from the day that the invention is presented at the exhibit.

D. Testing, Issuing a Certificate for and Publicly Announcing an Invention

Article 29

1. Within no more than 3 months from the date that it receives an invention registration application, the State Science and Technology Commission must conduct a preliminary test of the invention and inform the applicant of whether or not his application has been accepted or request that he revise or supplement it in some way.

2. If, after 2 months from the date he received this notification, the applicant has not forwarded the revisions or amendnents requested by the State Science and Technology Commission, the invention registration application shall be considered to have not been filed.

Article 30

1. Within no more than 18 months from the date it receives an invention registration application, the State Science and Technology Commission must conduct a scientific and technical test of the contents of the solution set forth within the application and, on the basis of the results of this test, determine whether or not to issue a certificate to the applicant. If a certificate is not issued, the reason for this decision must be given and the applicant must be informed.

2. As regards an invention by a collective of inventors, an Inventor's Certificate shall be issued to each person with the names of the other inventors recorded on this certificate.

3. An invention for which an Inventor's Certificate or an Exclusive Invention Rights Certificate has been issued shall be publicly announced in a Notice of Inventions published by the State Science and Technology Commission.

4. In order to protect national interests, the State Science and Technology Commission has the right, when necessary, to postpone the announcement of an invention or not publicly announce an invention.

Article 31

1. In the process of scientific and technical testing, the State Science and Technology Commission has the right to request that the applicant provide additional data in order to clarify the nature of the solution set forth within the application or invite the inventor to participate in the testing of the invention.

2. If the supplementary data changes the nature of the solution, the applicant must complete and submit a new invention registration application.

Article 32

1. At the request of the State Science and Technology Commission, the scientific and technical research and design institutes, colleges, agencies and enterprises have the responsibility of participating in evaluating and reaching conclusions concerning the newness, the degree of creativity, the applicability and the benefits of the solution set forth within the invention registration application as they relate to their specialized field.

2. The State Science and Technology Commission has the permission to establish an Inventions Examination and Testing Council to help the head of the commission to examine and resolve every problem related to the testing of inventions. The composition and mode of operation of this council shall be determined by the head of the State Science and Technology Commission.

Article 33

1. The Ministry of Agriculture has the responsibility of examining and issuing Inventor's Certificates for new varieties of crops and species of livestock once they

have been recorded by the State Science and Technology Commission in the National Inventions List.

2. The procedures for registering, testing and issuing certificates for inventions, organizing the application of inventions, rewarding inventions and resolving suits related to new varieties of crops and species of livestock shall be stipulated by the Ministry of Agriculture in a separate circular after reaching agreement with the State Science and Technology Commission.

E. Supplementary Inventions

Article 34

1. A supplementary invention is an invention that perfects another invention (called a basic invention) for which an Inventor's Certificate or an Exclusive Invention Rights Certificate was issued and still in effect; a supplementary invention is one that cannot be used without using the basic invention.

2. The protection of and the procedures for registering, testing, issuing a certificate and publicly announcing a supplementary invention are the same as those set forth in Chapter II, Items B,C, and D of these regulations.

Article 35

1. The inventor of a supplementary invention shall be issued a Supplementary Invention Certificate if the inventor of the basic invention has been issued an Inventor's Certificate.

2. If the inventor of the basic invention has been issued an Exclusive Invention Rigtts Certificate, the person who submits the supplementary invention application can request to be a issued a Supplementary Inventor's Certificate or a Supplementary Exclusive Invention Rights Certificate. In this case, the supplementary invention can only be used with the agreement of the inventor of the basic invention.

3. If an Inventor's Certificate or an Exclusive Invention Rights Certificate for a basic invention is, for some reason not related to the supplementary invention, no longer in effect, the certificate issued for the supplementary invention shall be considered to be independent.

F. Secret Inventions

Article 36

1. Inventions that are related to national defense and national security as well as inventions which, due to national interests, must be kept secret are considered secret inventions.

2. The protection of secret inventions shall be defined by the State Science and Technology Commission together with the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of Interior in a joint ministry circular.

Chapter III: Applying and Making Information Known About Innovations and Inventions

Article 37

1. Agencies and enterprises have the responsibility of organizing the timely and most effective application possible of innovations and inventions in exact accordance with the requirements of production and work.

2. A decision by the head of the agency or enterprise is needed when applying an innovation or invention in production or work. This decision must clearly state the date on which the application of the innovation or invention will begin, the components or individuals responsible for applying it and the new economic-technical norms and quotas that apply.

3. If the application of an innovation or invention changes existing economic-technical norms or quotas, the responsible agency or enterprise must conduct research and revise these norms and quotas accordingly. In the case of innovations or inventions that raise labor productivity, the persons applying them under Point 2 of this regulation shall receive wages and bonuses based on their old labor productivity quota for a period not to exceed 6 months from the first day of application.

Article 38

1. As regards innovations and inventions whose application can be broadened to the sector or locality, the responsible agency or enterprise must promptly report the substance of and benefit derived from the innovation or invention to the management agency on the upper level and, at the same time, create the conditions for other agencies, enterprises or localities to apply the innovation or invention.

2. The sector or locality has the responsibility of organizing the dissemination of information on innovations and inventions and guiding the application of innovations and inventions within the agencies and enterprises of their sector or locality.

3. The State Science and Technology Commission has the responsibility of organizing a nationwide system of information on inventions. As regards an important invention, the State Science and Technology Commission has the task of promptly informing the State Planning Commission and the various sectors and localities of this invention or proposing that they research ways to incorporate it in their plans for applying technical advances.

Chapter IV: The System of Commendation and Awards for Innovations and Inventions

A. Commendation and Awards for Persons Issued Innovation Certificates or Inventor's Certificates:

Article 39

1. Persons who are issued Innovation Certificates or Inventor's Certificates have the right to receive an award when an agency or enterprise applies their innovation

or invention. The right to a monetary award may be transferred to heirs in accordance with state law.

2. The magnitude of the awards for such persons is based on the benefits derived from the application of their innovation or invention.

3. The heads on the various levels have the responsibility of offering commendation and awards to innovators and inventors in accordance with the provisions of these regulations.

Article 40

1. The forms of commendation can be: letters of commendation, certificates of commendation, titles of honor and so forth determined by the heads on the various levels.

2. Awards to individuals or collectives who make innovations are not to exceed ten thousand (10,000) dong and awards to an individual inventor or a collective of inventors are not to exceed fifty thousand (50,000) dong. In the case of a collective of innovators or inventors, the persons within the collective must reach agreement concerning how the monetary award for their innovation or invention will be used.

3. Persons whose innovations or inventions are of especially large scientific, technical or economic value shall be awarded titles of honor and national science and technology prizes by the state.

Article 41

1. The agency or unit that first applies an innovation or invention has the responsibility of computing the direct benefit (or savings) in money resulting from the application of the innovation or invention.

2. The monetary award for an innovation is based on the amount of money earned from it during the first year of its application and is calculated on the basis of Appendix 1 to these regulations.

The monetary award for an invention is calculated for the first 2 years of its application. The amount of the award during each year is based on the amount of money earned from it during that year and is calculated in accordance with Chart A in Appendix 2 to these regulations. The total monetary award granted during these 2 years may not exceed the maximum award stipulated in Article 40, Point 2 of these regulations.

3. Monetary awards for persons whose innovations or inventions change the design or construction plans of construction projects shall be stipulated by the State Capital Construction Commission and the State Science and Technology Commission in a joint-ministry circular.

Article 42

1. If the benefit derived from the application of an innovation or invention cannot be computed in monetary terms, the amount of the award to the innovator or inventor shall be determined on the basis of the following:

a) The benefits derived in various areas, such as improving working conditions, improving living conditions, improving the maintenance of health, improving the protection of the environment, improving labor safety, improving national defense capabilities and national security...

b) The magnitude and scope of application;

c) Scientific and technical value;

d) The complexity of the task being performed.

2. The benefits set forth in Point 1 of this article must be described fully and in detail in order to lay the basis for consideration for commendation or an award.

Article 43

If the benefit computed in monetary terms in accordance with Article 41 does not fully reflect the value of the innovation or invention, the heads on the various levels have the permission, on the basis of the economic and technical significance or the importance of the task being performed, to increase the award to no more than three times the amount allowed under the authority to determine the amounts of awards stipulated in Article 46 of these regulations.

Article 44

1. The agency or enterprise that first applies an innovation or invention and directly benefits from its application has the responsibility of paying the award to the innovator or inventor.

2. If the application of an innovation or invention does not directly benefit the agency or unit that first applies it, any agency or unit that does benefit from the innovation or invention has the responsibility of paying the award to the innovator or inventor, the amount of which shall be the same as the award that would have been paid by the agency or unit that first applied the innovation or invention.

Article 45

1. If, within a period of 2 years for innovations and 5 years for inventions from the date that the innovation or invention is first applied at an agency or unit, the innovation or invention is applied at other agencies or enterprises, the innovator or inventor shall receive a supplementary monetary award.

2. The supplementary monetary award for innovators and inventors shall be paid by the agencies and units that expand the application of their innovations or inventions. The ministers, the heads of agencies of ministerial level, the heads of agencies directly subordinate th the Council of Ministers and the chairmen of the provincial people's committees and the people's committees of the municipalities subordinate to the central level have the responsibility of determining the amount of supplementary awards when the scope of expanded application lies within the sector management agency on the central level or within the scope of local management.

Article 46

The authority to determine the amount of an award is as follows:

a) The head of an agency or unit has the authority to determine the size of all awards to innovators and inventors from category 1 to category 6 in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2A to these regulations depending upon the division of levels of the ministry, sector, provincial people's committee or the people's committee of a municipality subordinate to the central level.

b) The ministers, heads of agencies of ministerial level, heads of agencies directly subordinate to the Council of Ministers, the chairmen of the provincial people's committees and the chairmen of the people's committees of municipalities subordinate to the central level have the authority to determine the amount of awards to innovators and inventors from category 7 to the maximum award and can, within this limit, give management levels subordinate to the sector or on the local level the authority to determine the size of awards.

B. The Other Rights of Innovators and Inventors

Article 47

1. Innovators or inventors have the right to participate in the testing and the trial application of their innovation or invention in accordance with the general plan of agencies and units.

2. All other conditions being equal, innovators or inventors are given priority over other persons with regard to training and the improvement of their specialized skills.

C. Incentive Awards for Persons Who Assist Innovators and Inventors and Persons Who Organize and Apply an Innovation or Invention for the First Time

Article 48

1. Persons assigned to provide technical assistance to innovators or inventors in the process of research and testing to create an innovation or invention shall receive an incentive award not to exceed 25 percent of the monetary award given to the innovator or inventor.

2. Persons who participate in organizing and applying an innovation or invention for the first time by an agency or unit shall receive an incentive award not to exceed 50 percent of the monetary award given to the innovator or inventor.

3. Persons who take the initiative and propose or who directly participate in organizing and applying an innovation or invention for the first time for an agency or enterprise after the innovation or invention has been successfully applied elsewhere shall receive an incentive award not to exceed 50 percent of the monetary award given to the creator of an innovation or invention that has earned a corresponding amount of money.

4. The incentive awards to the persons described in Points 1, 2 and 3 of this article shall be deducted from the money earned as a result of applying the innovation or invention. The consideration of whether or not to make an incentive award must be based on the following:

a) The amount of work and the complexity of the work performed by the participants.

b) The spirit of initiative displayed in helping to accelerate the process of the creation and application of the innovation or invention.

Chapter V: Protecting the Rights Related to Innovations and Inventions

Article 49

1. Persons who file innovation registration applications have the right to lodge complaints against agencies and units in the following cases:

a) If the innovation registration application is not examined within the stipulated period of time;

b) If the person does not agree with the reason given by the agency or enterprise for not recognizing the solution registered by him as an innovation.

2. Within 1 month from the date that a complaint is received, the head of the agency or unit has the responsibility of acting upon this complaint and informing the complainant of the result.

3. If the complainant does not agree with the result of the action taken by the head of the agency or unit, he may lodge a complaint with the management agency on the upper level. On each level, action on a complaint must be taken within at least 1 month from the date that the complaint is received. In action on complaints involving the registration and recognition of innovations, the decision of the ministers, the heads of agencies on the ministerial level, the heads of agencies subordinate to the Council of Ministers, the chairmen of the provincial people's committees and the chairmen of the people's committees of municipalities subordinate to the central level is the final decision.

Article 50

1. Persons who file invention registration applications have the right to lodge a complaint against the State Science and Technology Commission in the following cases:

a) If the person does not agree with the reason for rejecting an invention registration application;

b) If the person does not agree with the reasons given for not issuing an Inventor's Certificate or an Exclusive Invention Rights Certificate;

c) Of the person does not agree with the invention formula established by the State Science and Technology Commission.

2. During a period of not more than 3 months from the day it receives a complaint, the State Science and Technology Commission has the responsibility of studying the complaint, acting upon it and informing the complainant of the result. The decision of the head of the State Science and Technology Commission is the final decision in action upon complaints.

Article 51

1. During the period of time that a certificate is in effect, any agency, unit, organization or individual has the right to file a complaint with the State Science and Technology Commission opposing the issuance of an Inventor's Certificate or an Exclusive Invention Rights Certificate for the reason of having violated the conditions for issuing a certificate. On the basis of the result of the examination of these complaints, the State Science and Technology Commission has the right to decide to cancel a part or all of the remaining period of effectiveness of an Inventor's Certificate or an Exclusive Invention Rights Certificate, announce this decision in the official Invention Gazette and, at the same time, inform the person to whom the certificate was issued.

2. If the person to whom the certificate was issued does not agree with the decision to cancel the certificate, he has the right to file a complaint with the State Science and Technology Commission within 2 months from the date he is informed of the decision. The decision of the head of the State Science and Technology Commission is the final decision in this matter.

Article 52

1. The person to whom an Inventor's Certificate or an Exclusive Invention Rights Certificate has been issued has the right to file complaints in the following cases:

a) If the person is not permitted to participate in the testing and application of his innovation or invention;

b) If the innovation or invention is not applied or not fully applied in accordance with the requirements of production and work;

c) If the person does not receive a commendation or award as stipulated in these regulations.

2. Persons who support innovators and inventors and persons who organize and apply innovations and inventions for the first time have the right to file a complaint when

they do not receive an incentive award as stipulated in Article 48 of these regulations.

3. The complaints set forth in Points 1 and 2 of this article are to be filed with the head of the agency or unit to which the complaint relates. The head of the agency or unit must take action upon and inform the complainant of the results of this action within 1 month from the date that the complaint is received.

4. If the person who lodges a complaint does not agree with the results of the action taken by the head of the agency or unit, he has the right to file a complaint with the management agency on the level above the agency or unit.

Complaints must be acted upon on each level within 1 month from the date that they are received.

The decision of the heads of the ministries, agencies of ministerial level and agencies subordinate to the Council of Ministers or the chairmen of the provincial people's committees or the chairmen of the people's committees or municipalities subordinate to the central level is the final decision in the resolution of these complaints.

Article 53

Complaints concerning violations of the rights of inventors, the ownership of inventions by the state or the inventor as well as complaints related to inheritence rights shall be handled in accordance with state law.

Chapter VI: Organizing and Guiding Innovation and Invention Activities

A. The State Organizations

Article 54

1. The State Science and Technology Commission has the responsibility of organizing, guiding and unifying the management of innovation-invention activities on a nationwide scale.

2. The ministries, agencies of ministerial level, agencies subordinate to the Council of Ministers, provincial people's committees and the people's committees of the municipalities subordinate to the central level have the responsibility of organizing, guiding and managing innovation-invention activities within their sector or locality. The scientific-technical management agencies of the sectors and localities have the responsibility of helping the head of the sector or the local people's committee to fulfill the above mentioned function.

3. The heads of agencies and units are responsible for the comprehensive development of innovation-invention activities within their agency or unit. The scientific-technical management organization of the agency or unit has the task of helping the head to fulfill the above mentioned function and must put cadres or a component in charge of managing innovations and inventions.

4. Agencies and enterprises of the state are permitted to establish a council of advisors to help the heads of agencies and enterprises fulfill their function of organizing and guiding innovation-invention activities (abbreviated as the Innovation-Invention Council).

The sector management agencies and the people's committees of the provinces and municipalities may, depending upon the specific situation, establish an Innovation-Invention Council on their level.

Article 55

The heads of the sectors and levels have the responsibility of closely coordinating with the social organizations, especially the Trade Union and the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, in the process of organizing and guiding innovation-invention activities.

B. Finances for Innovation and Invention Activities

Article 56

1. Agencies, units and sector management agencies are permitted to establish funds to pay for the following:

a) The implementation of measures designed to accelerate innovation-invention activities;

b) The organizing of the testing and application of innovations and inventions;

c) The payment of awards to innovators and inventors, the persons who support them and the persons who first organize the application of an innovation or invention.

2. The costs of testing and applying innovations and inventions shall be paid from the following sources:

--The production development incentive fund;
--Scientific and technical research expenses;
--Administrative expenses.

3. Expenditures for the payment of awards and the implementation of measures designed to accelerate innovation-invention activities:

a) As regards production units, these costs shall be paid from the profits resulting from the application of the innovation or invention.

b) As regards administrative agencies, professional units and the sector management agencies, costs shall be considered part of administrative costs or scientific-technical research costs.

4. The procedures for establishing funds, for accounting for these funds and for making payments for the purposes set forth in Point 1 of this article shall be stipulated by the Ministry of Finance and the State Science and Technology Commission.

Chapter VII: Implementation

Article 57

The State Science and Technology Commission has the responsibility of promulgating or coordinating with related agencies to promulgate various circulars explaining and guiding the implementation of these regulations.

Article 58

The heads of the ministries, agencies of ministerial level and agencies subordinate to the Council of Ministers, the chairmen of the provincial people's committees and the chaprmen of the people's committees of the municipalities subordinate to the central level must, on the basis of these regulations and the characteristics of their sector or locality, promulgate specific regulations and supervise and inspect the implementation of these regulations.

Article 59

These regulations go into effect on the day they are signed. All regulations on commendations, awards and the management of innovations and inventions that are contrary to these regulations are hereby cancelled.

On behalf of the Council of Ministers
Signature: The Premier
Signed: Tho Huu

Appendix 1.

Chart for Determining the Amount of an Award to a Person Who Makes an Innovation

Category of Award	Total Money Earned During the First Year of Application of the Innovation (dong)	Monetary Award to the Innovator (dong)
1	Less than 200 dong	20 percent of money earned
2	From 200 to 500 dong	17 percent + 6 dong
3	From 500 to 1,000 dong	14 percent + 21 dong
4	From 1,000 to 2,000 dong	12 percent + 41 dong
5	From 2,000 to 5,000 dong	10 percent + 81 dong
6	From 5,000 to 10,000 dong	8 percent + 181 dong
7	From 10,000 to 20,000 dong	6 percent + 381 dong
8	From 20,000 to 50,000 dong	4 percent + 781 dong
9	From 50,000 to 100,000 dong	2 percent + 1,781 dong
10	More than 100,000 dong	1 percent + 2,781 dong-not to exceed 10,000 dong

Appendix 2.

A. Chart for Determining the Amount of an Award to an Inventor

Category of Award	Total Money Earned During One Year of the Invention's Application (dong)	Monetary Award to the Inventor (dong)
1	Less than 1,000 dong	25 percent of the money earned
2	Fromm 1,000 to 2,000 dong	20 percent + 50 dong
3	From 2,000 to 5,000 dong	15 percent + 150 dong
4	From 5,000 to 10,000 dong	10 percent + 400 dong
5	From 10,000 to 20,000 dong	7 percent + 700 dong
6	From 20,000 to 50,000 dong	5 percent + 1,100 dong
7	From 50,000 to 100,000 dong	3 percent + 2,100 dong
8	From 100,000 to 200,000 dong	2 percent + 3,100 dong
9	From 200,000 to 500,000 dong	1.5 percent + 4,100 dong
10	More than 500,000 dong	1 percent + 6,600 dong-not to exceed 50,000 dong

B. The initial incentive award to the inventor of a public service invention: from 50 to 200 dong per invention but not to exceed 50 dong per inventor.

7809
CSO: 4209/223

'NHAN DAN' ON CADRES' REVOLUTIONARY QUALITIES

BK101028 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Aug 81

[NHAN DAN 7 August editorial: "Quality of Cadres and Party Members"]

[Text] Revolutionary qualities constitutes the basic criteria for cadres and party members. In forging our party into a firm and strong Marxist-Leninist party, President Ho Chi Minh strictly demanded that cadres and party members enhance their revolutionary ethics. He introduced the famous motto "diligent, thrifty, honest, just and impartial" that profoundly outlines the virtues of revolutionaries.

Our party, with its great vitality and capacity for struggle, can overcome any difficulty and defeat any enemy because it firmly grasps Marxism-Leninism, sets forth correct lines and at the same time, has a contingent of staunch and dedicated cadres and party members. Cadres and party members have assumed their duties at the forefront of all fierce struggles; and they have endured all difficulties and hardships and shunned no sacrifices. Many of them have lost their lives for the cause of national independence and freedom, thus enriching the party's glorious tradition. In the socialist revolution, many comrades have set examples of diligence and creativity in labor, developing innovations, improving technology and scoring numerous outstanding achievements.

In their daily life, which is still beset with many difficulties and privations, the majority of cadres and party members work diligently and live modestly. They care for the livelihood of the people and stand ready to receive party assignments to work in difficult places. With seething hatred for the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, our cadres and party members have upheld the "determined to fight and win" spirit to defend the socialist fatherland and fulfill their lofty international obligation. This fine quality of cadres and party members is the result of years of tempering and trials in the course of revolutionary struggle.

Such unhealthy phenomena as corruption, bribery, oppression of the masses, opportunism and liberalism are totally alien to the nature of our party and state; they weaken the prestige of the party and state and damage the revolution. Those whose quality has seriously degenerated are no longer qualified to remain as cadres and party members.

The party's resolve is to build a contingent of clean, firm and strong cadres and party members who are fully capable and qualified to meet the taxing requirements of socialist construction and national defense, and to be worthy of the expectations and trust of the people. While striving to improve capability, we must simultaneously pay even greater attention to enhancing quality and overcome the tendency toward neglecting quality or separating these two criteria. The yardstick for measuring revolutionary quality first of all consists of one's loyalty to the party's revolutionary cause, his total devotion to carrying out the two strategic tasks--successfully building socialism and firmly defending the fatherland--and his determination to foil all the schemes and acts of aggression by Chinese expansionism and hegemonism and other international reactionary forces.

Loyalty to the party means having the courage to struggle to protect the party's lines and its ideological and organizational integrity as if protecting the apple of one's eyes, and scrupulously implementing the party's various viewpoints and policies and state law. All for the socialist fatherland and for the people's happiness--this is a great motto and the glorious cause of the party. The reason for being and happiness for cadres and party members lies in the total devotion of their talents, intelligence and energy to this sacred cause. Difficult times are the very time when party members are required to hold fast to their combat positions, uphold their exemplary steadfast role and display the highest sense of responsibility in their every word and deed.

Educating cadres and party members to enhance their revolutionary qualities is an extremely important task. It is necessary to promote good models of the sense of responsibility, the spirit of organization and discipline, loyalty to the party and the fatherland, defiance of difficulties and hardships, dedication and sacrifice, honesty and valor, and criticism of unhealthy thoughts and behavior. In forging these qualities, ideological work must be closely linked with organizational work. The drives to issue party membership cards, to consolidate organization and convene party congresses at all levels provide good opportunities for inculcating revolutionary qualities and struggling against negative phenomena within the party to make it cleaner, firmer and stronger and to further tighten its bond with the masses.

By all measures, including administrative measures against serious shortcomings, it is necessary to instill in every cadre and party member the code of conduct of the communist which requires that they live with revolutionary ardor, honesty, impeccability, modesty, discipline, democracy, unity, mutual affection and close association with the masses. Making criticisms and self-criciticms and educating and forging the qualities of cadres and party members constitutes a regular task to be performed by all party organizations.

CSO: 4209/445

BRIEFS

VOCATIONAL TRAINING CONFERENCE--Hanoi, VNA, 11 Aug--The meeting of vocational instructors of nine socialist countries held in Ho Chi Minh City came to an end on August 9. The meeting decided, among other things, to take Ho Chi Minh City as the venue for the 10th conference on cooperation in vocational training among the socialist countries. The conference will take place on October 5-12, 1982, and will discuss: 1. urgent problems concerning vocational education at the present stage of socialist and communist building. 2. measures to better vocational teaching at job training schools, and 3. problems relating to the education and training of teachers at vocational schools. The meeting adopted a proposal by Vietnam for an exhibition of teaching aids and means of vocational training. The delegates to the meeting were received by the city people's committee. They called at a vocational school at Vung Tau and exchanged experiences with the Vietnamese Department of Vocational Training. [Text] [OW111515 Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 11 Aug 81]

CSO: 4220/373

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

COMMUNIQUE CONDEMNS SPECULATIVE PRICE RISES IN HCM CITY

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 7 Jun 81 p 1

[Text of communique: "The Municipal People's Committee Urges the People, Sectors and Mass Organizations To Actively Fight for Market Management and Against Speculative Price Increases"]

[Text] On 6 June 1981, the Ho Chi Minh City People's Committee issued the following communique:

Recently the party and government issued some improved regulations about distribution and circulation aimed at stepping up production and further stabilizing the living conditions of workers, civil servants, the armed forces and working people and at the same time adjusted the prices of some goods that had become no longer appropriate.

Taking advantage of that situation, the bad elements and dishonest business people stirred some disturbances in order to raise prices and to hide goods and spread false news to the effect that the state would order the inventories of small business people, etc., which has led to the illegal raising of prices of some goods and services.

The People's Committee of Ho Chi Minh City announces the following:

1. Scheduled inventories are a regular activity of the state-run production and business sectors; the Municipal People's Committee does not intend to order inventories in the private sector, in both production and business.

2. The stores doing business and providing services must post prices and sell and collect in accordance with the posted prices. As an immediate step, the market prices of 1 June 1981 are temporarily considered the standard prices. In the case prices of any goods that have gone down since 1 June 1981, they cannot be raised.

3. Those who sell and collect at prices higher than the posted ones and practice speculation and hoarding to create psychological effects will be severely punished.

All responsible organs, economic control units and market and marketplace management committees must closely coordinate their activities with the mass organizations, particularly the Women's Union, in urging small business people to correctly implement the price policy.

All people, sectors, echelons and mass organizations, particularly the Women's Union, for their own interests, must actively fight for market management and against speculative price increases, step up production and practice thrift.

5598
CSO: 4209/420

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

CUU LONG TAXES--As of 20 July Cuu Long Province had collected more than 21,750,000 dong on industrial and commercial taxes or 3.5-fold more than the same period last year. Various districts, with the assistance of the public security and market management sectors have collected taxes satisfactorily, especially slaughter tax. [BK081207 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 2 Aug 81 BK]

CSO: 4209/445

TEN-DAY AGRICULTURAL REVIEW REPORTED

BK130711 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Review of agricultural news for the past 10 days]

[Summary] "To date the country has planted more than 2 million hectares of 10th-month rice. The northern provinces and cities have planted almost 1.3 million hectares, achieving nearly 100 percent of the planned areas or 200,000 hectares over the same period last year."

Localities are now caring for the 10th-month rice crop. More than 70 percent of the transplanted ricefields have been weeded in the first phase. Thanks to moderate rainfall throughout the mountainous, midland and delta areas and the former fourth zone last week, slightly more than 100,000 hectares now need additional water from irrigation system.

"The southern provinces and cities have planted more than 1 million hectares of 10th-month rice, achieving 50 percent of the planned areas or 100,000 hectares more than the same period last year."

The pace of transplanting 10th-month rice in southern provinces was quicker than last year, but compared with the plan and crop schedule, it was still slow. A number of provinces in the Mekong Delta area with a speedy record in transplanting achieved only 70 to 90 percent of their plan norms.

"Moreover, southern provinces and cities have experienced diverse weather conditions in their 10th-month crop this year. Some have been faced with drought, while others have been faced with waterlogging. More than 50,000 hectares have been affected by drought in several provinces, mostly in Minh Hai, Kien Giang, Long An and Cuu Long provinces."

Along with transplanting the 10th-month rice, southern provinces and cities have harvested more than 50,000 hectares of the summer-fall rice with a fairly high yield--from 20 to 30 quintals per hectare.

Noteworthy is the appearance of harmful insects in the north. "Areas of 10th-month rice in the north threatened by harmful insects have increased rather quickly. On the average, 10,000 additional hectares have been ravaged daily. To date, more than 200,000 hectares--or five times more than in the same period last year--have been damaged, mostly by brown leafhoppers."

Various localities are actively taking measures to limit the spread of these harmful insects. Their great difficulty now, however, is the shortage of insecticide, spray equipment and the lack of experience in eradicating the insects.

"It is feared that the insect ravaging spell will spread further from mid-August and if measures are not taken to exterminate it promptly, then it will spread vigorously in the following period and may cause massive damage by early September. Various localities, echelons and sectors are therefore urgently required to integrate all of their energy and equipment to eradicate these harmful insects."

Besides brown leafhoppers, localities should also pay attention to eradicating rice hispa which has already ravaged some areas.

"With respect to vegetable, subsidiary and industrial crops, to date localities throughout the country have planted more than 400,000 hectares, of which more than 70,000 hectares are in the north and more than 300,000 hectares in the south."

In the coming days, localities should carry out the following main tasks satisfactorily:

--northern provinces must concentrate all their efforts on eradicating the spreading of harmful insects to protect the transplanted 10th-month rice; formulate plans to control possible floods effectively; strive to produce more fertilizer for ricefields; and take concrete measures to ensure sufficient seeds for this year's winter crop.

--southern provinces must quickly harvest the summer-fall rice to avoid damage which may be caused by floods and waterlogging; accelerate the pace of the 10th-month rice transplanting; control floods and promptly drain water from waterlogging areas; try by all means to transplant rice on all planned areas and prevent them from being damaged.

CSO: 4209/445

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

LAM THAO SUPERPHOSPHATE PLANT--The Lam Thao superphosphate plant over the past 7 months produced more than 103,000 tons of fused phosphate fertilizer, achieving 60.6 percent of the plan norms for this year. The plant also produced a large quantity of detergent and insecticide to meet public demand and to serve agriculture. [BK081207 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 4 Aug 81 BK]

HA NAM NINH RICE--As of 30 July, agricultural cooperatives in Ha Nam Ninh Province had planted 141,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, overfulfilling the plan norm by 1,500 hectares. About 550 cooperatives have overfulfilled their plan norms. This is the best crop the province has ever produced. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 3 Aug 81 BK]

THANH HOA 10TH-MONTH RICE--As of 31 July, Thanh Hoa Province had planted 136,200 hectares of 10th-month rice, overfulfilling its plan norms by 0.8 percent. About 10 districts in the province have overfulfilled plan norms by from 2 to 9 percent. "The province has also weeded 87,000 hectares and applied more than 745,000 tons of animal manure on various ricefields. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 4 Aug 81 BK]

NGHE TINH RICE--As of 25 July agricultural cooperatives in Nghe Tinh Province had planted 137,237 hectares of 10th-month rice, achieving more than 90 percent of the plan norms. Huong Khe, Huong Son, Quy Hop and Nghia Dan districts overfulfilled their plan norms by from 4 to 25 percent. These cooperatives are now caring for the transplanted acreage and have weeded 63,200 hectares. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 31 Jul 81 BK]

GIA LAI-CONG TUM AGRICULTURE--In an effort to advance toward the path of large-scale socialist production, Gia Lai-Cong Tum Province is planning to zone off 1 million hectares of natural land for agriculture and forestry. This area will include 16 state farms, 19 forestry sites and 120 agricultural cooperatives. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 4 Aug 81 BK]

HAU GIANG DROUGHT--Some 7,000 hectares of summer-fall rice and 29,000 hectares of 10th-month rice and seedlings in Hau Giang Province have been affected by the prolonged drought since early July, while more than 20,000 hectares of plowed ricefields are waiting for water before transplanting work can continue. To cope with the situation, drought control committees of various echelons in the province are mobilizing the work force and integrating facilities to bring more water to the fields and accelerate the pace of sowing seedlings for the 10th-month crop. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 31 Jul 81 BK]

CSO: 4209/445

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

BUILDING MINISTRY CONFERENCE ON 1980-1981 TASKS

Hanoi XAY DUNG in Vietnamese No 1, Jan 81 pp 2-3 & 31

[Excerpt of the Ministry Report at the Conference to Review the Tasks Done in 1980 and to Discuss the Guidelines and Tasks for 1981: "Policy and Tasks of the Building Sector and Construction Materials Industry According to the 1981 Plan"]

[Text] On the threshold of 1981--the first year of the 1981-1985 5-year plan--, we are faced with numerous difficulties including a serious economic imbalance and a substantial reduction in the supply of materials and energy. In investing in capital construction, it is, therefore, necessary to make appropriate arrangements to concentrate capital, materials, energy and equipment on agricultural development, exportation and the building of key industrial projects for the economy; to reexamine the scale and objectives of capital construction in order to concentrate forces on stepping up the building of the most important and economically effective projects; and to resolutely suspend or postpone the execution of projects which are not really urgent and do not promise high effectiveness and if it is impossible to procure enough materials and forces for their construction or to obtain the materials and energy necessary to their production activities once they are commissioned.

Based on the guidelines and tasks indicated in the state plan and on the abovementioned policy on capital construction investment, the planned tasks of the sector in 1981 are as follows:

Priority must be given to the task of concentrating forces, supplies, materials, vehicles, machines and transportation means...in order to accelerate the construction of key projects of the state--first and foremost, agriculture promoting projects, electric power plants (especially the Pha Lai thermoelectric and Hoa Binh hydroelectric projects), export promoting projects, projects related to the oil and natural gas industry, factories that contribute to coal exploitation, cement factories, projects that serve communications and transportation, housing in the Hanoi capital city and so forth.

--It is necessary to continue accelerating the building of projects which are above the norms set for transitional and continued construction, which are urgently needed and for which there are sufficient conditions to continue construction and to subsequently start production on completion of their construction. Production projects the construction of which will be completed by the end of 1981 must be considered important.

--It is necessary to phase out and suspend the construction of certain projects which are not urgently and immediately needed and for which there are not enough materials for construction and not enough raw materials for production on completion of their construction. Rigorous restrictions must be put on the construction of new projects including those under the norms set for construction and completion within the space of 1 year.

--Efforts must be concentrated on the building of in-depth investment projects including those which are under the set construction norms, which require the use of only a small capital and a small amount of building materials and which promise to bring about a quick effect.

--Active preparations must be made to invest capital and to build important large-sized state projects such as those related to electricity, oil and gas, nitrogen and apatite as well as the complete-equipment projects of the sector itself.

The two cement factories of Bim Son and Hoang Thach must be quickly commissioned to achieve the set targets.

In view of the abovementioned policy and tasks according to the 1981 plan of the sector, the following guiding concepts must be thoroughly understood in carrying out the plan:

1. The sense of responsibility of workers and cadres at all echelons and their spirit of revolutionary offensive in overcoming difficulties and exploiting the existing possibilities and potentials must be extolled in order to give a seething impetus to production, construction and installation, labor performance and task execution and to induce people to enthusiastically strive to successfully achieve the planned objectives--especially those of the main and completed projects and the production of essential building materials.

Every effort must be exerted to develop all potentials of the entire sector and society--first of all, labor, materials and equipment--and to draw them from affluent and strong areas to supplement and strengthen the needy and weak ones. Localism and individualism must be opposed. The entire sector must be motivated to take the initiative, to improve and rationalize production, construction and installation, surveying, planning and scientific research and to apply technical progress in production with the aim of increasing labor productivity, economically using material supplies, vehicles, machines and transportation means...and manufacturing a large amount of products of guaranteed quality and at a low cost.

2. All levels from the ministry to the grassroots must continue to intensify planning and economic management in carrying out construction and installation and in producing building materials to quickly promote any shift in production and must also fully use all potentials of each unit. Continuous efforts must be made to modify inappropriate norms and unit prices, to continuously and intensively apply economic incentives to stimulate production development, to broadly apply the product contract system with the objective of increasing labor productivity, social wealth and laborers' income, to associate the three types of interests and to raise three kinds of funds.

Due to the limited supply of gasoline and oil and to the shortage and instability of electricity, the entire sector must rapidly and firmly shift to manual and semimechanical production in any job or construction stage where this method is applicable even though it may initially entail low productivity, the use of more manpower, and a higher production cost. We must absolutely avoid waiting for the supply of gasoline, oil and electricity when we can do a job manually with rudimentary tools.

3. Subjects for scientific research must be broadened effectively. It is necessary to closely watch the state of production and to widely and vigorously apply technical progress in construction and installation, in the production of building materials and in carrying out surveying and planning in order to pave the way for a production shift at a time when production and life are beset with difficulties. The greatest attention must be paid to the application of technical progress while trying to save energy, raw materials, gasoline and oil in all phases of the production line. Scientific-technical cadres must really get into close contact with production realities and deeply analyze them so as to be able to discover new factors and innovations in the production process.

4. It is necessary to gradually improve the sector's task of providing supplies, building materials and equipment, and production means according to the method of managing supplies on the basis of the business product nomenclature, work assignment, decentralization and the delineated network. The task of providing supplies, building materials, equipment, vehicles and machines must be planned not only for the entire country and sector but also territorially and regionally and must coordinate production, business, distribution and circulation units with consumer ones in a flexible manner according to the planned norms in order to reduce circulation overheads and to deliver good-quality supplies most rapidly to consumer units.

5. To reduce the volume of materials to be transported from afar, to save gasoline and oil and to reduce the use of vehicles and machines, it is necessary to continuously develop the production of unbaked building materials and to vigorously develop installations that produce building materials on the spot or near construction projects, that require small capital investments and that can be quickly commissioned to help build the initial bases and prepare for the building of large-sized important state projects during the planned years and the subsequent ones such as the Lao Cai apatite project, the Vung Tau oil and natural gas project and so forth. If their production is unstable, the existing installations and factories which produce building materials must be firmly geared toward manual operation or shut down and properly preserved so that they will not require capital investment in repairs whenever they resume production in the future.

Concerning those goods which were exported in 1980--especially cement, enamelled procelain bricks, marble and so on--, production must be stepped up and exportation continued in 1981 with a larger volume and better quality. To contribute to the balance between foreign currencies and grain requirements within the economic system, it is necessary to further increase the volume of goods--mainly cements, bricks and tiles--that can be exchanged for grain, especially in the Mekong Delta.

6. Achieving product quality must be considered to be a primary task in all fields of activity--construction and installation, production of building materials and machines, surveying, planning, supply, training, task execution and so on. All echelons must assign cadres and manual and office workers to supervise the quality

of each job...Regulations must be set forth to estimate and determine product quality and to define the administrative and economic responsibility of the producer for the quality of his product. The system of reward and penalty for product quality must be firmly implemented.

7. In the process of productive labor, construction and installation, surveying, planning and so on, it is necessary to organize labor--be it manual, semimechanized or mechanized--along a production line. On the other hand, work must be done according to specific measures no matter whether these govern rudimentary work or are technical ones based on industrially oriented working methods. Organizing laborers into a production line and working according to technical measures is an indispensable condition for increasing labor productivity, lowering production cost and heightening the laborers' standard of living.

8. Since the capital and materials available for the building of housing, technical and public utility projects in cities and new economic zones are limited, it is necessary to think it over and to strike a balance before building projects--especially housing--which will meet realistic and immediately urgent needs; in this respect, boastful formalism must be avoided. Priority must be given to the building of houses in the Hanoi capital city and houses for workers of factories that are going to be commissioned and for workers in coal mines, state farms and new economic zones. Construction speed must be maintained for child-care centers, schools and hospitals built with international organizations' aid. It is necessary to build a number of hotels for specialists and to postpone the building of offices and meeting halls.

9. It is necessary to rationally assign the existing forces, to soundly use the army forces to participate in construction and to promptly train reinforcements. The entire sector's forces must be strengthened in view of the need to continuously streamline organizations responsible for managing business in a uniform and profoundly professional manner. The quality of advanced training and formation of workers and cadres throughout the sector--especially managerial cadres from the team and unit level upward--must be raised and forces and organizations including the entire contingent of specialized and skillful cadres and workers of all types must be prepared to assume the building of large-sized key projects of the state within the framework of the 1981-1985 5-year plan and in the subsequent years.

10. It is necessary to review the tasks done by the sector during the 1976-1980 5-year plan and to speed up the drawing of the 1981-1985 5-year plan.

11. The task of providing ideological leadership and potential motivation and education must be strengthened and improved and an emulation movement to achieve the planned targets launched.

12. Along with carrying out tasks, achieving norms and fulfilling the plan, basic units must draw up plans to increase the production of grain and food, to produce consumer goods by fully using discarded materials and substandard products from factories and work sites, to struggle against negative practices, to achieve combat readiness and to fight whenever war breaks out.

9332
CSO: 4209/396

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

BRIEFS

BUILDING TOOL SHORTAGE--It is a sad thing to say that over the past few years we have not taken care of the workers' equipment. Not only have the improved tools vanished but even the ordinary implements have not been sufficiently provided! To replace improved carts, we have reverted to the use of shoulder poles and many groups of workers went almost empty-handed to work sites! All these types of tools are not the products of a large-scale industry which we do not yet possess but can be made by the artisan or handicraft industry; the need for these tools has been met in some localities where attention has been paid to the workers' equipment. Though improving tools and equipping construction workers with enough handtools is merely the simplest of all technical progress measures, it has been neglected by us; if so, how can we speak of the scientific-technical revolution? [Excerpt] [Hanoi XAY DUNG in Vietnamese No 2, Feb 81 p 3] 9332

VEHICLE SHORTAGE--Because of difficulties with means, gasoline and oil, the Nghe Tinh Building Corporation has bought 30 vehicles with wheel-tires and 30 draft buffalos and let them out on contract with workers for transportation based on set norms and progressive unit prices. As a result, this group of vehicles and buffalos has replaced six automobiles, carried the exact volume of sand and stone indicated in the plan, transported an additional amount of materials for sale at the agreed prices and saved 13 tons of gasoline and oil. [Excerpt] [Hanoi XAY DUNG in Vietnamese No 3, Mar 81 p 32] 9332

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LABOR

LABOR MINISTER WRITES ABOUT IMPROVING LIVING CONDITIONS

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 6 Jun 81 pp 2 & 3

[Article by Labor Minister Dao Thien Thi: "Stabilizing the Living Conditions of Workers, Civil Servants"]

[Text] "The purpose of the economic policy of the SRV is to satisfy better and better the increasing material and cultural need of society as a whole and by ceaselessly developing production to raise the productivity of social labor on the basis of the socialist collective ownership system and modern science and technology" (excerpt from article 15 of the SRV Constitution).

In the past years, in spite of the fact that the economy of our country started at a very low level and had to fulfill the heavy tasks of fighting natural calamities and enemy-inflicted misfortunes, our economy has been restored and in some aspects developed; millions of people have been given relatively steady jobs; and the material and cultural l[illegible] t[illegible] majority of the people has been gradually improved.

On the basis of agr[illegible]e being developed, prices of supplied means of production and purchased g[illegible]nd agricultural products have been lowered and the living standard of far[illegible]y parts of the country has been improved. As handicrafts and sma[illegible] were developed, additional jobs were created for the people, thus prov[illegible] means of living for millions of people.

The living conditions of workers and civil servants were far from properly secure. The supply of essential goods for their everyday life was not maintained correctly and sufficiently at the specified quantities; as prices in the free market were rising, their income in terms of cash was affected. A number of localities which paid wages by the job and on the basis of products delivered were able to arouse workers' enthusiasm and thus, on the basis of production being developed, to maintain labor productivity and to ensure an increase of producers' income. But a number of other localities which incorrectly carried out such measures, lowered the norms, raised unit prices at their convenience and sought every means to raise the income of laborers turned out to have made wages and cash award income of laborers no longer retain their unity and balance in the national economy.

The income of workers in many important economic sectors producing means of production, building materials, etc. was lower than that of workers in a number of light and food industries, commerce, tourism, etc. The income of those working in sectors of scientific and technical, cultural, educational and administrative activities was under no conditions to be improved. The law about wages was not obeyed; labor discipline was loose, with workers' enthusiasm being adversely affected; the principle of distribution on the basis of labor was not rigidly observed in the national economy, thus creating many negative effects.

In the direction of Resolution 26 of the Political Bureau, to improve distribution and circulation is aimed at ensuring that the state controls a large part of society's goods and money, manages financial affairs better, assumes mastery of market and prices, restores the economic and financial order, stabilizes the overall situation to step up production development and, on that basis, stabilizes the living conditions of working people.

The living conditions of working people, first of all of the armed forces and workers and civil servants, are to be stabilized by taking these major measures:

- To ensure supplying the very essential goods in fixed quantities and at stabilized prices.

- To grant wage allowances due to fluctuation of prices, including prices of some goods raised by the state.

- To extend the scope of applying the system of paying wages by the job and on the basis of products delivered in a correct manner.

The question of top importance is how to provide enough jobs for workers and how to maintain their productivity, hence to raise their income.

To ensure supplying the very essential goods is a very important measure to stabilize the living conditions of the armed forces, workers and civil servants. The quantities of goods must be fixed by the state and uniformly applied throughout the country. There are goods that are sold in fixed quantities and at stabilized prices and those that are supplied according to appropriate formulas and at stabilized prices.

Dependents in the families of workers and civil servants are also supplied with some goods in accordance with current regulations.

The state supplies at stabilized prices writing paper for students, medicines for patients and milk for newborn infants.

While there still exist difficulties in the goods supply situation, to ensure supplying the very essential goods as mentioned above must be based on the following principle:

- To do one's best to take care of the front and the armed forces.

- To ensure supplying workers and civil servants in municipalities and concentrated industrial zones with grain and foods, with attention to be paid to laborers doing heavy work, occupations involving health hazards and front-line sectors of the national economy.

- To put aside an appropriate part of industrial goods for rural areas so as to step up purchases.

- To take good care of wounded soldiers, families of dead heroes encountering difficulties, children and patients.

To ensure supplying the very essential goods, particularly grain and foods, to workers, civil servants and dependents in their families has a significance of utmost importance in ensuring practical wages and stabilizing their living conditions. Our wages precently consist of two parts, one paid in cash and the other in kind in fixed quantities and at stabilized prices. The Ministries of Home Trade and Food and all localities pay special attention to properly resolving the matter and strengthening the organizing system in charge of supplying the very essential goods to workers and civil servants, particularly in municipalities and concentrated industrial zones.

Because of rising market prices, the state grants wage allowances to workers and civil servants in order to ensure their practical wages and to reduce their difficulties while supplying them with the very essential goods.

The systems of wages and allowances as set by the government must be uniformly carried out throughout the country. We must continue to correctly apply the different forms of paying wages by the job and on the basis of products in conformity with rational norms and unit prices so as to step up production, to raise labor productivity and to boost workers' income.

With wage allowances being relatively larger, conditions are more favorable for maintaining income balance among sectors and occupations, and as such allowances are calculated within the unit prices used for figuring in kind wages, it is possible to raise such unit prices and thus to lessen the gap between the basic part and changing part of wages and to make the meaning of the effort to encourage increases of labor productivity more obvious.

For labor in the administrative and professional sectors, we must study an appropriate policy of rewards to encourage development of a sense of responsibility, greater work efficiency and better quality of service, and at the same time to actively reduce the staff size. Attention must be paid to extending appropriate assistance to poor and large families in municipalities and concentrated industrial zones.

Although this is not yet a wage reform, the distribution by means of wages and bonuses for personal spending must also ensure a thorough understanding of the principle of labor-based distribution, balance among sectors of the national economy and encouragement of important sectors and occupations and increase of social labor productivity, with calculations including such needs as social consumption, national defense tasks and socialist accumulation and, as a result, being made on a national economic scale rather than through decisions of individual localities, sectors and production installations.

The directive of the Political Bureau and resolutions of the Council of Ministers continue the implementation of Resolution 26 of the Political Bureau to further improve distribution and circulation and to let the state control goods and money, be the master of the market and prices, ensure supply of goods and stabilize the standard of living.

Under the present difficult conditions, the policies about distribution and circulation and securing the living conditions of workers, civil servants and the armed forces constitute a very great effort of the party and state.

Let us show unanimity toward the policies of the party and state, believe in and resolutely organize their best implementation and ensure raising the balance-maintaining capacity of the state and supplying goods in the best manner to workers and cadres of the armed forces. Let us correctly compensate for wages while maintaining a stable market without sudden price increases, raise revenue and reduce spending, restore further the economic order and create favorable conditions for production development and greater changes of the situation.

Let us resolutely carry on the task, create an atmosphere of revolutionary enthusiasm, overcome any difficulties and ensure production development and unselfish labor for the sake of socialism.

Our people maintain our independence and self-rule, in the defense of our fatherland and national construction win the precious assistance of the Soviet Union and the fraternal countries and friends in the world, but first of all must make our own efforts. In the economic relations, we work with world prices, export in order to import, borrow money and pay it back and move toward doing serious and careful business so as to develop good foreign economic relations.

In the spirit of independence and self-rule, as we start from a very low level and have to build the nation at the same time while defending the fatherland against a dangerous and shrewd enemy along the line set by the party, there is only one road for us to take: to work unselfishly for the fatherland and socialism; to have a thrift-minded, simple and wholesome way of living within the limits of our working capacity; and to lead a life commensurate with the extent of our work while still having to contribute to building our future.

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28 August 1981

VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2301

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READERS DENOUNCE PORNOGRAPHIC BOOKS, COUNTERFEIT GOODS SALES

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 5 Jun 81 pp 1, 4

/Column: "Saigon People's Forum"/

/Text/ Do Not Buy and Sell Pornographic Books

We, a number of fathers and older brothers, are extremely concerned because our children are surreptitiously finding and reading various types of pornographic and decadent books.

In our opinion, we fathers and older brothers must resolutely participate in eliminating pornographic and decadent newspapers and books.

We dare to speak in this manner because we know there are still a number of families who still have decadent newspapers and books stored away in bookcases and are unwilling to throw them out but clearly recognize the danger of allowing their children to read them. These people, taking advantage of a time when the price of old books has risen, take them out for sale.

Thus, within only a few hours, these types of books are thrown on the market like poison.

Therefore, we wish to suggest that families with decadent newspapers and books stored away not bring them out for resale under any form but turn them in to the local authorities.

Merchants selling these types of harmful books should not arbitrarily sell them on the outside but must deliver them to the cultural agencies.

Nguyen Huu Ngan
59/6A Trieu Da

Severely Punish Those Producing Counterfeit Goods Bearing State Labels

A few days ago, a friend complained to me that he had just been deceived into buying a package of Hoa Mai cigarettes for 4 dong which at home turned out to have a bitter taste and flavor completely different from the type usually sold in stores.

Thus, a dishonest merchant had abused a product label of the state, produced an illegal article and poisoned a consumer with an article of insufficient quality standards.

Producing a counterfeit product bearing a state label is an extremely serious crime requiring appropriate punishment. We suggest that the authorities find the source and production location of these counterfeit cigarettes in order to stop their production, prosecute the producer, protect the consumer and especially protect trust and confidence in the state.

Le Xuan May
Subward 3, 5th Precinct

7300
CSO: 4209/422

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES RECEIVE LONG JAIL TERMS

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 29 May 81 p 4

/Article: "For Plotting To Overthrow the Revolutionary Government, Nguyen Van Manh and Henchmen Severely Punished"/

/Text/ On 28 May 1981, the Municipal People's Court tried Nguyen Van Manh and his henchmen, Huynh Van Xa, Doan Trong Hien, Ho Cong Nghia, Huynh Ba Boi, Soleiman, Huynh Tan Duc, Nguyen Van Nghia, Tran Van Tai, Nguyen Van Thung, Nguyen Van Thanh, Vo Van Be, Duong Van Cuong and Pham Van Thang, for the crimes of counterrevolutionary activity and plotting to overthrow the government.

Nguyen Van Manh and his henchmen were nearly all puppet soldiers and tyrants given leniency by the revolution but were unwilling to undergo transformation and continued as lackeys for the imperialists against the people. In October 1977, Manh participated in the "Vietnam Fatherland Restoration Front" reactionary organization and was elected by his henchmen to the post of "Military Committee Member." In March 1978, this organization was discovered by the revolutionary government. Manh escaped and afterwards continued to establish contact with other escapees for counterrevolutionary activities. He and his henchmen coordinated with reactionary remnants in a number of other provinces to establish the so-called "National Restoration Front" with a plot to assist the imperialists and expansionists in resisting, destroying and overthrowing the revolutionary government. At the end of 1979, the counterrevolutionary organization of Nguyen Van Manh and his henchmen was discovered by the people and the security forces. Before the court, Manh and his henchmen bowed their heads and confessed their crimes.

Weighing the serious nature of the case and the level of the crimes of each individual, the court sentenced Nguyen Van Manh to life imprisonment. The others received from 6 to 20 years in prison. All were forbidden from residing within the city and deprived of their voting right and right to hold office for 5 years after release.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MANY INLAND WATERWAY FREIGHT HAULERS EVADE TAXES

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 5 Jun 81 p 4

/Article by Quang-Binh: "Tax Evasion on Transported Goods"/

/Text/ On the Inland Waterways

The Mekong River Delta with its system of crisscrossing canals and ditches is convenient for communications and transportation. Compared with land transportation, that by inland waterway is more economical. Due to the characteristics of this means of transportation, offloading cargo for inspection is also difficult and is therefore usually inspected only at the loading and offloading piers. We made a test visit to an inland waterway port: the Binh Dong Port 2.

A sampan arrived from Ben Tre, carrying sugarcane. When the tax authorities inspected the sampan, they found not only sugarcane but underneath the sugarcane was sugar. The lightly taxed cargo was on top, concealing the more highly taxed goods below. Another sampan arrived from An Giang, carrying old oil cans and scrap aluminum. Beneath this scrap material was foreign cloth and cigarettes. Along with their friends conducting temporary business along the land routes, those on the inland waterways also have all kinds of camouflage for tax evasion.

On the land routes, their friends use buses to enter the city while on the inland waterways, they use "relay stations." The sampans do not dock at the stipulated piers but usually slip into buildings along the river to offload the cargo and slip away. Because the inspection at Port 2 is severe, the sampans usually dock along the river south of the city such as in the 4th, 8th or 1st precincts and not at the primary pier.

Another worrisome fact is that major cargo transporters evading taxes on tons of sugar, rice, etc. usually produce all types of introduction papers, contracts and two-way cargo exchange documents each time they are inspected.

Through a review of the situation on collecting temporary business taxes at a number of locations, we note several problems:

Nearly all those engaged in temporary business do not have or do not carry temporary business logs. This fact creates difficulties in tax collection and in checking the number of tax collectors accepting bribes. Engaging in business without carrying a log (or not having a log) is engaging in illegal activity because no report is made to the state. First of all, we should levy a fine on each cargo trip but simultaneously educate those involved to properly comply with state stipulations. Gradual progress must be made for successfully assuring that everyone engaged in trade has a log.

The exchange contracts and production orders between local areas are still fairly arbitrary with many unclear stipulations, creating many loopholes for adverse elements to evade taxes. Many cooperatives and local production facilities sign contracts with each other without the management or supervision of state agencies. Some contracts have only side A signed (also not with the signature of the person ordering the goods or the accountant) while side B is blank. The contract time limit is too long and a number of corrupt individuals can take advantage of this to make two or three trips.

We also do not have methods for appropriately prosecuting a number of "fairly famous" temporary businessmen evading taxes.

Taxes under our system express the agreement between individual interests, the interests of the collective and the interests of the state. Our taxes are aimed at assisting in socialist construction and in providing for the welfare of the laboring people. Along with those engaged in an honest living, submitting reports and fulfilling their obligations to the state, there are also an extremely large number of people engaged in illegal activity, evading taxes and creating harm to the overall interests of all society.

Our people must coordinate with state agencies to well-manage the collection of taxes on all routes, blocking and punishing tax evaders, smugglers and speculators creating difficulty for production and the lives of the laborer.

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CSO: 4209/422

SUBWARD CLOSES HOUSE OF PROSTITUTION

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 23 May 81 pp 1, 4

/Article by Q.V.: "People of Subward 4, Tan Binh Ward Expose House of Prostitution Disguised as Barber Shop"/

/Text/ On the night of 21 May, the Tan Binh Ward People's Committee was in session to administratively judge Nguyen Thi Vai for the crime of "operating a house of prostitution disguised as a barber shop." Attending were a number of people from Subward 4 of Tan Binh Ward and many businessmen operating in the ward.

Receiving the accusations of many people, the Subward 4 public security forces administratively inspected the "Thien Thai" barber shop at 298 Hoang Van Thu Street, catching it red-handed engaged in prostitution. The shop owner is Nguyen Thi Vai, 45 years old. According to an investigation by the authorities, Thi Vai has operated the barber shop since June 1980 actually as a front for prostitution. Vai hired three young women to both cut hair and give massages in order to entice the customers and to solicit sex. To deceive the people, she operated an ordinary barber shop on the bottom floor as a precaution against discovery while a house of prostitution with all the necessary equipment operated on the upper floor. The customers served here were youths in connivance with black marketeers and degenerate elements engaged in illegal activities. Thi Vai received half the money earned by the women.

People in the ward promptly discovered the dishonest activity of Thi Vai and warned her many times. The Subward 4 People's Committee invited her to come for guidance and the ward public security forces warned her several times but she stubbornly continued to engage in this decadent business.

Before the people in the subward, Nguyen Thi Vai bowed her head and admitted her guilt. She confessed that she "had engaged in illegal and immoral activities, violated good morals and customs and caused harm to society."

Anh Duong Dong, from the same ward as Nguyen Thi Vai, said, "I don't believe your confession is complete, failing to note the evil and corruptive nature of illegal business. These actions are the child of a decadent and reactionary culture which we are in the process of eliminating. We cannot allow our women to be considered as an item of goods for sale or as a tool for satisfying the desires of those with money. Only in a capitalistic society can this shameful trade be acknowledged. It cannot be acknowledged in our society and by people of conscience and must be eliminated. When she operated a house of prostitution disguised as a barber shop, it is clear that Thi Vai was assisting in reviving the decadent way of life. Not only was she selling the dignity of women but also harming the young men. Who would dare pay 50 to 70 dong for each period of material enjoyment in her shop? Surely not honest and good individuals but only those youths engaged in illegal activities. She lured these young men deep into a harmful and sinful way of life."

"The crime of Nguyen Thi Vai should be brought before the courts for judgement. I think that an administrative judgement is too lenient."

Tran Thi Nhung, a member of the Subward 4 Women's Association, said, "I think that the motive for the decadent business of Nguyen Thi Vai was the pursuit of money. For money, she sold the bodies of young women, disregarded the admonishments and criticism of the people and disregarded the laws of the state. As a member of the Women's Association, I am extremely displeased at her actions because they trampled on the dignity of women. I fully endorse the policy of eliminating the decadent and reactionary culture. In our city, we still have many places engaged in illegal or incorrect activities, creating harm to the young under one form or another. We must sweep out these remnants."

Cung Thi Ty, from Neighborhood 38, said, "Every mother wishes her child to become a good person. Surely Nguyen Thi Vai wished the same thing since she sent her children to school. When she operated a place of massage and prostitution right in the house, didn't she think about how it would harm the lives and future of her children. Her husband was an officer under the old regime, received reeducation training and was generously allowed by the state to return and rejoin his family. If she knows how to think and has a conscience, surely she must come to her senses and engage in an honest living."

Representatives of the Ward People's Procurate read the charges and analyzed the multifaceted harmful effects in "operating a house of prostitution disguised as a barber shop" of Nguyen Thi Vai. According to the Procurate's opinion, due to her family environment and honest attitude and confession when apprehended, she would not be tried by the court but would be administratively judged. This suggestion was accepted by the Ward People's Committee.

Nguyen Thi Nguyet Anh, Vice Chairmen of the Tan Binh People's Committee, read the judgement: the "Thien Thai" barber shop will be closed, her business license will be revoked and Nguyen Thi Vai will be permanently forbidden from engaging in business or trade under any form and will be transferred to production. The in-place management and reeducation of Nguyen Thi Vai for 1 year was assigned to the Subward 4 People's Committee.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HOAN KIEM WARD CRACKS DOWN ON COUNTERFEIT GOODS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Jun 81 p 2

[Article by M.H.: "Hoan Kiem Ward Punishes Speculators, Smugglers and Counterfeiters"]

[Text] Since the start of June, in the process of its work of inspecting business licenses and conducting inspections to insure that prices are publicly posted and goods are sold at stipulated prices, Hoan Kiem Ward in Hanoi has exposed and arrested speculators, smugglers and manufacturers of fake goods and gradually put market management on a regular basis, thereby helping to stabilize prices. Together with forces of the commerce and finance sectors, the public security forces in the various subwards have exposed persons who have been earning their livings illegally. In the past 2 weeks, with the help of the people and the people's security teams, they have exposed and made arrests in 39 cases involving speculation and the manufacture of fake goods.

The people of Hang Buom Subward have applauded the arrest of Nguyen Van Khoa, who specialized in selling smuggled goods and precious metals. Khoa already had a police record and had been imprisoned before. Upon his release, he returned to Hanoi and began residing illegally with his family at number 2 Hang Buom Street. This house has a backyard gate that leads to number 36 Dao Duy Tu Street. On the afternoon of 1 June, as Khoa was engaged in a gold transaction with a person named Lai (number 50 Dao Duy Tu Street), public security forces of Hang Buom Subward arrested him at his house and confiscated more than 3 kilograms of silver, approximately 6 ounces of gold and 1,400 dollars and 65,000 dong in cash in evidence. In a vain attempt to evade prosecution, Khoa brazenly offered a bribe to Pham Ngoc Chuc, the police sergeant in Hang Buom Subward and the person who confiscated the illegal goods and filled out the report. Chuc reported this crime and warned Khoa and his accomplices.

On 7 June, public security personnel of Hang Bac Subward, with the help of the people, arrested 30 year old Le Thi Kim Oanh, who lives at number 10 Phat Loc Lane. Miss Oanh, who used counterfeit papers to travel by airplane to buy smuggled goods, was arrested in possession of many different types of western medicines worth 20,000 dong and in possession of 16,800 dong in cash.

On 15 June, public security personnel of Hang Bo Subward arrested Truong Thi Phuc of 31 Pham Ngu Lao Street, who was taking 25 meters of cloth to sell illegally. This arrest led them to the house of Nguyen Van Bot, a dishonest merchant and major seller of smuggled goods, at 25 Hang Bo Street. There, the security forces conviscated 750 meters of cloth of various types, 15 kilograms of PC plastic granules and 250 Hong Ha pens.

A number of persons who specialize in making fake goods were also trapped by the law. Public security personnel of Hang Dao Subward investigated and arrested Trieu Thi Dac of 24-26 Hang Dao Street, who specializes in making fake beer for sale on the market. According to her confession, she, her husband and her accomplices had earned their living in this way for quite some time. At Dac's house, security personnel confiscated various types of new bottle caps from state-operated enterprises that they had obtained through conspiracy, more than 400 grams of Truc Bach and Hanoi beer labels and nearly 200 bottles (either empty or filled with fake beer). Trieu Thi Dac confessed to having sold thousands of bottles of fake beer at a price of 6.5 dong per bottle.

Public security personnel and the Commerce Bureau of Hoan Kiem Ward arrested Nguyen Thi Lan of 31 Nam Bo Street, who specializes in counterfeit cigarettes of the Song Cau, Song Huong and Do Son brands. When arrested, she had in her house more than 2,300 packs of cigarettes, 22,100 cigarettes that had been rolled but not packaged, more than 22 kilograms of pre-labeled packing paper, more than 4 kilograms of silver foil, 13 kilograms of moisture proof paper, more than 3 kilograms of tobacco stamps and nearly 2 kilograms of cigarette paper. The books she had kept showed that she had sold 5,934 cartons of counterfeit cigarettes on the market since May.

Public security personnel in Hang Bac Subward also exposed and arrested Dang Anh Phi, number 4 Hang But Street, and Nguyen Van Vinh, number 112 Nguyen Thai Hoc Street, as they were selling 100 thin sheets of zinc at a price of 300 dong per sheet.

The speculators and counterfeiters are being investigated and prosecuted in court by the responsible agencies.

At present, there are still some persons on the streets and at markets who are illegally selling goods that are under the exclusive management of the state and selling many counterfeit goods, especially bicycle tires, tubes, chains and sprockets, flashlight batteries, MSG, cigarettes, etc. These decadent persons generally operate in groups in order to entice others and protect themselves. At the Dong Xuan-Bac Qua Market, the market management committee has put on display several counterfeit goods and constantly reminds shoppers to be vigilant when they shop and not be deceived by decadent elements.

In a short amount of time, due to close cooperation between the public security forces and the market management forces and with the wholehearted assistance of the people, many gangs of smugglers and manufacturers of counterfeit goods in Hoan Kiem Ward were exposed. It is the desire of the people that the responsible agencies take necessary, timely and thorough steps to combat these persons who earn their livings illegally.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PROCEDURES EXPLAINED FOR ACCEPTING NEW PARTY MEMBERS IN SECRECY

Hanoi XAY DUNG DANG /PARTY BUILDING/ in Vietnamese No 2, Feb 81 p 41

/Replies to readers column: "On Organizational Work and Party Building"/

/Excerpt/ Question: Is the party accepting new members in secrecy? In such cases, must the party chapter obtain the opinions of the masses concerning the persons being accepted into the party?

Answer: Article 4 of the Party Statutes stipulates five procedures to be followed in the acceptance of new party members. Point 3 of Article 4 states: the acceptance of new party members "must be considered and decided upon for each person seeking to join the party by a conference of the party chapter, with the agreement of at least two-thirds of the official members of the party chapter required. Before the party chapter decides to accept a new member into the party, the party cell and party chapter committee must carefully examine the person's personal history, level of awareness, qualities, abilities and motive for joining the party in order to insure that this person is fully qualified to join the party. It is necessary to obtain the opinions of the masses concerning the person being considered for acceptance into the party, recheck the propaganda work performed especially for the person seeking admission to the party and insure that the Party Statutes have been thoroughly explained to this person and that he has been thoroughly propagandized and educated concerning the lines and policies of the party. After the party chapter has decided to accept a person into the party, it is necessary to publicly inform the masses, except in special cases in which secrecy must be maintained."

The specific provisions mentioned above show that the acceptance of new party members is work that is carried out publicly, work in which obtaining the opinions of the masses is considered compulsory, is considered a principle. The provision "special cases in which secrecy must be maintained" refers to cases in which the revelation that a person is a new party member would not be beneficial in his work or in his effort to fulfill the leadership role of a new party member among the masses. In cases in which secrecy must be maintained, the party organization must still take practical steps to obtain the opinions of good persons among the masses concerning the person being accepted into the party; it is necessary to obtain the opinions of the masses and still maintain this secrecy instead of not obtaining the opinions of the masses at all.

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STATISTICS ON PARTY MEMBERSHIP IN HANOI

Hanoi XAY DUNG DANG /PARTY BUILDING/ in Vietnamese No 2, Feb 81 pp 29-32

/Article by Truong Vinh Phien: "The Issuance of Party Membership Cards in Hanoi"/

/Excerpts/ The Hanoi party organization, which is a relatively large one, has nearly 2,000 basic organizations of the party and more than 140,000 party members. For many years, the city party organization implemented the various resolutions and directives of the Party Central Committee on party building, such as the resolution of the 23rd Party Plenum, circular number 22 and directive number 72 in order to constantly improve the quality of party members and strengthen the basic organizations of the party. Generally speaking, however, the prospects for a qualitative improvement were still not strong, still not uniform. About one-third of the basic organizations of the party within the city were still categorized as weak and deficient. The Hanoi party organization also recently incorporated the basic organizations of the party at the central agencies and eight district and city party organizations turned over to it by friendly party organizations. As a result, the assessment of the situation was still limited in some respects.

Realizing that the issuance of party membership cards must meet comprehensive requirements and be under the close guidance of the party committees on the upper levels, the Standing Committee of the City Party Committee adopted the following policy: in 1980, party membership cards would only be issued to about 60 percent of the basic party organizations and 60 percent of the total membership of the city party organization. Facts have proven this to be a correct policy consistent with the quality of the basic organizations of the party and the ability of the party committees on the upper levels to provide guidance. It was a policy that met the qualitative requirements involved in the issuance of party membership cards and which closely linked the issuance of membership cards to the strengthening of the basic organizations of the party.

Under this policy, during the 3 February and 19 May 1980 phases, the city party organization issued membership cards to 35,931 party members (25 percent) at 457 basic organizations of the party (24.2 percent). In these party organizations, 80.64 percent of party members were fully qualified to receive party membership cards and 1.31 percent were unqualified and had to be expelled from the party. During the first 9 months of 1980, together with purifying the corps of party members, the party organization of the city accepted 3,741 new party members.

As regards basic organizations of the party for which the issuance of membership cards was planned but which were found, through inspections, to lack the necessary conditions, the issuance of membership cards was postponed so that these basic organizations could be strengthened. In each of the recent phases of issuing party membership cards, each ward and district party organization postponed the issuance of membership cards at 5 to 10 basic organizations of the party. Within each basic party organization issued membership cards, membership cards were not issued to party chapters or party members that were still weak or deficient. During the 19 May 1980 phase, nearly 100 party chapters within the basic party organizations had to continue working to strengthen themselves further.

During the 3 February and 19 May 1980 phases, the Hanoi party organization issued party membership cards at strong, stable and good basic organizations of the party. In these party organizations, approximately 80.64 percent of party members were qualified to receive party membership cards. Of this number, 78 percent were in the village sector, 82.7 percent were at schools, 84.1 percent were at enterprises, 90-91 percent were at agencies, etc. Party members who are cadres who hold official positions that were not issued party membership cards constituted 27.3 percent of the total number of party members that had to be held back for examination and education. This figure also rather clearly reflects the quality of the corps of party members who are cadres. Of course, among the qualified party members who received membership cards there are also some persons who must endeavor in one area or another to improve themselves so that they are truly worthy of the title "vanguard warrior of the party."

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ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT GUIDANCE ON POLITICAL BUREAU RESOLUTION

Hanoi XAY DUNG DANG [PARTY BUILDING] in Vietnamese No 2, Feb 81 pp 1-19

[Article: "Guidance on Political Bureau Resolution on Organizational Work"]

[Text] I. The Reasons for and the Requirements and Importance of the Resolution

1. The starting point of the resolution.

The resolution of the Political Bureau was promulgated in the face of the following situation:

a) We are about to conclude the second 5-year state plan and begin the third 5-year state plan. The 5th National Congress of the Party will be convened soon, in late 1981.

During the period of the second 5-year plan, our people, under the leadership of the party, won tremendous victories in the socialist revolution and in the protection of the socialist fatherland.

However, besides the achievements that have been recorded, we, because of subjective shortcomings and objective causes, face very large difficulties in many areas. These difficulties and the tasks of the third 5-year plan demand a profound change in organizational work.

b) Organizational work helped to guarantee the tremendous victories that we have won but was still performed very slowly in many areas. The 4th Plenum of the Party issued resolution number 10 on "strengthening the organization and improving work methods in order to meet the requirements of the new situation and tasks." This is a very correct and very important resolution. It has yielded a number of results but, because of shortcomings in the organization and guidance of implementation, organizational work has still not undergone the necessary change. The slowness in organizational work is still very serious.

c) In order to meet the requirements of upcoming tasks and make every effort to overcome the slowness in organizational work, the Political Bureau has deemed it necessary to issue a resolution on organizational work with a view toward gaining a more thorough understanding of resolution number 10 of the Party Central Committee, further concretize this resolution and accelerate its implementation.

As the introduction to the resolution of the Political Bureau points out: this resolution is designed to "bring about a profound organizational change with a view toward strengthening leadership and management, especially of the economy." The resolution comprehensively deals with organizational work but focuses on the problem of organizational work insuring a strengthening of the leadership and management of the economy.

2. The significance and importance of the resolution.

The Political Bureau resolution reviews organizational work since the day that the South was liberated, especially since the 4th National Congress of the Party, correctly evaluates achievements and strongpoints and squarely faces the truth in order to evaluate and analyze shortcomings in a spirit of strict self-criticism and criticism. Particular importance is attached to analyzing the underlying and basic causes as well as the immediate causes lying within the organization of implementation that have led to the serious stagnation in organizational work.

On the basis of these causes, the resolution sets forth programs and measures designed to bring about a change in organizational work, demands that there be a profound change of a revolutionary nature in our viewpoints concerning building the organization and concerning management work and demands that every effort be made to bridge the present gap between the requirements of the political task and our organizational skills, thereby bringing organizational work to the level of the political task.

On the basis of the pressing, immediate situation and tasks, the guidelines concerning the tasks of the third 5-year plan, resolution number 10 of the Party Central Committee and the actual situation at this time of the organizations of the party, the state and the mass organizations, the Political Bureau resolution sets forth the tasks of pressing and long-range, basic significance for the next 5 years regarding organizational work. The resolution also sets forth specific policies and measures concerning each aspect of organizational work on the central level, within the various sectors and localities and on the basic level, from the party and state to the mass organizations and other organizations of the people; at the same time, the resolution sets forth the jobs that must be performed and the areas in which continued research is required and establishes a specific division of responsibilities and deadline in order to insure the implementation of the resolution.

The contents of the resolution, the high level of determination of the Political Bureau and the procedure for organizing the implementation of the Political Bureau's resolution will be of tremendous practical significance to all activities of our party and state in the coming period.

Our study of the resolution of the Political Bureau must have the purpose of fully comprehending the resolution, of deeply understanding the contents of the resolution in order to bring about a true change in action; we must strengthen our discipline, heighten our spirit of responsibility and broaden the practice of democracy even in the implementation of this resolution so that it yields the desired results.

II. The Situation and Its Causes

1. The situation.

Strongpoints: it is necessary to repeat and clarify the conclusion reached by resolution number 10 concerning organizational work: "we have built a unified organizational system of the party, state and mass organizations throughout the country and are using this apparatus to complete work of strategic significance in transforming and building the economy and culture, developing production, maintaining order and security and organizing the lives of the working people"; we must also carefully study Point 1 in the report by Le Duc Tho (Part 1).

At the same time, attention must be given to clarifying the two following points so that we are aware of the positive factors that exist in organizational work and of the potential of the corps of cadres and party members to bring about a change in organizational work in the coming period:

--"Recently, there have been changes in the correct direction in the leadership and management of the economy, thereby creating positive factors in this area."

--The observation of the Political Bureau that the corps of cadres and party members "is basically good as a result of being forged and challenged...in combat and construction and gradually being trained in various fields of knowledge; generally speaking, it is a corps that is loyal to the party, the system...to the masses..." (Point 1, Part 1 of the resolution).

Shortcomings: importance is attached to analyzing and relating to the actual situation in order to clarify four points regarding the significant aspects of organizational weakness: point 1 deals with the organizational apparatus, in general, and emphasizes the economic efficiency of this apparatus; Point 2 discusses the installations; Point 3 deals with cadres and party members; and Point 4 discusses work procedures and methods.

The harm caused by these shortcomings:

+ They create inertia within the organization and cause the apparatus to be so ineffective that it reduces the confidence of the masses at many places.

+ They create additional conditions for the enemy to take advantage of and exacerbate our shortcomings, provoke the masses and find ways to commit internal sabotage.

2. An analysis of the causes of the slowness in organizational work.

Some of the causes of the slowness in organizational work are objective (see the resolution and report). This resolution of the Political Bureau emphasizes the need to thoroughly examine the subjective causes. The resolution reiterates the basic causes set forth in resolution 10 of the Party Central Committee: "We have yet to firmly grasp economic laws and the science of organization and have been slow to rectify the shortcomings that have persisted for many years in organizational work and work procedures."

In order to be specific and provide emphasis, the Political Bureau resolution clarifies these basic causes under the following four points:

First, grasping economic laws:

The resolution points out: "For a long time, we have managed the economy by subsidies and bureaucratic administrative procedures, used political mobilization in place of calculating economic returns, used administrative relations in place of economic relations and used a purely administrative apparatus to manage the economy.

The slowness with which we have established a suitable economic structure and the slowness with which we have improved management on the basis of the socialist mode of business as well as the major shortcomings in the formulation of plans and management policies have negatively affected the organization and cadres."

At the same time, our shortcomings in organizational work and cadre work have been that we have not fully realized the weaknesses in terms of economic management qualifications of the corps of cadres, have been slow to train cadres in this area and have not strengthened the organization, especially the organization of the socialist business apparatus; the training and deployment of cadres have not truly been consistent with the requirements of building the economic structure and implementing the new mode of management."

In presenting these causes, it is necessary to clearly realize the cause and effect relationship between our failure to grasp economic laws and our shortcomings in organizational work and cadre work.

It is necessary to thoroughly analyze the harm caused in many areas by the management mechanism based on administrative bureaucracy and subsidies, which is a vivid manifestation of our failure to firmly grasp socialist economic laws.

Management by administrative bureaucracy and subsidies is economic management that does not comply with economic laws: political mobilization and administrative orders are used to manage the economy, importance is not attached to the various economic measures, light attention is given to material incentives, cost accounting is not being practiced on the basic level and the initiative and creativity of the lower level and installations are not being tapped. Authority is centralized on the upper level and there is no distinction between the administrative economic management function of upper level management agencies and the production and business function of the basic units.

Management based on administrative bureaucracy and subsidies is evident and has caused harm in many fields, primarily the economy, organization and cadres:

a) The economy:

+ In plans, this style of management is evident in the assignment of very many norms under pressure, the formulation of plans usually on the basis of the supplies being provided by the upper level and the failure to utilize the horizontal relationship between one locality and another, between one installation and another. The lower level merely does what it is told to do by the upper level; the lower level receives little material incentive to succeed, it is considered normal if it does not succeed and does not earn a profit and if it suffers a loss, it is compensated for this loss, etc.

+ In construction, management based on administrative bureaucracy and subsidies has led to sweeping investments (the upper level allocates whatever the lower level requests and investments are evenly distributed among the various sectors and localities; returns are not carefully calculated; economic returns are not throughly calculated in designs and construction work, consequently, capital becomes backlogged, projects remain unfinished, construction time is lengthened and so forth).

+ In production, this system does not provide incentive for higher labor productivity or improved product quality and does not create the conditions for implementing cost accounting at basic units. Consequently, it neither compels nor provides incentive to basic units to calculate economic returns.

+ In circulation, it has caused a lack of flexibility and responsiveness in commerce, from the supplying of materials to purchases, wholesale sales and retail sales, thereby posing obstacles to production and opening the door to conspiracy, authoritarianism and theft.

+ In distribution, it fails to implement the principle of distribution in accordance with labor, creates false needs among the people and does not provide incentive for higher labor productivity.

+ The administrative management and subsidy system has posed an obstacle to the redistribution of labor, posed an obstacle to the reorganization of production, posed an obstacle to the formation of the new economic structure, impeded the moving forces of the system and posed major difficulties to the implementation of the line of the party and the plans and policies of the state.

b) Within the organization and among cadres:

The above mentioned negative aspects of the economy have adversely affected and harmed the effort to build the organization and the corps of cadres and party members. In addition to these negative influences, the salient feature of the administrative management and subsidy system within the field of organization is the lack of responsibility; bureaucratic centralism on the level above the production and business of installations has posed an obstacle to the operations of installations. The production and business systems and the system of economic administrative management agencies have not been formed and are not clearly distinguished from each other. The training and deployment of cadres are not consistent with the requirements of economic management based on the new mode; the capabilities of cadres are hampered and little or nothing is done to develop talents.

Because we have failed to fully realize the shortcomings mentioned above and the serious harm caused by management based on administrative bureaucracy and subsidies, we have been slow to strengthen the entire organization in order to research a new management mechanism; slow to build a production and business system that operates on the basis of cost accounting and an administrative economic management system to guide the production and business system; and slow to improve leadership and management based on the socialist mode of business.

c) The other fields:

In actuality, economic management based on administrative bureaucracy and subsidies has caused harm in the fields of society, culture, education, public health, literature and art. It has also adversely affected the effort to mold the new way of thinking and the new style of work, the thinking and qualities of cadres and party members and even the lifestyle and daily activities of the various strata of the masses.

Economic management based on administrative bureaucracy and subsidies together with the major shortcomings in the formulation of plans and in organizational and managerial work are the underlying causes of the stagnation we are experiencing in many areas, especially in the economy. Under war time circumstances, unavoidable weaknesses and difficulties made it necessary for us to adapt managerial work to suit war time circumstances. As a result, economic management based on administrative bureaucracy and subsidies was able to infiltrate our management of the economy. The longer the war time circumstances existed, the slower we were to correct the shortcomings of management based on administrative bureaucracy and subsidies, the more serious this management system became and the longer it lasted.

This time, the Political Bureau, while pointing out that one of the causes is our failure to firmly grasp economic planning, emphasizes the cause of economic management being based on administrative bureaucracy and subsidies and the cause of us being slow to improve management on the basis of the socialist mode of business together with major shortcomings in the formulation of plans and so forth in order to correct these causes. This is very important in order to adopt guidelines and take measures for strengthening the organization and training and assigning cadres.

Of course, besides our failure to firmly grasp economic laws, there are also causes in our failure to grasp other laws. Our problems and shortcomings in organizational work and cadre work are not merely the result of our failure to grasp economic laws or to the administrative bureaucracy and subsidy management mechanism. There are numerous shortcomings in organizational work, such as the failure to clearly stipulate duties and work procedures, the failure to appropriately assign cadres, etc. However, if we maintain the management mechanism based on administrative bureaucracy and subsidies, if we do not rectify the shortcomings in the formulation of plans and so forth, it will be difficult to reverse the situation regardless of how specific regulations might be and we will only legitimatize a restrictive management system and create additional harm.

Secondly, the failure to firmly grasp and properly apply the science of organization.

The Political Bureau resolution points out: "We do not fully realize the complexity and scientific nature of organizational work; we have not trained leadership cadres, management cadres or organizational cadres in the necessary knowledge of the science of organization, the science of management, etc."

To explain this cause, it is necessary to discuss, in practical terms, the subjects dealt with in the resolution of the Political Bureau and the report by Le Duc Tho.

The report by Le Duc Tho mentioned that the scope of the science of organization is very broad. Here, we shall only discuss a number of aspects that are directly related to building the organizational structure and the economic leadership and management apparatus.

The science of organization is the science of researching the various scientific methods employed in the organization of labor with a view toward rationalizing work, increasing production, reducing the amount of strenuous labor and producing much wealth at the lowest possible cost. This is the narrow definition. In its broad definition, the science of organization is the science of researching the laws that have an effect in the organizing of social production, in the organizing of the system of management apparata and in the various forms of organization and activity.

In some fraternal countries, the science of organization is considered to be a combination of methods of socialist leadership, encompassing the following: organizing the social labor forces (in substance, this involves distributing the economic and technical sectors and organizing production by territory, organizing production within each basic economic unit and so forth); organizing the processes of leading the economy and society (leadership and guidance), issuing decisions, obtaining and using information, using electronic computers, raising the qualifications of cadres, broadening democracy and so forth; the apparata, structures, authority, operations, relationships and division of labor of the various management processes; and organizing and leading personnel.

The resolution of the Political Bureau emphasizes: "We do not fully realize the complexity and scientific nature of organizational work. The organizational structure with all of its complex relationships has not been clearly established and the art of leadership and management, especially with regard to the economy, has not been improved; work procedures are still outmoded, impractical and inefficient."

The report by Le Duc Tho, when discussing grasping and applying the science of organization, emphasized the need to adhere to the principles of this science and maintain its systematic, well coordinated and closely interconnected nature and the need to make efficiency the only measurement of organization. The science of organization demands the application of the laws of organization (the general laws governing the building of an organization and the specific laws of each type organization). The report emphasizes the need for a systematic, well coordinated organizational structure in order to overcome the present state of fragmentation and decentralization, overcome liberalism and overcome the practice of doing as one sees fit.

It is necessary to clearly see the shortcomings that exist when building our organization, such as the failure to realize the reciprocal impact among the various components of the organizational apparatus, the reciprocal relationship among the various elements within the organization (the political task and the specific organizational task, functions, the apparatus, mode of operation and cadres), etc. The failure to comply with regulations on the building of the organization, the failure to respect the authority of management agencies, the haphazard establishment of an organization, the haphazard selection and assignment of cadres, the establishment of staffs on the basis of personal views and so forth, these are manifestations of the failure to firmly grasp the science of organization in the building of our organizational structure.

Thirdly, giving light attention to the position of organizational work and not closely linking ideological work to organizational work. There are still conservative, feudal and petty bourgeois viewpoints and concepts being displayed in organizational work, especially in cadre work. (With regard to this cause, it is necessary to thoroughly study Point c regarding causes in the report by Le Duc Tho in order to compare the information contained therein to the realities of one's sector, locality or unit).

Fourthly, the guidance of organizational work lacks resolve and is severely rightist in nature. (Importance must be attached to thoroughly analyzing this shortcoming on the basis of Point e in the report by Le Duc Tho).

The report clearly states the shortcomings of the agencies that assist the Party Central Committee, the various party committee echelons, the party affairs committees and the party groups regarding organizational work and the shortcomings and weaknesses of the corps of cadres who perform organizational work and even of the leadership agencies on the various echelons of the party, the party affairs committees, the party groups and the cadres in charge of organizational work (Point e in the report, which must be compared to the actual situation at one's agency, locality or unit).

The following manifestations must be emphasized and given attention: serious formalism, low quality and poor efficiency in organizational work resulting from the causes mentioned above.

III. The Tasks Regarding Organizational Work and the Guidelines for Bringing About a Change in Organizational Work in the Coming Period

A. The tasks in organizational work.

1. The Political Bureau resolution sets forth the pressing political task at this time and the guidelines and tasks for the years of the third 5-year plan.

Importance must be attached to clearly presenting the following several matters:

--The tremendous victories that have been won (on the basis of the resolution of the 6th Party Plenum and the speech by Le Duc Tho at the plenum);

--The very large difficulties that exist (with attention to the four points within the resolution: production, living conditions, negative phenonena and the enemy) and the pressing political task;

--The basic tasks during the period of the third 5-year plan.

The Political Bureau sets forth the requirements that must be met during the 2 years 1981 and 1982 in order to bring about a strong change in the socio-economic situation and in the management of the economy, thereby creating favorable conditions for the implementation of the 5-year plan. These requirements demand a corresponding change in organizational work.

2. The tasks in organizational work.

To insure the good completion of the political task, the Political Bureau, on the basis of an analysis of the past situation and the requirements of the upcoming tasks, sets forth the following requirements in organizational work, (the ministries, departments and provinces must thoroughly discuss these requirements):

--Insuring a thorough understanding of the economic line and the performance of the political task of the party;

--Manifesting an industrial-agricultural economic structure throughout the country and within each sector and locality;

--Insuring that the management of the economy is based on the socialist mode of business and that the principle "the party leads, the people exercise ownership and the state manages" is implemented;

--Insuring that the ability exists to redistribute social labor and stimulating the redistribution of social labor;

--Insuring success in the research and application of scientific and technological advances in production;

--Insuring that distribution and circulation are improved and support production and everyday life well;

--Developing the export potentials of the sectors, localities and installations on the basis of clearly realizing the strategic importance of the foreign economic task and strengthening our international economic cooperation.

The seven requirements mentioned above are seven very basic areas in which organizational work was not performed well in the recent past. In essence, they are the very basic points involved in applying economic laws and the science of organization to the specific conditions of organizational work in order to insure the building of our country's economy. When researching how to strengthen the organization, how to improve leadership and guidance, it is necessary to firmly adhere to these seven requirements so that the returns from organizational work are manifested as supporting the tasks of building the economy of our entire country over a long period of time.

In order to thoroughly meet these requirements, organizational work must, on the one hand, be designed to support immediate, pressing tasks well and, on the other hand, must support the basic and long-range tasks of the third 5-year plan well and some jobs requiring even more foresight.

3. The tasks in organizational work.

The Political Bureau resolution sets forth four tasks in organizational work in the coming period (the 5-year plans).

It is suggested that each task set forth in the resolution be explained with importance attached to emphasizing the guidance provided within the resolution concerning each task.

a) The first task: strengthening the organization.

The resolution emphasizes the following several matters:

--Every effort must be made to strengthen the leadership and increase the fighting strength of the party as well as increase the management effectiveness of the state, especially with regard to managing the economy on the basis of the socialist mode of business. (The relationship among these efforts must be clarified in the spirit that leadership and management must be based on the socialist mode of business and that determined steps must be taken to abolish the method of organization and management based on administrative bureaucracy and subsidies).

--The apparatus from the central level and the various sectors to the localities and installations must be strengthened in a well coordinated manner; however, it is first of all necessary to strengthen the central level and the provincial level so that the district and basic levels can be strengthened well.

This does not mean that we must wait until the central and provincial levels have been strengthened before strengthening the basic level. The effort to strengthen the organization must be oriented toward the basic level in order to meet the requirements of the basic level. The report by Le Duc Tho pointed out: building the districts and strengthening the basic level are the key elements in the strengthening of our organization.

However, under present conditions, if we begin the shift from management based on administrative bureaucracy and subsidies and carried out by means of outmoded policies, regulations, rules and work methods but do not first attach importance to strengthening the central, provincial and municipal levels but only strengthen the basic level, it will be very difficult to strengthen the district and basic levels well. There are very many issues, from researching the new economic structure and the new mode of management to the plan for initiating the research of policies involving the use of economic levers, of other management policies and regulations to be implemented on the basic level and so forth that must be studied by central agencies for the purpose of promulgating policies and regulations and which the ministries and provincial agencies must clearly understand so that they can provide guidance.

It is necessary to emphasize the importance of strengthening the key economic sectors and the production and business organizations that occupy vital positions within the national economy as well as the important districts and installations.

b) The second task.

The following points must be emphasized:

--In cadre work, importance must be attached to emphasizing the need for cadre planning in order to, on this basis, adopt elementary and advanced training plans consistent with the requirements of building the new economic structure and of the new mode of management; importance must also be attached to overcoming the negative phenomena arising from management based on administrative bureaucracy and subsidies.

--At the same time, importance must be attached to correctly deploying the corps of key leadership and management cadres on the various levels and within the various sectors.

--Determined steps must be taken to streamline the administrative apparatus.

c) The third task: work procedures.

The following must be emphasized:

--Insuring strict adherence to organizational and activity principles and upholding the socialist system of law.

--Rectifying the shortcomings that exist in preparing, making and organizing and guiding the implementation of decisions, especially ones regarding the economy.

d) The fourth task.

The following must be emphasized:

--Truly implementing the right of collective ownership of the working people, the most pressing aspect of which is the right of economic ownership on the basic level (emphasizing the three interests);

--Truly strengthening and developing the organs of power (the National Assembly and the People's Councils) and the mass organizations.

In summary, the themes common to all four of these tasks are the need to establish the organizational task on the basis of the requirements of the political task and especially the economic task and the need to strengthen the organization, improve leadership and guidance, train and assign cadres and truly uphold the right of collective ownership of the masses on the basis of taking determined steps to abolish management based on administrative bureaucracy and subsidies, build the new economic structure and boldly shift to the socialist mode of business.

The strengthening of the various elements of the organization must be well coordinated and must begin with the central and provincial levels so that the district and basic levels can be strengthened well.

It is necessary to insure that organizational work is of high quality and effective and necessary to combat formalism and bureaucracy.

The tasks presented above require guidelines and measures that will bring about a change in organizational work.

B. The guidlines and measures for bring about a change in organizational work.

On the basis of the causes underlying the stagnation in organizational work and the immediate and long-range requirements of the political task, the Political Bureau resolution and the report by Le Duc Tho set forth guidelines and measures for overcoming these causes with a view toward bringing about a change in organizational work: "There must be a profound change of a revolutionary nature in our viewpoint concerning building our organization and improving our management and every effort must be made to bridge the present gap between the requirements of the political task and organizational skills, thereby bringing our organizational work to the level of the political task."

These guidelines and measures are:

a) Clearly recognizing the position of organizational work.

Organizational work has become a pressing political task. It requires that "the leadership agencies and the persons in charge on the various levels and within the various sectors be skilled in organizational work and consider it a decisive element in changing the situation and completing every task of the party and state."

b) Firmly grasping economic laws and improving our knowledge of economic management, science and technology in order to perform organizational work well (clearly state the measures set forth on page 12, Point 2 of the resolution and in the report by Le Duc Tho).

c) Researching, understanding and applying the science of organization in order to gradually build an organizational structure that manifests the principle "the party leads, the state manages and the people exercise ownership," and oganizational structure that is based on a comprehensive viewpoint and is systematic and well coordinated in nature.

Importance must be attached to training cadres and party members in the science of organization.

d) Closely linking ideological work and organizational work: we must mold correct viewpoints and criticize and struggle against incorrect viewpoints and thoughts even in organizational work; we must teach the line and viewpoints to cadres and party members and forge their revolutionary qualities.

e) Strengthening the apparatus and improving the quality of organizational cadres and the methods employed in organizational work. Importance must be attached to the following:

+ Leadership agencies and leadership cadres must control organizational work. This work cannot be turned over to supporting agencies.

+ There must be a clear division of responsibilities among the various agencies performing organizational work (without concentrating everything within the organization department).

+ The quality of agencies and cadres performing organizational work must be improved by the following methods: training and increasing the number of cadres who are able to perform this work; replacing those cadres who are not qualified and do not have the ability to carry out this task. It is necessary to clearly state the standards for cadres who perform organizational work: personal qualities + ability (as stated on page 12 of the report).

IV. Specific Policies and Measures

This portion basically deals with strengthening the entire party system, the state management system, the system of production and business units and the system of mass organizations within a unified structure that both expresses and concretizes the principle "the party leads, the people exercise ownership and the state manages."

A. Further improving the organizational apparatus.

I. The central and provincial levels.

The central level and the party committee echelons.

It is necessary to clarify the following several important matters:

1. The Politiaal Bureau resolution emphasizes the need to improve the quality of leadership provided by the central level and the party committee echelons over the entire dictatorship of the proletariat system and, at the same time, clearly present the organizational measures designed to insure the strengthening of the guidance of implementation by the party through the organizational system of the party. Specifically:

a) The quality of leadership provided by the central level and the party committee echelons, especially economic leadership, depends, on the one hand, upon the leadership levels themselves and, on the other hand, upon the quality of the staff agencies, especially economic staff agencies.

The resolution emphasizes the formulation of work regulations of the Political Bureau to insure that the quality of collective leadership is improved and requests that the Secretariat and the Council of Ministers make good preparations for Political Bureau conferences in order to improve the quality of these conferences. The proposals prepared by the state agencies and mass organizations must include the official opinions of the responsible departments of the party so that the Political Bureau and Secretariat can examine them before making a decision.

As regards the party committee echelons, the resolution of the Political Bureau emphasizes the need to improve the overall quality of leadership of all work of the party and state within the locality and, at the same time, heighten the responsibility of the party committee echelons with regard to the elements of the central economy that are within the locality.

It is necessary to emphasize providing good leadership of the formulation of plans and management work, which are weaknesses at this time, and to clearly define the problems which the party committee echelons must concern themselves with resolving in order to more clearly delineate the division of responsibilities between the party committee echelons and the people's committees and state agencies, thereby correcting the problem of one echelon, committee or agency overriding or performing the work of another.

b) In order to insure that the guidance of implementation by the central level and the various party committee echelons is strengthened, is truly effective and is consistent from the central to the basic levels, the Political Bureau resolution emphasizes the following organizational measures:

--More clearly defining the responsibility of the Secretariat (see the resolution);

--More clearly defining the responsibility of the secretaries and assigning them the task of helping to organize the implementation of the resolutions and directives of the Party Central Committee, the Political Bureau and the Secretariat (resolutions and decisions of the collective must be the basis upon which the daily work within the field of which one is in charge is carried out).

--It is suggested that the Party Central Committee strengthen the Secretariat by adding a number of secretaries;

--Strengthening the various departments of the Central Committee and the committees of the party committee echelons, especially those dealing with the economy.

--The standing committees on the various party committee echelons should include additional comrades in charge of the economic committees of these echelons (comrades who do not simultaneously hold posts in the government), etc.

The guidance of implementation by the various party committee echelons on the basis of the system of organizations of the party and by means of party work (giving the organizations of the party on the lower echelon a thorough understanding of lines, policies and resolutions; guiding, inspecting and acting upon the suggestions of the party committee on the lower echelon; inspecting the work of the government; stimulating the performance of the political task through party building and the mobilization of the masses; resolving the most important problems related to organization and cadres; assigning key cadres, training and inspecting them and observing and evaluating their qualities and their work; heightening the exemplary-vanguard role played by party members, etc.) is effective and very important guidance as regards stimulating and improving the quality of the performance of economic tasks, social tasks, etc.

In the recent past, due to the failure to establish a clear division of labor, the shortage of comrades in charge of party work (especially on the provincial and municipal levels with regard to economic matters and the shortage of comrades in charge on standing committees who do not simultaneously hold posts in the government) and the failure to strengthen assisting committees, the organization of implementation within some fields of work of the party, especially the economic field, has only been based on the system of the state and the guidance provided by the party committee echelons through the system of party organizations has usually been limited.

The measures mentioned above, although specific in nature, are very important in improving the work guidance system of the party in accordance with the mode of party work.

2. The Political Bureau emphasizes that the strengthening of the leadership echelons must go hand in hand with strengthening the staff agencies. It must be recognized that the strengthening of staff agencies is very necessary in the leadership of the economy.

Some of the staff agencies of the party are departments of the party and some are state agencies used for staff purposes.

--With regard to vital economic issues, such as socio-economic plans, major economic policies and draft legislation, especially economic legislation, the party must rely upon the staff system of the state agencies (the commissions, institutes, departments and ministries and the research agencies of the ministries, etc.).

On the central level, the Political Bureau has decided to subdivide or merge a number of departments. On the provincial and municipal levels it is also necessary to strengthen the various committees, especially the economic committee and the agricultural committee; the municipalities and some provinces must also strengthen their industrial committees.

The Political Bureau resolution requests the formulation of organizational and work regulations for the various departments.

The general spirit is that importance must be attached to quality in the organization of departments and committees (specific regulations will be issued so that the establishment of additional departments and committees does not lead to the excessive growth of staffs). It is not absolutely necessary to establish committees on the provincial and municipal levels whose functions correspond to those of the departments on the central level.

It is necessary to fully comply with resolution number 10 in order to streamline the apparatus and establish the responsibilities of the various departments and committees.

The State Agencies and Economic Organizations

It is necessary to clarify the following several important requirements:

--On the basis of clearly defining functions, tasks and authority it is necessary to strengthen the organization in all areas and on all levels so that the apparatus is unified and smoothly coordinated and tasks are not overlapping and do not nullify one another's returns.

--There must be unified management throughout the country and throughout the sectors and the initiative of localities and installations must be tapped.

--Two distinct systems must be formed: the production-business organization and the economic-administrative management organization.

--There must be a division of labor among the ministries and a division of management levels between the central level and the local level.

--Guidance of the southern provinces must be intensified.

The administrative apparatus must be streamlined in order to correct the cumbersome, isolated, decentralized and fragmented nature of this apparatus.

All of these matters are oriented toward buidling an organizational structure that will insure the building of the new economic structure and the implementation of the new mode of management, thereby abolishing management based on administrative bureaucracy and subsidies and insuring the completion of the tasks of the third 5-year plan.

1. The central level and the economic-technical sectors.

a) The Council of Ministers:

--It is necessary to improve the quality of the plenary conferences of the Council of Ministers. The most important matters must be presented to the plenary conference of the Council of Ministers. The state plan, draft legislation and major policies must be debated by the Council of Ministers so that it can make a decision or propose to the Political Bureau or National Assembly that they make a decision (importance must be attached to managing the state by means of the law, consequently, the government must give very much attention to improving the drafting of legislation).

The Council of Ministers periodically discusses the socio-economic situation and the living conditions, thinking and attitudes of the people in order to adopt measures designed to improve the situation. (This is an important measure in improving the political quality of the activities of the Council of Ministers).

--It is necessary to define the responsibilities, improve the capabilities and develop the role of the ministers.

--It is necessary to strengthen the Office of the Council of Ministers (primarily so that it can collate information and prepare for the conferences of the Council of Ministers and the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers on the basis of the proposals made by the various ministries; the office must not take over the research work of the various ministries).

b) Strengthening and defining the important role of the combined agencies:

--The guideline is to appropriately strengthen the combined agencies (commonly called the functional management agencies). We must not reduce the role or function of these agencies because of the problems now being encountered.

--The combined agencies are very important staff agencies of the government. They propose tasks, objectives, policies and regulations of importance to the entire country and many different sectors. However, it is necessary to correct the situation of combined agencies intervening in the guidance of the implementation of plans by the ministries and provinces.

--The Political Bureau resolution defines the basic function of the combined agencies as that of staff agencies that provide unified management and conduct research so that the government can promulgate or they themselves can promulgate (under the authority of the government) policies and regulations while guiding implementation and conducting inspections.

--Special emphasis must be placed upon the role played by the State Planning Commission as the economic command staff (with attention to the new aspects of the task of the commission). The commission has the responsibility of helping the government to adjust imbalances that arise in the process of implementing plans.

--Due to the need to improve the quality of economic, scientific and technical research, the Political Bureau has decided to strengthen the State Planning Commission, the Science and Technology Commission, the Price Commission and the other commissions and combined ministries. At the same time, it has decided to establish a Vietnam Academy of Sciences on the basis of unifying and reorganizing the present institutes of science and the Social Science Commission (it is necesaary to clarify the close link between the technical sciences and the social sciences under present conditions; the establishment of the Vietnam Academy of Sciences must meet the requirement of raising the quality of scientific research to a new level).

Emphasis is placed on the need to reorganize and strengthen the system of institutes that research the technical sciences, economics and economic management in order to improve the quality of research and closely link it to production and everyday life.

c) The control agencies, the agencies that protect the law and the information agencies:

The Political Bureau resolution also calls for strengthening the organization and heightening the role of the Control Commission, the Arbitration Council and the legal agencies in order to improve the protection of the law, especially economic law.

It is necessary to emphasize and set forth guidelines for improving the system of economic information, primarily statistical information, in order to improve the quality of economic information. Scientific information must be improved.

d) The ministries that manage economic and technical sectors and the other ministries:

In the process of implementing resolution number 10, a number of problems have arisen regarding understanding and organization concerning the matter of the formation of economic and technical sectors and the strengthening of ministries.

+ The ministries are confused with the economic-technical sectors.

+ The organization of the federation of enterprises is still "form for form's sake" in nature.

+ The departments that serve as the staffs of the ministries have not been improved in terms of their quality and still adhere to their old work methods by intervening in the daily work of the production and business organizations.

+ The organization and division of labor within a ministry and so forth are not the same.

The Political Bureau resolution clarifies the problems mentioned above in order to provide guidance with regard to resolving them; at the same time, on the basis of the actual situation, it sets forth policies for strengthening the ministries on the basis of reorganizing sectors and maintaining the commander system.

As regards specifics, importance must be attached to the following matters:

+ Defining the responsibilities of the ministries on the basis of a correct division of sectors (see the report by Le Duc Tho, the section dealing with management by sector and the characteristics of the economic-technical sectors under our specific conditions).

+ The resolution emphasizes the need to strengthen installations, to strengthen and reorganize the production federations and to have existing federations begin practicing cost accounting (without turning them into "disguised" administrative agencies). New federations should only be established when the factors set forth in the resolution have been fully prepared. The Political Bureau calls on the combined agencies, such as the Price Commission, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Supply, the Ministry of Labor, the Bank, etc.) to conduct research in order to amend or revise policies and regulations to insure that production federations and installations practice cost accounting.

+ The Political Bureau emphasizes the need to reduce the number of intermediary elements and levels within the production and business system by implementing a two level model, a three level model or a mixed model; the four level model should not be applied in all ministries.

+ It is necessary to clearly establish the organizational structure of a ministry along the lines of dividing the ministry into regions so that cadres can be correctly deployed, so that there is an efficient division of labor between the minister and the vice ministers and so that the apparatus is used in a scientific manner.

+ The method of establishing the division of labor between the minister and the vice ministers.

+ The Political Bureau emphasizes the need to quickly strengthen the party committees of the ministry agency and establish the scope of work of the ministry party affairs section. This decision is designed to strengthen the inspections conducted by the organizations of the party and implement the "one person in charge" (the commander) system within the ministries. The spirit of this decision is to eventually eliminate the party affairs section and assign heavier responsibilities to the agency party committee. For this reason, it is necessary to quickly strengthen the various party committees in accordance with the new requirements.

+ In order for the ministries to be able to fulfill their responsibilities well, it is necessary to reorganize and improve the quality of the departments that serve as the staff and research organizations helping the ministers to implement state management.

In the past, the departments performed a number of production and business jobs; now, these jobs must be assigned to installations or production federations, consequently, the apparatus of the ministries must be more streamlined than before. It is necessary to correctly implement resolution number 10 of the Central Committee: "The ministers must urgently reorganize the production of their sectors throughout the country and create a new economic structure for their sector by, depending upon the conditions, by establishing production groups, federated enterprises, federations of enterprises or corporations and assigning these economic organizations the function of directly managing production and business. Toward this end, it is necessary to boldly change the organizational structure of the ministries by completely eliminating the line departments, reducing the number of staff departments and significantly reducing their staffs."

It is necessary to truly "improve the quality" of the departments. Their organization must be streamlined and their cadres, generally speaking, must have a college education, have work experience and be able to conduct research, draft documents and propose opinions to the ministry. The cadres in the various departments must be deployed in exact accordance with the requirements of work and their own capabilities.

The reorganization of production by sector and the requirements of the upcoming tasks require the reorganization of a number of ministries. The establishment of a Ministry of Food Industry (in order to closely link the production, cultivation, processing, marketing and exportation of important food products) would be consistent with the requirement of accelerating the production of grain and food products, consistent with the requirement of reorganizing the sector along specialized, federated lines and consistent with the guideline of increasing our exports, in view of the strategic position of this task. Dividing the Ministry of Power into a Ministry of Electricity and a Ministry of Coal is necessary because the nature of these two sectors is totally different. Electricity and coal production must be strongly developed in the years ahead; coal, however, must not only be used to support the production of electricity. Although organized into two ministries, the organizations of these ministries must be very simple. The government will tightly control their administrative staffs (here, the ministry will be in charge of one sector, consequently, many problems must be researched so that the organization of the ministry is suitable and different from that of the other ministries).

Due to the formation of an economic administrative management system and a production-business management system, the size of the administrative staff of the various ministries will be significantly reduced.

2. The provincial and municipal levels.

--The resolution of the Political Bureau defines, in broad terms, the close relationship between the ministries and the provincial people's committees (with regard to this matter, it is necessary to study the report by Le Duc Tho, which clearly states the relationship between the minister and the provincial chairman; the rights of the minister as regards the activities of his sector throughout the country; the responsibilities and authority of the local people's committee as regards providing management by territory within each locality on behalf of the state).

--The resolution focuses on the positions and measures involved in the division of management levels between the central level and the local level.

When studying this matter, importance must be attached to the following main guidelines:

+ It is necessary to adopt the correct point of view concerning the division of management levels: we must overcome departmentalism and localism (as specifically stated in the resolution) and overcome the practice of considering the division of levels to be the severing of one from the other, to be the division of assets and rights and, as a result, not coordinate the central economy with the local economy, the sector with the territory within a unified structure.

+ The division of levels must be well coordinated.

+ More matters of basic importance must be concentrated on the central level; the authority of the local level must be broadened so that it can take the initiative in arranging the local economy; at the same time, the locality must scrupulously obey the law and fulfill its obligations.

+ The assignment of installations to localities must be based on the following principles: examining whether or not the structure of the local economy and the central economy is efficient; examining the management capabilities of the locality and examining economic returns.

On the basis of these principles, the Political Bureau has determined which specific types of installations must be directly managed by the central level and what the specific tasks of the locality regarding the central economic installations within its territory are (see the resolution).

The central economic units must contribute sources of revenue and welfare funds to the localities.

+ On the basis of general principles and regulations, each ministry must hold specific discussions with each province in order to resolve this matter; any problems must be reported to the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers for resolution.

As regards the capital and Ho Chi Minh City, the Political Bureau has delivered to the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers a specific plan for resolving this matter during the first months of 1981.

On the basis of the division of levels, it is necessary to improve the quality of the people's committees and the services in order to meet the requirements of local economic management and the requirements of managing the central economy within the territory. It is necessary to streamline the apparatus of the various provinces and eliminate unnecessary agencies (each province and municipality must take the initiative in efficiently arranging its apparatus and must seek the opinions of the ministry).

Changing the provincial departments into services is not merely a matter of changing their names, but a matter of correctly and uniformly establishing the position of the provincial level agencies.

The prevailing concept that the provincial services are more important than the provincial departments is incorrect and poses difficulties to the implementation of policies regarding cadres (for example, the agricultural services in some cities are no longer more important than an agricultural department in a large province, etc.)

3. Guidance as it relates to the South.

It is necessary to fully study the report by Le Duc Tho. With this in mind, this matter will be studied as a separate, special subject.

4. Streamlining the administrative apparatus.

--In this resolution, the Political Bureau examines the basic and specific causes underlying the problem of administrative staffs constantly increasing in size even though we say that it is necessary to streamline them.

It is necessary to carefully study the analysis of causes in the report by Le Duc Tho. Of these causes, three are emphasized as being most important:

+ Management based on administrative bureaucracy and subsidies.

+ The apparatus was established without standards and lacks tight management from above.

+ The labor policy within state agencies is outmoded, personnel are hired without considering their level of specialization, etc.

--The Political Bureau has set forth guidelines and measures for resolving the problem of streamlining the administrative staff:

+ Correcting the basic causes (administrative bureaucracy and subsidies).

+ Making a list of the jobs that exist within each agency or unit and reducing the staff on the basis of this list (persons displaced from their jobs will not be given other jobs within the organization, policies and regulations must be adopted to resolve their problem. They shall not be left abandoned without a job.)

+ Assigning the Ministry of Labor and the Ministry of Finance the task of researching and amending staff and wage fund management regulations along the lines of providing incentive for the persons in charge of agencies to complete their tasks while only utilizing a small number of persons (patterned after the wage fund contract but with guidance provided with regard to the principles involved in resolving the staff problem).

--Establishing regulations which require that personnel recruited for staffs have the necessary professional qualifications.

--The resolution also sets forth specific measures for resolving cases in which it is necessary to transfer personnel to other jobs, to transfer personnel to the countryside, to transfer personnel to the production sector, to one of the service sectors, etc.

--Guidelines must be adopted for recruiting college and vocational middle school students and employing these students once they graduate from school so that staffs do not burgeon as the did in the past.

II. Building the districts and strengthening the installations.

On the basis of the causes of the shortcomings in the work of building the districts and strengthening the installations, the resolution of the Political Bureau establishes policies and measures of both an integrated and specific nature for guiding the effort to build the districts and strengthen installations.

1. Building the districts.

--The Political Bureau resolution raises the matter of "urgently building the districts and strengthening the district level, considering this to be a key element in advancing agriculture and the artisan and handicraft trades and organizing the life of the people well."

--The report by Le Duc Tho confirms that the accuracy of the policy of building the districts has been proven by places that have carried out this policy well. The report points out the causes that lie in attitudes and in the guidance of implementation for the building of districts to be carried out slowly and not yield good results at many places.

Attitudes: the report observes that two incorrect tendencies exist: being conservative and one-sided and being divorced from reality and establishing requirements that are too high, which leads to bureacuratic centralism, reliance upon investments by the upper level and the loss of guidelines (see the specific contents of the report in order to compare them to the actual situation and analyze them). These incorrect attitudes have affected the determination to guide the building of the districts and caused the attitudes within party organizations to differ concerning the policy of building the districts.

Guiding implementation: the most significant aspect of these shortcomings is the lack of well coordinated measures for building the districts. Importance is only attached to reorganizing the various activities of the district level or the installation; nothing has been done to improve the guidance of the district by the upper level; attention is only given to individual areas, such as strengthening the organization, reorganizing production, resolving problems regarding organization, the apparatus, cadres, the organization of production and so forth but not to making the district a management level; prompt steps have not been taken to revise management policies and regulations, policies regarding distribution, contracts and so forth, which are important forces in stimulating the development of production, etc.(for specifics, see the report).

On the basis of the above analysis of causes, the Political Bureau emphasizes two steps that must be taken in order to insure the building of districts: first, it is necessary to overcome incorrect tendendies (see the resolution); secondly, we must "apply well coordinated measures in order to guide the building of the districts."

The points emphasized by the Political Bureau with regard to the measures for building the districts are:

+ The agencies, such as the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Agriculture and the other ministries, "must work with the provinces to help the district formulate production planning and plans, stabilize their production guidelines, deploy and assign labor in the most profitable manner possible, etc."

+ Each district must reassess its arable land and labor and redistribute its labor in the various sectors and trades with a view toward making full use of the arable land, labor, supplies and technical cadres of each district.

+ The armed forces stationed in the locality must participate in the building of the district.

+ The government must make selective investments in the districts, concentrating on the key rice growing districts and those districts that produce many products for exportation. (The State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Agriculture and the agriculture committees shall be given the task of making lists of these districts and helping them formulate investment plans; the ministries shall assign additional cadres to these districts if there is a shortage of cadres, etc.).

+ Making the district a management level; in conjunction with putting under the district's management material bases and production and business installations that directly support agriculture and everyday life within the district, it is necessary to resolve the problem of sources of revenue for the district.

+ Eliminating inefficient aspects of the district level apparatus.

+ The building of districts must be closely linked to strengthening cooperatives, strengthening the party base, the government and the mass organizations on the basic level. The resolution of the Political Bureau and the report by Le Duc Tho set forth well coordinated measures for strengthening the basic level (measures involving production guidelines, plans, the assignment of norms, the organization of production, obligations, contract regulations and internal distribution within the cooperative, etc.). It is necessary to carefully study the report by Le Duc Tho in order to shed light on the points set forth within the resolution.

+ As regards the South, in addition to giving priority to making investments in a number of districts in the key areas mentioned above, especially in the Mekong River Delta, the Political Bureau resolution emphasizes the need to give priority to assigning management cadres and scientific and technical cadres to the provinces in the key areas.

The resolution emphasizes the pressing need to deploy the corps of district and village cadres, successfully build [illegible]re, stable and strong party chapters and remove decadent elements, elements t[illegible] political problems and elements that have become deviant or are corrupt from w[illegible]itions within the districts, villages, production collective and agencies. [illegible]portance is attached to the need to organize work teams to help villages buil[illegible]s teams in the hamlets, cooperatives or production collectives and assig[illegible]us teams the task of operating as a party cell in order to propose opini[illegible]lving the difficulties encountered in work, production and everyday life [illegible] the village or hamlet. On this basis, persons must be selected and trained for [illegible]ptance into the party. This is a very important policy that must have the guidance of the various party committee echelons in order to rapidly strengthen the party base in the rural areas of the South, especially at places where the movement is still weak.

2. Strengthening the basic level.

The report presented by Le Duc Tho at the Political Bureau Conference analyzed the weaknesses of the basic organizations of the party, in general, and of many basic organizations of the party in the South. At the same time, it analyzed, in a basic way, the causes of the prolonged weakness of many basic organizations of the party in both areas: the causes resulting from the shortcomings and weaknesses of the basic level itself and the underlying causes resulting from the guidance provided by the upper level (especially the influences of the outmoded management mechanism based on administrative bureaucracy and subsidies).

In order to strengthen the basic organizations of the party, it is necessary to comprehensively examine the causes of the weaknesses of each type installation and of each individual installation so that correct guidelines and measures can be adopted to correct these causes.

When analyzing the weaknesses of installations, many party committees only give their attention to the shortcomings of installations themselves but do not fully see the shortcomings that exist in the guidance provided by the upper level, especially in the guidance of the formulation of plans, in researching economic policies (such as the policies on prices, purchasing, distribution, wages and so forth and management regulations, the instructions given with regard to organizing production, organizing management and so forth) consequently, even though many efforts are made to strengthen installations, such as replacing core cadres, practicing criticism and self-criticism, studying and so forth, installations continue to be weak or do not make strong progress. In actuality, there are many basic organizations of the party that have worked very hard, have made very many efforts and whose cadres and party members have remained firm in the face of every challenge; however, due to the lack of good guidance on the part of the upper levels, with the exception of the central level, the the actual results achieved by these installations in production and work have still been very low or limited.

The report by Le Duc Tho points out: "The advanced installations generally have a good corps of core cadres and have been helped by the upper level to go beyond the orb of a number of unsuitable management policies and regulations."

The presentation of the causes mentioned above is of very important significance. It shed light on the requirements and guidelines that must be met and adopted in order to resolve these causes in a well coordinated manner and insure that the basic level is strengthened well.

For this reason, the resolution of the Political Bureau points out: "It is necessary to correct the prolonged weakness of the basic level on the basis of clarifying and resolving the general or specific causes of the weakness of each unit or each type installation. On the one hand, we must rectify the shortcomings of the installations themselves; on the other hand, we must rectify the shortcomings of the upper levels, including the central agencies, in researching the matters that are implemented at installations." The specific solutions for overcoming both types of causes mentioned above are stated in the report by Le Duc Tho.

The Political Bureau resolution emphasizes several important points:

+ It is necessary to implement resolution number 10 on strengthening those production-business units that are financially autonomous units that have the status of an individual under the law. Immediate steps must be taken to improve a number of policies and regulations in order to increase the independence of installations, have them begin practicing cost accounting, raise their labor productivity and carry out distribution in accordance with labor. At the same time, it is necessary, on this basis, to strengthen and improve the leadership provided by the organizations of the party and strengthen, in a well coordinated manner, the organizations of the government and mass organizations. (When presenting this point, it is necessary to repeat the specifics presented in resolution number 10 concerning strengthening the basic level. It is both very important and very necessary to study this matter again as it is presented in this resolution).

+ Improving the leadership of the basic party committees at basic units so that they implement the "one person in command"(unit head) system; the party committee must not take over the work of the entire unit; the inspection work performed by the basic party committees at these units must be improved.

+ Holding symposiums on each type installation.

+ Permitting the city party committees to establish a party affairs committee to guide a number of types of basic organizations of the party in basic units that are directly managed by the central level in cases in which the precinct or district party committees have not been strengthened (after receiving the consent of the Organization Department of the Central Committee).

The resolution of the Political Bureau emphasizes the need to correct the tendency to lower party member standards in the issuance of party membership cards (for example, not taking determined steps to expel unqualified members from the party and not taking disciplinary action against party members who commit mistakes; to avoid these problems, the issuance of party membership cards must be postponed in such cases).

The resolution presents additional cases in which it is necessary to expel persons from the party as stated in resolution number 10 and states that the following additional persons be expelled from the party:

+ Persons whose revolutionary fighting will declines, who do not comply with the resolutions of the party, who no longer provide leadership and who no longer are trusted by the masses;

+ Persons who stop participating in party activities for no legitimate reason.

When presenting these points, it is suggested that they be compared to the actual situation of the locality (with attention to examining the notice of the Organization Department of the Central Committee concerning the inspection of the issuance of party membership cards in two villages in Ung Hoa District, Ha Son Binh Province, in order to correct any mistakes that might have been made).

It is necessary to issue a reminder to comply with directive number 72 on acquiring new party members and emphasize the development of the party among manual workers.

B. Improving the qualities and capabilities of cadres and correctly assigning cadres.

The report by Le Duc Tho emphasizes that this is the basic matter that ultimately determines the quality and effectiveness of the effort to strengthen the organization.

The resolution of the Political Bureau deals with six matters:

1. The matter emphasized first is the need to "formulate good cadre planning in order to correct the piecemeal, passive nature and the lack of continuity in the building of the corps of cadres, especially key leadership and management cadres."

The purpose of emphasizing this point is to correct the largest shortcoming in cadre work, one that has lasted for many years and has caused serious harm in many areas (see Point a, Section 1, in this part of the report by Le Duc Tho). As regards this shortcoming, the following is emphasized: the lack of coordination in training; the piecemeal, passive nature of the deployment and utilization of cadres; and the lack of stability and continuity in the building of the corps of key leadership and management cadres. Without planning cadre training, it is impossible to promote and utilize cadres well.

Cadre planning must reflect a thorough understanding of cadre selection guidelines (manual workers, working farmers, revolutionary intellectuals and members of the ethnic minorities) and must be carried out 5 years and 10 years in advance of requirements.

The resolution sets forth specific requirements regarding the selection of reserve cadres for key positions and sets deadlines for completing this work and assigning these cadres specific responsibilities (see Point 1 in this section of the resolution).

2. The resolution sets forth the requirement of improving the quality of cadre training and sets forth integrated measures designed to insure quality (ranging from the specifics and requirements involved in the training of the various types of cadres, the contents of programs, recruiting methods and the quality of instructors to replanning the system of schools). Specifically, the resolution sets forth the following important measures:

--On the basis of planning (reserve cadres), formulating plans for the training of key leadership and management cadres (in economic management and state management) from the central to the basic levels.

--Providing training on the basis of job duties in order to develop skilled managers in each job (director, deputy director, chief, department head, etc.).

Reviewing the actual situation and improving and supplementing training programs.

--Inviting specialists; sending personnel from the same shifts in sectors, enterprises and federations of enterprises for short-term study of the experiences in friendly countries, especially the Soviet Union.

--Providing key leadership and management cadres with training once every 3 years in new knowledge, especially economic management, technological advances, etc.

--Providing cadres with training in management, technology and politics (emphasizing one of these three depending upon the type of cadre).

--Improving the system of party schools on the various levels; updating and supplementing their programs.

--Training and selecting a corps of instructors and building a corps of instructors who possess knowledge of theory and practical experience.

--Improving the way in which cadres are registered for courses at enterprises and cooperatives by recruiting students from installations and coordinating installations sending them for training with testing their academic knowledge and returning them to their installation upon the completion of training.

--Assigning the responsibility to concerned agencies to research and plan the various types of schools.

(This research must be based on the resolution and the thorough analysis of the situation set forth in the report by Le Duc Tho).

3. Improving the quality of cadres, strengthening their unity and overcoming the negative phenomena among cadres.

It is necessary to thoroughly present the analysis of the situation in the report by Le Duc Tho (and compare it to the actual situation in one's locality) before presenting the various corrective measures. Importance must be attached to manifestations of a serious decline of personal qualities (dishonesty, a lack of confidence in the face of difficulties, decadence, dissatisfaction and so forth), a prolonged lack of unity and its causes (arbitrariness and jealousy of another's position that lead to factionalism, impeding one another's work, a struggle between the conservative and the positive and so forth) and the use of one's authority to bring pressure to bear upon cadres, to suppress good persons and force them to go elsewhere, etc.

It is necessary to clarify the various kinds of harm caused by the situation mentioned above (work being performed slowly and, at some places, coming to a standstill; the adverse effect upon the relationship between the party and the masses; the enemy taking advantage of the situation to provoke the masses and divide cadres and the masses from leaders).

It is necessary to clarify the four measures set forth in the resolution (teaching cadres and party members about resolutions; adopting a plan, setting a deadline and taking strict disciplinary action; practicing criticism and self-criticism; resolving the problems and improving the living conditions of cadres, etc.).

4. Deploying the corps of leadership and management cadres in accordance with the requirements of tasks and the capabilities of cadres.

The major issues presented in this section are firmly adhering to standards and implementing the "promotions and demotions" guideline, determined to replace incompetent cadres.

--The Political Bureau resolution emphasizes the need to overcome conservative, feudal thinking which is not based on the political task and which does not truly consider the completion of work tasks to be the central manifestation of the qualities and capabilities of cadres. It is necessary to compare this section of the resolution to the actual situation in one's locality, sector or unit in order to clearly see the manifestations of feudal thinking(emphasis on rank or grade; jealousy of another's position; the failure to support active persons and good, competent persons and impeding their work; elderly persons who hold positions but, in actuality, do not correctly carry out or cannot carry out the tasks assigned to them; restricting the development of lower level cadres; conservative and other one-sided attitudes; and the failure to firmly adhere to the standards that pertain to qualities and talents).

The Political Bureau resolution points out the need to "firmly adhere to the essence of standards" by evaluating personal qualities from the point of view of a person's stand, viewpoints and revolutionary ethics as manifested in his loyalty to the revolution, revolutionary zeal and understanding of and compliance with the lines and policies of the party; personal qualities should not merely be evaluated on the basis of specific shortcomings, which generally involve personal attitudes or which place heavy emphasis upon the past, upon cadres' background. When evaluating a cadre's capabilities, it is necessary to examine the capabilities displayed by him in his job without placing undue emphasis upon his diploma, education, age, etc. These two aspects are closely interrelated and must ultimately be manifested in actual results on the job.

It must be stated that incorrect practices in the application of standards have led to the selection of "rotund" persons who are not decisive, who "rarely express a different opinion," who are meek and easily "bossed" or who have a good reputation but possess poor or average capabilities.

--The Political Bureau resolution sets standards concerning the qualifications required for official positions between now and 1985 (economic, technical, management and political qualifications). It clearly states the guidelines and measures to be employed in the promotion of cadres in cases in which promotions cause cadres to skip a level, cases in which retirement is or is not suggested, cases in which the average age requirement is reduced, the age of an individual person cannot be determined, etc.).

It is necessary to thoroughly explain, on the basis of the report by Le Duc Tho, the position of determinedly replacing incompetent cadres. That a person can be "promoted" as well as "demoted" must be considered normal; we must put an end to the practice of promoting persons simply so that they are eligible for the benefit policy or for personal reasons. Determined steps must be taken to correct the attitude that a "promotion" is "stable" and a "demotion" is impossible and correct the problem of good persons not being commended or awarded while persons who perform poor work can continue to perform poor work without worry. We must prohibit the practice of sending cadres who make mistakes at one place to another place to be promoted.

A deadline must be established for reinvestigating management cadres to insure that they are suited to the new economic structure and the new mode of management. The corps of scientific, technical management cadres must be re-examined so that cases involving the incorrect utilization of these cadres can be corrected.

--As regards the method of deploying cadres, the Political Bureau resolution establishes procedures for examining and assigning cadres by a scientific process (it is necessary to thoroughly explain each point in the method that must be applied on the basis of the report by Le Duc Tho so that this method is utilized correctly and in order to guard against deviations analyzed in the report).

It is necessary to clearly state the importance of managing cadres on a routine basis and implementing the policy of evaluating cadres on the basis of the three main points (the completion of assigned tasks, the improvement of qualifications and the improvement of personal qualities).

5. Amending and correctly complying with policies and regulations regarding cadres.

--The resolution sets forth a number of policies and regulations that must be amended or revised with a view toward providing incentive to cadres to work at installations, to return to installations; providing incentive for cadres to work at places where the work is difficult and complex; providing incentive to talented cadres, retired cadres, veteran cadres, including cadres who participated in the two wars of resistance against France and the United States, ethnic minority cadres, intellectual cadres, cadres who are writers and artists, etc.

The resolution rectifies the shortcomings in the implementation of the policy regarding cadres of Chinese ancestry and emphasizes the need to improve the protection of the party (these matters are dealt with in detail and resolved in the report by Le Duc Tho; in order to present them clearly, they must be presented in exact accordance with the report).

--In conjunction with amending policies, the resolution stresses the need to fully comply with existing policies and regulations. We must avoid violating policies and regulations for personal reasons (by doing either more or less than required and treating persons differently than required in regulations), thereby creating a bad attitude and a lack of unity among cadres.

The spirit of the various policies is to provide incentive for higher productivity and work efficiency and incentive to delve into one's field of specialization, not to provide incentive for cadres to try to attain a higher job grade or position. Policies and regulations must be fair, must fully reflect the principle of distribution in accordance with labor, not distribution on the basis of averages. Correct policies and regulations must be used to create a new psychology in society, one that sees the value of man in the results of the contributions made by him in any field, not merely in his work grade or official position.

It is necessary to thoroughly educate cadres and personnel who are responsible for implementing policies and regulations regarding cadres, especially cadres who have retired, who are persons who no longer have the authority they did when they were working, consequently, they are not given attention or supported in accordance with existing regulations.

6. Improving the management of cadres.

The Political Bureau resolution attaches importance to establishing scientific procedures in the management of cadres and applying modern means in this work. It emphasizes the need for a system of prompt information on cadres, redefines objectives and boldly assigns cadre management responsibilities to levels and committees. Meetings with cadres must be increased, etc. This decision is designed to overcome the shortcomings of the management of cadres based on administrative bureaucracy and correct the "handicraft" nature of this work.

C. Firmly adhering to organizational principles, heightening responsibility, strengthening discipline, broadening democracy and establishing revolutionary and scientific work procedures and methods.

When introducing these issues, it is necessary to clearly state that they are matters of basic principle as well as pressing, contemporary problems that must be quickly resolved because liberalism, the lack of discipline, the lack of responsibility, the lack of democracy and the unrevolutionary and unscientific handicraft way of work are becoming a lifestyle and becoming rather widespread. These are problems that must be successfully resolved and which must be resolved immediately after the dissemination of the resolution.

The report by Le Duc Tho to the Political Bureau discussed the serious situation and the pressing nature of the problems in each area touched upon by the Political Bureau resolution. It is necessary to compare the actual situation in one's sector, locality or unit to the report in order to gain a deep understanding of the resolution.

1. Above everything else, the resolution emphasizes the need to strengthen discipline.

a) The discipline in complying with the resolution, laws and plans of the state;

b) Discipline in speech;

c) Discipline in reports and requests for directives;

d) Discipline in maintaining the secrets of the party and state.

It is necessary to clearly state the political and economic significance of each point regarding the strengthening of discipline set forth in the resolution and analyzed within the report by Le Duc Tho. It is necessary to analyze one's situation in light of these points and criticize the harm caused by liberalism and the lack of discipline, especially with regard to leading and managing the economy and to internal politics (the activities conducted by the enemy to take advantage of the liberalism and lack of discipline of cadres in order to exacerbate our shortcomings, attack our leaders and commit internal sabotage).

The resolution points out: in the economy, it is even more necessary for discipline to be very strict. We must harshly prosecute under the law every act of bureaucracy and irresponsibility that causes a serious loss or waste of socialist property, cases in which irresponsibility results in the failure to complete plans, the failure to execute contracts and harms the overall economy and other units, etc. This is a very basic aspect of the quality of our system, is an important requirement in insuring the implementation of the new management mechanism and establishing the rules of the apparatus; it is also a viewpoint to which there must be firm adherence in the building of the socialist economy.

2. In conjunction with discipline, it is necessary to display high responsibility and broaden the practice of democracy.

The present state of irresponsibility must be brought to an end by formulating and correctly implementing organizational statutes and regulations on the responsibilities of each official duty, from the leadership level to personnel and using them as the standard for clearly determining the responsibility of each organization and each person. It is necessary to clearly state the relationship between rights and obligations.

As regards raising the level of responsibility in conjunction with broadening the practice of democracy, it is necessary to clarify the spirit of the resolution, that is, attaching very much importance to maintaining the practice of collective democracy and maintaining strict discipline while also attaching importance to displaying and encouraging initiative; the upper level must truly accept the opinions of the lower level in order to rectify its own shortcomings. The resolution strictly forbids arbitrariness, paternalism and suppression of the opinions of the lower level and calls for strict punishment of acts of retaliation against persons who express different opinions. In economic work, even more importance must be attached to having persons who understand economics, science and technology participate in the formulation of plans.

3. Revising work procedures and methods so that they are both revolutionary and scientific.

The three matters stressed in the Political Bureau resolution are:

+ Insuring the accuracy of information (especially economic information, scientific-technical information and information obtained through visits to the lower level).

+ Implementing the procedures for preparing and making decisions;

+ Rectifying shortcomings in organizing and guiding the implementation of decisions.

As regards the information system, it is necessary to clearly state the need to assess the actual situation by gathering, processing and filtering information.

Importance must be attached to analyzing the various sources of information; organizing information systems; improving the procedures involved in making trips to the lower level (to meet with party members or masses who have specific requests, etc.); and maintaining reporting procedures (combating opportunism and reports that are contrary to the truth because of bureaucracy, poorly qualified personnel writing reports or a lack of loyalty). Information must be used to formulate a good program; the lower level must be informed of what the upper level's program is.

As regards the work of preparing for and making decisions, it is necessary to emphasize the following: the preparations that are made must be good enough so that the debate conducted at conferences primarily involves the selection of good plans or so that important opinions regarding matters upon which agreement has not been reached can be immediately debated and agreement concerning them can be rapidly reached.

Clear procedures must be established for preparing for, making and organizing the implementation of decisions.

As regards rectifying the shortcomings in organizing and guiding the implementation of decisions, the resolution stresses the need to gain a thorough understanding of resolutions and establish a program for implementing them. The upper level must inspect the program of the lower level.

Implementation must be well coordinated and comprehensive in every respect. However, the secret to successful implementation is determining the main areas in which guidance must be concentrated (assembling forces and establishing good coordination among sectors and levels from the central level to the local level, from the people to the state; attaching importance to conducting inspections, conducting inspections while providing supervision, periodically conducting preliminary reviews, gaining experience, conducting final reviews, making awards or taking disciplinary action, adopting a new program, etc.).

+ The resolution emphasizes the need to employ a very practical method of a highly militant nature:

Conducting a thorough inspection at one or several places, issuing a decision or circular concerning strengths and weaknesses and correcting these weaknesses so that the same steps can be taken at other places.

This is a new mode of working, one that reduces the use of general circulars and directives that lack detail, reduces paper work and the size of staffs and saves both manpower and research time. All sectors, party committee echelons and agencies must immediately begin using this method.

+ It is necessary to mold the industrial style (it is necessary to thoroughly explain that the industrial style involves urgency, practicality, planning and the calculation of returns with less reliance upon being decisive).

Importance must be attached to conducting pilot projects with regard to matters that are new and important in order to prepare decisions and promptly concretize and codify decisions.

In summary, bringing about a strong change in the implementation of the principle of democratic centralism, displaying a high level of responsibility, strengthening discipline, broadening the practice of democracy and establishing and implementing revolutionary and scientific work procedures are a pressing requirement in insuring that leadership and management, especially of the economy, are improved. The effort to implement an economic management mechanism based on the economic laws of socialism and abolish management based on administrative bureaucracy and subsidies makes it even more necessary to correctly implement the decisions of the Political Bureau concerning the matters presented above.

D. Truly upholding the right of collective ownership of the masses, especially on the basic level, and strengthening the power agencies of the state and the mass organizations.

It is necessary to clearly state that the implementation of this entire resolution will guarantee, in terms of organization, the implementation of the system of collective ownership of the working people.

In this section, we shall deal with a number of specific matters related to the implementation of the right of ownership of the masses, especially on the basic level, through the mass organizations and the agencies of power.

The general spirit is to combat the malady of formalism and truly establish a practical viewpoint and mode as regards upholding the right of ownership of the masses. The Political Bureau resolution emphasizes four points that must truly be successfully implemented:

1. Truly upholding the right of collective ownership of the masses on the basic level. Here, two points are stressed:

First, upholding the right of economic ownership is of utmost importance in implementing the right of ownership of the masses on the basic level; one thing that must be successfully carried out is the launching of a mass movement on the basis of insuring the unity of the three interests (the interests of the state, that is, the interests of society; the interests of the collective; and the interests of the individual laborer). Because we did not attach importance to it in the past, the resolution emphasizes the need to attach importance to providing psychological and material incentives to workers. Guidance must soon be provided for implementing the cost accounting system on the basic level.

Secondly, it is necessary to truly show concern for living conditions and to adopt policies and measures designed to overcome the difficulties in the daily lives of the masses. This must be considered a matter pertaining to the ideals of the communist, to the party spirit of the party member (see the measures set forth in the report by Le Duc Tho).

2. Truly strengthening the organization and developing the role of the power agencies of the state (the National Assembly and the People's Councils). The two matters emphasized by the resolution are:

It is necessary to improve the party's leadership of the agencies mentioned above (by not making decisions that are so detailed that they restrict the initiative of delegates regarding specific policies and measures.)

The activities of the National Assembly and the People's Councils on the various levels should not be limited to plenary sessions of these bodies. It is necessary to establish many more committees of the National Assembly and subcommittees (either permanent or temporary) of the People's Councils so that delegates can participate in a effective manner in the activities of these bodies (at regularly scheduled times and by working with ministers, with the members of people's committees, with department directors and so forth to hear reports on the situation, provide supervision and contribute practical opinions).

The establishment of additional committees of the National Assembly will help to improve compliance with the law. These committees must prepare opinions, communicate with the masses and survey the opinion of the electorate in order to prepare proposals for presentation to the National Assembly. There should be many economic committees, committees dealing with culture, education, etc.

3. Truly strengthening the organization and developing the role of the mass organizations, especially the Trade Union, the Communist Youth Union and the Women's Union.

The resolution criticizes the tendency to give light attention to civilian proselyting. It stipulates that the various party committee echelons must periodically hear reports from the mass organizations and establishes a procedure for the persons in charge of the Trade Union, the Youth Union and the Women's Union to attend sessions of the Standing Committee dealing with economic and social matters.

The state must amend the law on the Trade Union, draft youth laws and draft a law on the protection of mothers and newborns.

The resolution defines the role of the Trade Union in economic management, especially in improving the organization, making technological improvements, raising labor productivity, strengthening labor discipline and improving the living conditions of workers.

It emphasizes the role played by the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union in the educating of Youth Union members and youths.

When discussing the various mass organizations, it is necessary to carefully study that portion of resolution number 10 that deals with strengthening the mass organizations. Attention must be given to such important ideas as correcting the administrative, bureaucratic style of activities, restoring and developing the party's tradition of mobilizing the masses, becoming involved in awakening and influencing each person and helping individual families to resolve problems they might be encountering with their thinking and resolve difficulties regarding their living conditions.

It is necessary to implement a program for streamling the specialized apparata of the various mass organizations and widely utilize many cadres who perform mass organization work but not in a manner divorced from production and work.

4. Truly respecting and listening to the opinions and aspirations of the masses and adopting a specific plan for raising the level of the masses in every respect.

This is a measure for truly upholding the right of collective ownership of the masses and constantly improving the quality with which this right is implemented.

The report by Le Duc Tho deals specifically with this matter. It must be thoroughly examined in order to explain this matter properly.

V. Organizing the Implementation of the Resolution

The Political Bureau resolution stresses the following several points:

--It is necessary to put a number of members of the Political Bureau, the Secretariat and the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers in charge of helping the Political Bureau and Secretariat guide the implementation of this resolution.

Within each province, municipality and ministry, it is also necessary to give a number of comrades on the Standing Committee, on the Party Affairs Committee and in the party group the responsibility of providing similar help.

--The resolution emphasizes the need to implement, in a short period of time, the most practical and pressing measures that have been set forth so that every organization of the party and state and every mass organization implements the fundamentals of the system of democratic centralism with a view toward heightening the level of responsibility, strengthening discipline and stimulating the performance of immediate tasks; it is also necessary to be highly determined to implement the well coordinated organizational measures set forth in the resolution in a manner closely linked to the implementation of the 1981-1985 Five Year State Plan and the establishment of the new mode of management.

The Political Bureau emphasizes the need to be determined to organize the implementation of this resolution in order to comply with resolution number 10 of the Party Central Committee and bring about a profound change in organization for the purpose of improving leadership and management, especially of the economy, from the Political Bureau, the Secretariat and the Council of Ministers to the various levels and sectors.

The specifics involved in organizing implementation are stated in Part IV of the report by Le Duc Tho. The contents of this section must be carefully studied.

It is necessary to emphasize the responsibility of each organization and party member in the implementation of this resolution.

It is necessary to clarify the following: "The correct attitude concerning the old and conservative and the new and progressive, which stimulate development, is to know which one to select and to pursue it with determination."

"The requirement of the organization of the implementation of this resolution is to bring about a positive, strong change that has an impact upon the extremely complex living organism that is the national economy."

The effort to provide cadres and party members with an understanding of this resolution must be thorough, not cursory, to insure that they "grasp the essence of the resolution" and that their level of awareness is raised so that they "see the necessity, the pressing nature and the beauty of the new and inherit the good aspects of the old and see the absurd and harmful nature of the old that has become backward."

As a result, it is necessary to make very thorough preparations for disseminating the resolution by thoroughly relating it to the actual situation within one's sector, locality or unit. On the basis of gaining a thorough understanding of the resolution, it is necessary to immediately rectify whatever can be rectified. At the same time, responsibilities must be asssigned for preparing matters that need to be presented to the collective for a decision and holding a conference to discuss the implementation of the resolution of the Political Bureau in accordance with the plan of guidance of the Secretariat.

The matters presented above are general guidance. When disseminating the resolution, it is necessary, depending upon to whom the resolution is being disseminated, to emphasize or delve into necessary matters, especially matters related to their work, with which the persons studying the resolution must concern themselves.

On all levels, in all sectors and at all installations, importance must be attached to studying and introducing those portions of the resolution that deal with the situation, causes, tasks and measures for bringing about a change in organizational work; the district level and the basic level; cadre work; discipline, responsibility and democracy; and the right of collective ownership of the masses.

Each level must emphasize those matters that pertain to it.

It is suggested that the various levels and sectors thoroughly study the resolution and the report by Le Duc Tho at the Political Bureau Conference.

Hanoi, December 1980
The Organization Department of the Central
Committee and the Department of Propaganda
and Training of the Central Committee

7809
CSO: 4209/384

BRIEFS

SECURITY SERVICE VCP MEMBERS--Having begun in 1946 with two clandestine party chapters within the Nghe An and Ha Tinh Public Security Services, the party organization of the Nghe Tinh Public Security Service now has 537 party members and 21 party chapters. Upholding the steadfast revolutionary tradition of the locality, the party organization has constantly forged itself and gradually matured in its work, combat and construction and continuously been recognized as a good party organization since 1976. It successfully implemented circular number 22 and directive number 72 of the Party Secretariat and 98.7 percent of its party members have been issued party membership cards. /Excerpt/ /Hanoi XAY DUNG DANG (PARTY BUILDING) in Vietnamese No 2, Feb 81 p 38/ 7809

CSO: 4209/384

DOMESTIC CIRCULATION OF FOREIGN CURRENCY BANNED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Jun 81 p 4

[Article: "Improving the Management of Foreign Exchange and Prohibiting the Circulation of Foreign Currency on the Domestic Market"]

[Text] On 22 June, the premier issued directive number 135-TTg on improving the management of foreign exchange and prohibiting the circulation of foreign currency on the domestic market.

After emphasizing the importance of the management of foreign exchange and the problems in need of correction that have existed in this work in the recent past, the directive sets forth specific regulations designed to abolish the circulation of foreign currency on the domestic market, which has started a flow of gold, silver, diamonds and other precious gems overseas and led to smuggling, and concentrating the sources of foreign exchange in the hands of the state with a view toward supporting the development of production, stabilizing the economic situation and helping to maintain the security of the country.

The premier requires that the responsible sectors and the municipal and provincial people's committees immediately reorganize the activities of the stores serving foreign guests and the local export stores.

In the section dealing with improving the management of foreign currency, revising exchange rates and the foreign currency business measures of the bank, the directive states: "In order to provide incentive for overseas Vietnamese to send money from overseas to help their families instead of sending presents, which are costly to send and are easily lost, the State Bank shall establish a bonus rate for persons who receive foreign currency from overseas, which will depend upon the actual foreign currency or the amount of money sent from overseas. This bonus rate shall not exceed 50 percent. If the person receiving the foreign currency does not want to convert it into Vietnamese currency but to put it on deposit at the bank, the money shall earn interest at the rate stipulated by the bank. When the money must be withdrawn in order to make an expenditure, the person withdrawing it shall receive a money order in place of the foreign currency with which to purchase goods at stores serving foreign guests and overseas Vietnamese, for which he will pay the same prices paid by foreign guests and overseas Vietnamese visiting the country.

As regards overseas Vietnamese who send money from overseas and wish to participate in a joint business with the state in a production sector, the government will appoint a representative of that sector to discuss the specific form of participation, capital participation terms and the rights involving the use of resulting profits."

In order to concentrate within the State Bank all foreign currency, gold, silver, platinum, diamonds and precious gems still being held by the various sectors and localities and prohibit private individuals from doing business in gold, silver, diamonds and precious gems, the directive stipulates: "All sectors and localities that still hold foreign currency, gold, silver, precious metals, precious gems or diamonds, regardless of their source, after 31 July 1981 must declare them and turn them over to the local branch of the State Bank or the Foreign Trade Bank so that the state can adopt a plan for utilizing them; sectors and localities may not continue to possess these items. After foreign currency has been turned in to the bank, the sectors and localities are permitted to use it to import raw materials and supplies needed to develop the production of the sector or locality. The chairmen of the provincial and municipal people's committees and the heads of the sectors are responsible to the government for implementing this decision.

The state prohibits private individuals from doing business in gold, silver, precious metals, precious gems and diamonds. Persons who once worked in this trade are not permitted to resume their activities. Goldsmiths and silversmiths who want to open jewelry repair stores must have the permission of the provincial or municipal people's committee after the matter has been discussed with the director of the provincial bank, the municipal bank or the bank of a special zone subordinate to the central level. The business operations of these stores must be under the inspection of the bank.

The provincial, municipal and special zone banks must establish gold and silver jewelry repair stores directly under their management that are operated by skilled, trusted craftsmen so that they can accept jewelry for repair or make jewelry to sell to foreign guests and the people; on this basis, they must gain an understanding of the needs of customers and correctly determine the amount of labor involved in repair work in order to provide leadership of private repair shops.

As regards foreign currency that is still among the people, the provincial and municipal people's committees must explain the management policy of the state to everyone and encourage them to deposit all of this money in the bank, between now and 31 July 1981, the final deadline. Foreign currency put on deposit will be converted at the new exchange rates and the general director of the bank shall establish an incentive bonus, the amount of which will depend on whether the money is put on deposit early or late. The people's committees of the provinces, municipalities and special zones have the right to use all of this foreign currency to import raw materials for the development of the local economy but must allocate money from the local budget to pay the bank for the above mentioned foreign currency. Persons who have production installations and deposit foreign currency in the bank shall be permitted to use 70 percent of the foreign currency they deposited to import raw materials and shall receive the remaining 30 percent in Vietnamese currency at the new exchange rate. Beginning on 1 August 1981, anyone who still holds, circulates, buys or sells foreign currency shall be considered in violation of the law and shall be harshly punished in accordance with the law.

The directive also sets forth specific regulations regarding scrupulously complying with customs statutes and the export-import management regulations of the state; all trade with foreign countries must comply with the export-import management regulations of the state.

7809
CSO: 4209/405

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINACE

FUEL SHORTAGE FORCES ABANDONMENT OF NEW FISHING SHIPS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Jun 81 p 3

/Readers' Opinions column by Quoc Minh, Hue, Binh Tri Thien Province: "The Forgotten Ships!"/

/Text/ Several coastal cooperatives in Dong Hoi City, Binh Tri Thien Province, received investments from the state totalling nearly 2 million dong with which to purchase 14 82 horsepower and 90 horsepower fishing ships. The ships arrived during the fuel shortage. For the past 2 years, these ships have been idle but the cooperatives have continued to pay interest to the bank. The ships are serving no useful purpose and none of the cooperative members is looking after them. Rust covers everything from the hulls of the ships to their engines. If payment were made now, the total value of these ships would only be about 500,000 dong, one-fourth the original price.

Should not these ships be promptly repaired and used for other purposes or sent to other places? Or, shall we allow them to become scrap iron and lose the entire 2 million dong?

7809
CSO: 4209/410

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

FISH, VEGETABLE PRICE DIFFERENTIALS ESTABLISHED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 29 May 81 p 4

[Notice: "Fish, Vegetable Differential Supplement Prices to Cadres, Workers"]

[Text] With the authorization of the Municipal People's Committee and the Price Differential Supplement Appraisal Council, the Commerce Service wishes to present the following notice on fish and vegetable differential supplement prices for the second quarter of 1981:

FISH: The price of fish is stipulated by the Appraisal Council as 15 dong per kilogram less 2 dong which the cadres, workers and public servants must spend. Thus, each individual receives a supplement of 13 dong per kilogram.

Others: 13 dong times .5 kilogram or 6.5 dong per individual.

VEGETABLES: The supplement price for vegetables stipulated by the Appraisal Council is 2.5 dong per kilogram less .5 dong (spent for the purchase). Each individual receives a supplement of 2 dong times 6 or 12 dong.

The procedures for establishing fish and vegetable differential supplement prices for cadres, workers and public servants and of fish for other individuals were resolved in accordance with the spirit of Notice 719/UB of the Municipal People's Committee and Notice 815/TC-TN of the Finance Service and the Commerce Service.

7300
CSO: 4209/422

AGRICULTURE

THREE NORTHERN PROVINCES MEET GRAIN OBLIGATIONS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 June 81 p 1

/Article: "Ha Son Binh, Hai Hung and Ha Nam Ninh Provinces Fulfill Their 5th Month-Spring Grain Obligations"/

/Text/ During this year's 5th month-spring season, Ha Son Binh Province had a bumper crop in terms of the amount of area under cultivation, yield and total output. Ung Hoa and Phu Xuyen Districts increased their yield per hectare by 4 quintals of paddy compared to the plan; My Duc and Chuong My Districts increased their yields by 3 quintals and Thanh Oai District by 2 quintals. The cooperative member families that accepted contracts to deliver their products to the cooperative have promptly fulfilled their grain obligations. The province has used the model units, the Hop Tien Cooperative in My Duc District and Ung Hoa District, to build the movement to fulfill grain obligations and disseminate the experience of rapidly and systematically collecting products.

The grain sector has sent many cadres to mobilize and help cooperatives complete the procedures for putting their grain into granaries and rapidly transporting their grain. As of 23 June, the province had put into granaries 32,050 tons of paddy under 5th month-spring grain obligations, thereby exceeding its plan by .2 percent. In the five lowlands districts of Ung Hoa, My Duc, Phu Xuyen, Chuong My and Thuong Tin, 96 percent of the cooperatives that executed rice product contracts for laborers exceeded their grain obligations by 0.1 to 5 percent. Many districts deposited in granaries over 60 percent more grain than required under their stable obligation for the entire year. Some 85 cooperatives that accepted product contracts have completed their total grain obligations for the year. Some 250 cooperatives have completed the obligations temporarily assigned to them for the 5th month-spring season. Ha Son Binh Province is continuing to mobilize those places that have recorded a large paddy output to continue, after fulfilling their obligations, repaying their debts and selling paddy at negotiated prices to the state.

On 24 June, the farmers of Hai Hung Province completed their 5th month grain obligation, depositing 75,431 tons in granaries, thereby exceeding the plan assigned by the central level by .5 percent. The province is continuing to purchase grain over and above obligations.

As of 23 June, Ha Nam Ninh Province had deposited in state granaries 100 percent of the grain required under the obligation temporarily assigned for the 5th month-spring season, the equivalent of 63.6 percent of its grain obligation for all of 1981. Ha Nam Ninh Province still has 6,000 tons of paddy owed in debts.

Eight units met or exceeded their 5th month-spring grain obligations: Hai Hau, Xuan Thuy, Thanh Liem, Kim Bang, Duy Tien, Hoa Lu, Tam Diep and Nam Dinh City. Some 238 cooperatives completed their 5th month-spring grain obligations.

7809
CSO: 4209/405

AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL OUTLINES NEEDS OF AGRICULTURE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Jun 81 p 1

/Editorial: "The Agricultural Front"/

/Text/ Under the second 5-year plan, agricultural production has developed but at a low rate. The slow development of agriculture in the production of grain, food products and industrial crops and in the use of labor and arable land has posed a major obstacle to the implementation of the economic-social programs of the country. At the first session of the 7th Legislature of the National Assembly, the general secretary of the party stated: "In the 1980's, the foremost front of the economy is accelerating agriculture and taking an important step toward upgrading agriculture to large-scale socialist production within an efficient industrial-agricultural structure."(1)

In the years ahead, the task of the agricultural sector is to better develop the advantages afforded by our tropical environment, the tremendous capabilities in multicropping and intensive cultivation and in the clearing of wilderness and the restoration of fallow fields to production in order to rapidly increase the output of rice and subsidiary food crops, establish centralized industrial crop areas and accelerate livestock production, with attention to developing forestry and fishing. The agricultural sector must improve itself to fulfill its three basic tasks of fully meeting the needs of society for grain and food products, supplying raw materials to light industry and producing an increasingly large volume of agricultural products for exportation.

Under normal weather conditions and with fewer technical supplies than last year, the country recorded a successful winter-spring harvest. Grain output during this season increased by 200,000 tons, with the major portion of this increase occurring in the North, where there is a widespread mass movement to expand the use of product contracts with groups of laborers and individual laborers and uphold the right of collective ownership of cooperative member farmers. Every locality that has rapidly expanded and closely guided the use of product contracts has seen the rate of increase of its output rise in comparison to other places. Practically all units that have expanded the use of product contracts to laborers have recorded higher yields than places using contracts for groups of laborers or old style contracts. On the basis of increasing their total output, cooperatives have carried out distribution in a manner that satisfies the three interests. The general secretary gave the following evaluation: "Those cooperatives that have applied product contracts for groups of laborers and individual laborers have recorded good results: the yield and output of rice have risen significantly, the income of cooperative members is much higher, obligations to the state have been fulfilled rapidly and cooperatives have truly been strengthened."(2) The new form of contract is a strong attraction to the masses and has become a moving force in developing production and building the new countryside. Tightly organizing implementation, insuring that established objectives and principles are met, establishing good and comprehensive coordination with the organization of production, improving management and applying science and technology are the most important measures in performing the tasks of agriculture.

With their favorable natural conditions and tremendous potentials in terms of arable land, the South, in general, and the Mekong River Delta, in particular, occupy an important position in the development of agriculture throughout the country. Here, it is necessary to closely coordinate socialist transformation with the reorganization and development of production. Positive steps must be taken to create the conditions for guiding farmers down the path of earning their livings collectively through various stages of transition and by means of suitable forms of organization based on the guideline of positive and steady progress. The building of production collectives and cooperatives at places that have the conditions needed for them must be closely linked to the redistribution of cropland. Places that have not established production collectives and cooperatives also must redistribute cropland to farmers who have no cropland or lack cropland in accordance with the policy that has been promulgated. It is necessary to improve policies and the forms of contracts and provide incentive to farmers to practice intensive cultivation, raise crop and livestock yields, apply technical advances and produce many products.

Developing agricultural production is the country's task of foremost importance. The various economic sectors, especially industry, including heavy industry, the communications-transportation sector and the capital construction industry, must make the development of agriculture the primary object of their support. The various levels and sectors must focus their energies on building the 400 districts of the country into bases organizing production, redistributing labor, making efficient use of arable land, expanding the trade sector, organizing the material and cultural lives of the people, simultaneously carrying out the three revolutions, gradually developing agriculture toward large-scale socialist production and building the new countryside.

FOOTNOTES

1. NHAN DAN Newspaper, 26 June 1981.

2. Ibid.

7809
CSO: 4209/410

AGRICULTURE

CUU LONG PROVINCE ACTS TO INCREASE GRAIN STORAGE CAPACITY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Jun 81 p 2

/Article by Vu Anh Chien: "Cuu Long Province Stores Grain"/

/Text/ As of the end of June 1981, Cuu Long Province has mobilized enough grain to exceed its 10th month and winter-spring quotas by nearly 10 percent, which represents twice as much grain as was mobilized by this time last year. At the same time, the province has delivered a full 50,000 tons of grain (in paddy equivalent) to the state. The quantity of paddy that has been mobilized is relatively large but, during the past 2 months, granaries and storage yards were cleared before the onset of the rainy season; paddy was put into granaries safely; the loss rate has been 1.6 percent, 2 percent less than last year.

At first, Cuu Long projected a higher loss rate of paddy. Cuu Long's grain mobilization norm for the 10th month and winter-spring seasons is 100,000 tons. Before beginning the mobilization of 10th month grain, the granaries of the province only had a capacity of 30,000 tons. In addition, semi-permanent granaries and temporary shelters provided another 20,000 tons of capacity. The grain bags being provided by the locality were only enough to meet one-third of needs.

The purchasing network was not widespread, the paddy shipping and receiving teams lacked personnel and these personnel were poorly qualified for their work. There was an inadequate supply of scales and equipment for handling paddy. Land transportation posed difficulties due to the need for repair work on many bridges and the poor condition of roads; transportation by river route was convenient but dependent upon the tides.

As it began the mobilization campaign, Cuu Long Province made rather thorough preparations. The provincial party committee assigned the various localities the task of rapidly and systematically depositing in granaries adequate quantities of paddy of the required quality, thereby limiting losses to the lowest possible level.

When the campaign began, competent cadres from the various sectors and levels, along with cadres from the grain sector, went to Tra Cu, Chau Thanh and Cau Ngang Districts. Widespread propaganda and mobilization work was performed among cadres, party members and farmers in order to give them a thorough understanding of the two requirements of completing their grain obligations and maintaining the quality of paddy.

Transportation forces were deployed in a more efficient manner and the responsibilities of each level were clearly defined. The Communications Bureau and the Grain Bureau were given the responsibility of picking up and transporting paddy to district granaries. The district communications and grain sectors have been transporting the grain from district granaries to provincial granaries for storage, supervising the milling of grain and organizing the delivery of grain to granaries of the central level. Every level and sector has heightened its spirit of responsibility and transported grain in a rapid and systematic fashion; at the same time, all available means of the people, the state and cooperatives have been utilized, such as grain bags, improved vehicles, sampans, motorboats and trucks.

The grain sector has taken the initiative in strengthening the purchasing network, providing professional guidance and training cadres, especially the heads of stores, granary custodians and accountants; it has promptly sent more than 200 cadres to strengthen the districts and villages. The sector has given priority to allocating money for the construction of 26 additional semi-permanent granaries and temporary shelters with a storage capacity of 8,000 tons and for leveling sites and laying bricks to construct the additional storage yards on which to dry and temporarily store 20,000 tons of paddy while waiting for it to be transported to granaries for storage. In addition, the province has also made use of hundreds of public places, such as the enclosed areas in markets, and borrowed space at private factories and at floating granaries to stores tens of thousands of tons of paddy. The granaries in which paddy has been stored were cleaned and have been equipped with adequate shelves and ventilation pipes to maintain the quality of paddy.

This year, the grain sector has established professional and semi-professional paddy handling units with 1,200 workers (there were only 600 such workers last year) who work on a seasonal basis and are paid piecework wages; these units have been deployed to all purchasing and transportation sites. At each shipping and receiving site, the sector has also deployed additional teams to inspect the quality of paddy being put into granaries and take prompt action to insure that paddy is dry and clean before being put into granaries for storage or before being shipped. Practically all shipping, receiving and transportation is done in exact accordance with the following procedures: checking the quantity, checking the water content, checking for impurities, checking the grade of paddy, etc.

A positive factor in this year's storage of grain has been the spirit of responsibility displayed by cadres, party members and farmers by insuring that the majority of the grain contributed under obligations is dry and clean. The villages and hamlets have continuously held grain delivery festivals and made full use of available bags and equipment, such as sampans, motorboats and improved vehicles, to promptly transport grain to shipping and receiving sites. In coordination with mobilizing the owners of means of transportation, the grain sector has organized escort forces consisting of public security personnel, communications personnel and grain personnel. At places where paddy is received, it is weighed, its quality is checked and the paddy shipping invoice is checked so that the shipment can be promptly handled. The people's security network along transportation routes has helped to limit losses.

By the final days of April 1981, the granaries and temporary shelters were filled to capacity and the province still had more than 30,000 tons of paddy lying exposed to the elements. Determined to put this paddy into granaries before the onset of the rainy season, Cuu Long Province launched a campaign to collect paddy and assembled thousands of youths, shock youths, students and workers to handle this paddy; in only 10 days, all of this paddy had been safely deposited in granaries for storage.

It must also be realized that although progress has been made in the storage of grain, the percentage of loss is still higher than stipulated; a small number of localities have put paddy into granaries without grading it, consequently, the quality of paddy is not guaranteed and the percentage of yellow grains is high. During the remaining months of the year, Cuu Long Province will focus its energies on mobilizing more than 30,000 tons of summer-fall grain. At present, there is considerable rainfall; the grain sector must quickly make preparations and adopt a thorough storage plan in order to insure that it meets its norm of mobilizing 140,000 tons of paddy in 1981 on time and in exact accordance with qualitiative standards.

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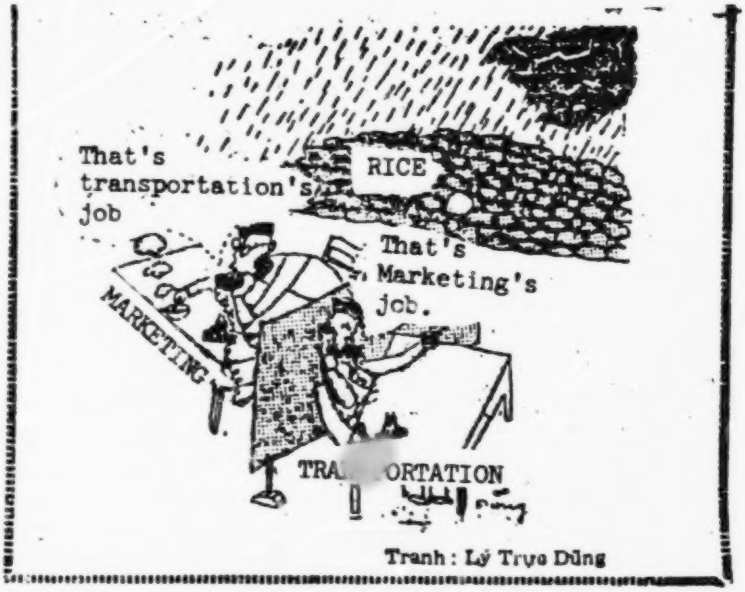
BUREAUCRATS PASS BUCK WHILE RICE SOAKS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Jul 81 p 3

[Cartoon]


That's transportation's job
RICE
That's Marketing's job.
MARKETING
TRANSPORTATION
Tranh: Lý Trực Dũng

CSO: 4209/452

HO CHI MINH CITY CURTAILS USE OF ELECTRICITY

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 20 May 81 p 4

/Notice: "Curtailing Use of Electricity"/

/Text/ To provice convenience for arranging the shifts of production facilities and with the consent of the Municipal People's Committee, the Electric Power Management and Distribution Service will temporarily apply the following methods effective on Tuesday 19 May 81.

1. Enterprises and small industry and handicrafts households will cease operations for 3 consecutive days per week, that is, resting for the 2 days following their regularly scheduled weekly day off. During the night, there will still be electricity for protection but not for production.

Production facilities in the wards of Binh Thanh and Phu Nhuan that previously had Saturdays off will now have Sunday off and remain inactive for 2 additional days, Monday and Tuesday. During the days in which electricity is available, small industry and handicrafts households will not engage in production from 1700 to 2100.

2. Civilian households will not have electricity for 3 days as above and will not have electricity for 1 night each week.

3. The Electric Power Management and Distribution Service and electric power branches in the city will strive to assure a stable supply of electricity in accordance with points 1 and 2 above but on the other hand request that agencies and enterprise units with their own electric generators continue to make preparations and precautions against unexpected losses of electric power possibly occurring on a number of lines during periods other than those stipulated above.

7300
CSO: 4209/418

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT STATUTES ENACTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Jun 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Managing Capital Construction"]

[Text] Each year, how well the capital construction task is carried out directly affects national income. The present difficulties of the economy are due to many causes, including the fact that capital construction work is still carried out slowly, still decentralized and still characterized by waste. The money that is invested yields very low returns. During the past 5 years, the new capacity put into production has only equalled one-half the capital invested; the remaining capital is tied up in construction projects that are unfinished or in projects that were shut down upon their completion because they lacked the conditions needed to maintain their operation. This inefficient construction is due to the absence of a comprehensive, unified and well coordinated management mechanism based on the socialist mode of business. The management of capital construction is still heavily characterized by administrative bureaucracy and subsidies; responsibility for investment capital and construction and assembly processes has not been defined, the division of labor and division of levels are unclear and importance is not attached to utilizing economic levers.

In order to improve the management of this work, the Council of Ministers recently issued the Decree Promulgating the Capital Construction Management Statutes. This, an important step in improving economic management, is a basic legal document that establishes the main principles in the management of construction on the basis of the socialist mode of business. The statutes begin to define and clearly establish the responsibilities of production and business organizations regarding the investment capital of the party managing investments and the party managing construction and define the relationship between state management and production-business as well as between centralized and decentralized management of capital construction investments. The statutes are the basis for researching, revising, amending and perfecting in a well coordinated manner the new system of construction management regulations so that they are consistent with the new task.

The basic requirements of construction management are to correctly express the lines and policies, make the most effective use possible of the various sources of investment capital and successfully develop natural resources, the potentials that lie in labor and arable land and every other production potential. Investment plans must insure the development of the economy in a balanced, smooth manner, the establishment of an efficient economic structure in each stage, the achievement of high economic returns, an increase in the social product and higher national income.

The principles of management are to provide comprehensive and well coordinated planning from the stage of preparing investments to construction and assembly work and the stage of putting the project into use; closely managing the economic returns from investment capital; implementing cost accounting, applying the various economic levers and correctly coordinating the three interests in order to quickly put projects into use in a manner that reflects high quality and involves low production costs.

Preparing investments, preparing for construction and construction and assembly work are consecutive stages that are closely related to one another in the construction process. The failure to perform the work of any one stage well will cause an overall imbalance. However, the recurring problem is that the construction of projects is begun without thoroughly preparing investments; after designs have been examined and approved and construction and assembly work have started, changes in the construction site and building plan still occur. This haphazard method of working has led to instable construction plans, decentralized forces, lengthy construction time, significant waste and low returns from investments. The new statutes require strict adherence to the order in which capital construction work is performed. Only by making thorough preparations on the basis of sound economic-technical foundations is it possible to make an accurate investment decision. Preparations for construction should only be made after the investment decision has been made and construction must not begin until adequate preparations have been made.

Carrying out construction in accordance with a selective plan and quickly putting projects into use in a manner that reflects high quality and involves low costs demands a higher level of responsibility of all parties, organizations and individuals participating in the work of preparing and making investments. This responsibility is defined under the law. The implementation of these statutes will create favorable objective conditions for advancing capital construction to a new level of development.

7809
CSO: 4209/40

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

DECADENT BOOKS ADVERSELY AFFECT EDUCATION

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 23 May 81 pp 1, 4

/Editorial by Teacher Manh Hung, Phu Nhuan Ward: "Unwholesomeness in Children's Autograph Books"/

/Text/ At the end of the 1980-1981 school year, many students approached me to request an "autograph." Opening the "student autograph" and "youth autograph" books of the 6th grade students, I was suddenly startled. Nearly all the books were devised in a gaudy and strange manner with a heart and the word "LOVE" (an English word meaning "love"); a heart pierced with an arrow and drops of blood; a boy and girl expressing love for each other; and pictures of ballplayers with strange foreign names. There were titles written in large letters: "Sad Summer 81," "Sorrowful Summer 81," etc. There were grief-stricken and weeping laments: lonely summer, empty summer, hateful summer, etc. and there were even empty and tasteless remarks such as short paper, long feelings and blunt pen, dry ink, etcetera and etcetera.

I was startled because the feelings and composition in these "youth autographs" of 12 and 13 year old children were virtually all cheap feelings and weeping compositions of the U.S. and puppet era. These things are completely contrary to what the children are taught each day. A great separation may be seen between what the children wrote and the lessons taught them in school. Which is false and which is true? Could it be that the lessons full of enthusiasm, simplicity, clarity and love which the students present the teacher are false?

I went to the home of T. Ng., an excellent student who won an award in the 1979-1980 nationwide outstanding student examination, to return his "autograph" book. Noticing the disapproving look in my eyes, T. Ng. apparently understood his mistake and declarded:

"If I didn't do like that, the kids would call me 'country' and 'not knowing how to live with the times'!"

T. Ng. allowed me to see an entire arm load of books, all pornographic books illegally printed and surreptitiously appearing recently on the sidewalks, in the newspaper stands and in front of the school.

"Where did you get these kinds of books?"

"My friends loaned them to me. They exchange them with each other to read for relaxation and to forget about study."

I suddenly understood. I simultaneously felt anger for the children, my own responsibility for not providing close correction and guidance to the children in reading wholesome books and indignation toward the undesirable elements who had spread poison among my innocent pupils. Not only have they harmed the souls and feelings but also the fondness for beauty and the literary aptitude of the students.

I have only now thoroughly understood this simple fact: only when we eliminate these types of reactionary, decadent and illegal culture from our schools and society can teaching in the schools and my teaching achieve good results.

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COLUMNIST CRITICIZES COFFEE SHOP NAMES

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 5 Jun 81 p 4

/Article by Duc Lan in the Column "Saigon's Many Faces": "See the Face, Give a Name"/

/Text/ We Vietnamese have many fairly profound sayings. For example, the saying "See the face, give a name." The face clearly expresses the true features of the soul and the name fully expresses the face. Therefore, the name itself reflects in an extremely straightforward manner the contents within.

It is only necessary to examine the names (actually the shop signs) of coffee shops in the city to see the value of this saying.

A number of shops are locations for drinking wine and the amusement of those with money and property (largely not achieved through sweat and tears but through exploitation and collusion)--and therefore bear signs such as: The Deceiver, Drag On, Relaxed, etc.

A number of other shops are locations for pursuing women in order to satisfy lowly desires and are therefore called: Find a Friend, Apricot Eyes, Beautiful Girl at the Foot of a Coconut Tree, etc.

A number of other shops are locations promising to ease the cares of those who have lost their influence (because the situation has been reversed by 180 degrees) or of those who are disappointed in love (because their "beautiful lady" has given them the"brush" and therefore bear signs such as: Afternoon, Twilight, Caught in Sadness, Sadly Reaching the Frontier, Sadness, Ease Your Sorrow, Lost Soul, I've Lost You Already, etc.

Comparing these shop signs with the activity inside of the coffee shops which public opinion has reflected after administrative inspections, we see it is possible to appropriately apply a famous saying of Buyt-phong "Literature is the nature of man" and we can also add "The name is the substance of the shop"!

Therefore, in the administrative inspections, these signs themselves are good "informers" for the cultural and communications cadres. The problem of names for privately operated shops should probably be also given attention when issuing business permits.

Note: The names "Hung on a head of a goat selling dog meat" will be discussed on another occasion!

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Bùi Công Ái [BUIF COONG AIS], *Senior Colonel

His article "Improve Training Methods in the Huong Giang Corps" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 10 Jul 81 p 3)

Nguyễn Ngọc Ẩn [NGUYEENX NGOCJ AANR]

*Member of the Standing Committee of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; recently he headed a delegation from Ho Chi Minh City on a visit to the sister city of Leipzig, GDR. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 15 Jun 81 p 1)

Hoàng Đình Cầu [HOANGF DINHF CAAUF]

Vice Minister of Public Health; on 7-11 Jul 81 he paid a friendship visit to the Lao Ministry of Public Health. (NHAN DAN 13 Jul 81 p 1)

Lê Quang Chánh [LEE QUANG CHANHS]

Member of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; Head of the Foreign Relations Department of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; recently he attended the departure of a Ho Chi Minh City delegation leaving to visit Leipzig, GDR. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 15 Jun 81 p 1)

Hoàng Chí [HOANGE CHIS]

*Deputy chief of the Organization Department of the VCP Committee of the Ministry of Interior; is the author of an article in the cited source entitled, "Ministry of Interior VCP Organization Promotes Party Development Work." (XAY DUNG DANG No 5, May 81 pp 20-32)

Trần Đình Củu [TRAANF DINHF CUWUR], *Major General

*Head of the Political Department, 7th MR; on 16 Jun 81 he attended a conference discussing the revolution virtues of Ho Chi Minh. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 17 Jun 81 p 1)

Trần Quang Đạt [TRAANF QUANG DATJ]

*Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Nghe Tinh Province; Chairman of the People's Committee, Nghe Tinh Province; on 9 Jul 81 he headed a SRV delegation that was received in Berlin by the Vice Chairman of GDR Council of Ministers. (NHAN DAN 11 Jul 81 p 4)

Vũ Nam Điền [VUX NAM DIEENF], Deceased

Former Head of the Economic Management Department, Nguyen Ai Quoc Higher Party School; he died on 9 Jul 81 at age 63. (NHAN DAN 10 Jul 81 p 4)

Nguyễn Đôn [NGUYEENX DOON]

Vice Chairman of the State Inspection Commission; recently he attended a reception for the visiting USSR Vice Chairman of the USSR People's Inspection Commission. (NHAN DAN 12 Jul 81 p 4)

Trần Đức Giang [TRAANF DUWCS GIANG]

Chief of the Natural Conditions and Resources Survey Science and Technology Management Department, State Science and Technology Commission; he is coauthor of an article in the cited source entitled, "Managing and Developing the Living Environment: Some Experiences of the Soviet Union." (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 3, Mar 81 pp 1-3)

Nguyễn Chí Hiếu [NGUYEENX CHIS HIEEUS]

*Deputy Director of the Food Service, Ho Chi Minh City; his interview concerning adequacy of food allocations to in-kind recipients appeared in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 19 Jun 81 p 1)

Huỳnh Hữu Ích [HUYNHF HUWUX ICHS]

*Head of the Agriculture Department [of the VCP Committee], Bac Thai Province; his article "Some Initial Results and Wrong Tendencies That Must Be Overcome" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 17 Jul 81 p 2)

Nguyễn Mạnh Kiểm [NGUYEENX MANHJ KIEEMR]

Head of the Institute of Construction Science and Technology; is coauthor of an article in the cited source entitled, "Using Fine-Grain Sand for Making Concrete and Mortar." (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 3, Mar 81 pp 18-19)

Nguyễn Kiện [NGUYEENX KIEENJ]

Vice Minister of War Invalids and Social Welfare; on 10 Jul 81 he attended the departure of a VCP and Government delegation leaving for Iraq. (NHAN DAN 11 Jul 81 p 1)

Vũ Kỳ [VUX KYF]

*Was personal secretary [bi thu] of President Ho Chi Minh in 1965; mentioned in passing in a brief autobiographical article by Major General Tran Ba Dang [TRAANF BAS DAWNGF] entitled, "The Days I Shall Always Remember," recalling his meetings with Ho in 1965, which is published in the cited source. (VAN NGHE QUAN DOI No 5, May 1981 pp 8-15)

Đặng Đức Lộc [DAWNGJ DUWCS LOOCJ]

Standing Member of the Executive Committee of the VCP Organization, Hanoi; *Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hanoi; on 9 Jul 81 he participated in ceremonies marking the 60th Anniversary of the Mongolian People's Republic. (NHAN DAN 10 Jul 81 p 1)

Hoàng Ngọc [HOANGF NGOCJ]

*Deputy Director of the War Invalids and Social Welfare Service, Ho Chi Minh City; on 22 Jun 81 he examined policy implementation for war invalids and survivors of war dead in Cu Chi District. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 24 Jun 81 p 7)

Nguyễn Phùng [NGUYEENX PHUNGF]

Chief of the Agriculture Service of Hai Hung Province; he is the author of an article in the cited source entitled, "The System of Experimental Stations and Agricultural Scientific and Technological Experimentation in Hai Hung Province." (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 3, Mar 81 pp 20-22)

Đình Thiện [DINHF THIEENJ], Major General

On 11 Jul 81 he represented the Ministry of National Defense at a film showing at the Albanian Embassy. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 12 Jul 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Tiến Thông [NGUYEENX TIEENS THOONG]

SRV Ambassador to Czechoslovakia; on 15 Jul 81 he was present when President Husak of Czechoslovakia received the SRV Minister of Foreign Affairs. (NHAN DAN 17 Jul 81 p 1)

Phạm Văn Thuận [PHAMJ VAWN THUAANJ] aka Ba Thu [BA THU], Deceased

Member of the VCP since 1935; former Secretary of the VCP Committee, Bien Hoa Province, former Secretary of the VCP Committee, Phuoc Long Province; former member of the VCP Committee, 10th Zone [Khu 10]; Government Inspector; he was in retirement at the time of his death in Ho Chi Minh City on 12 Jul 81 at age 64. Condolences were extended by the State Inspection Commission, Ho Chi Minh City VCP Committee and the Dong Nai Province VCP Committee. (NHAN DAN 15 Jul 81 p 4)

Hồ Trúc [HOOF TRUCS]

Vice Minister of Education; on 8 Jul 81 he signed an agreemnt in Phnom Penh on cooperation in education between Kampuchea and the SRV. (NHAN DAN 11 Jul 81 p 4)

Phạm Thị Vũ [PHAMJ THIJ VUX]

*Head of the Consumer and Marketing Cooperatives Management Board, Ho Chi Minh City; her article "Municipal Business Cooperatives Increase Control Over Sources of Goods, Promote Production and Serve the People" appeared in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 24 Jun 81 p 1)

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Nguyễn Bich [NGUYEENX BICH]

*Deputy Head of the Industry Department of the VCP Central Committee; his article "Organization of Management in Artisan and Handicraft Industry" appeared in the cited source. (TIEU CONG NGHIEP THU CONG NGHIEP 6 Jun 81 p 3)

Trần Ích Châm [TRAANF ICHS CHAAM]

*Head of the Flood and Storm Prevention and Control and Dike Management Department [Vu Phong Chong Lut Bao va Quan Ly De Dieu], Ministry of Water Conservancy; his article "Repairing Dike Damage During the Flood Season" appeared in the cited source. (KHOA HOC VA DOI SONG 16 Jun 81 p 3)

Nguyễn Thọ Chân [NGUYEENX THOJ CHAAN]

*Head of the Emulation Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 6 Jun 81 he attended a conference to sum up emulation activities during 1980 in the Artisan and Handicraft Industry Sector. (TIEU CONG NGHIEP THU CONG NGHIEP 23 Jun 81 p 2)

Nguyễn Duy Côn [NGUYEENX ZUY COON]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Yen Phong District, Ha Bac Province; he was mentioned in an article on rice product contracting in his district. (NONG NGHIEP 5 Jun 81 p 6)

Đăng Đức Hà [DAWNGJ DUWCS HAF]

Director of the Electric Power Service, Hanoi; his comments concerning the irregular and unfair supply of electric power appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 23 Jun 81 p 4)

Tô Nghĩa Hiệp [TOO NGHIAX HIEEPJ]

Head of the Agriculture Service, An Giang Province; his comments on the 1981 10th-month rice crop appeared in the cited source. (NONG NGHIEP 20 Jun 81 p 3)

Huỳnh Công Hoà [HUYNHF COONG HOAF]

On 13 Jul 81 he was relieved of his duties as Vice Minister of Maritime Products and Director of the Chien Thang State Fishing Enterprise for accepting bribes. (NHAN DAN 21 Jul 81 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Hoàn [NGUYEENX VAWN HOANF]

Deputy Head of the Vietnam Institute of Literary Studies; on 25 Jun 81 he was scheduled to speak at the National Library on "Dante's Role in Italian Literary Studies." (HANOI MOI 21 Jun 81 p 4)

Nguyễn Minh Kế [NGUYEENX MINH KEES]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Gia Lam District, Hanoi; his article "Gia Lam Strives for the Early Completion of the 26,000 Ton Vegetable Plan" appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 20 Jun 81 p 3)

Vũ Mạnh Kha [VUX MANHJ KHA]

*Deputy Director of the Education Service, Hanoi; his comments concerning tutoring fees appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 11 Jun 81 p 2)

Nguyễn Tường Lân [NGUYEENX TUWOWNGF LAAN]

On 9 Jul 81 he was relieved of his duty as Director of the Port of Haiphong for failure to carry out his responsibilities in organizing the safeguarding of the port and for permitting the deterioration of the port's security system, resulting in great losses of state property. (NHAN DAN 19 Jul 81 p 4)

Trần Văn Lự [TRAANF VAWN LUWJ]

Vice Minister of Communications and Transportation; his article on the Railway Sector appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Jul 81 p 2)

Nguyễn Sĩ Nam [NGUYEENX SUX NAM]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Nghe Tinh Province; his comments on the 1981 10th-month rice crop appeared in the cited source. (NONG NGHIEP 20 Jun 81 p 3)

Nguyễn Văn Nganh [NGUYEENX VAWN NGANH]

SRV Charge D'Affaires in Nicaragua; on 17 Jul 81 he attended the arrival in Nicaragua of a SRV delegation headed by Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Huynh Tan Phat. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 21 Jul 81 p 1)

Hoàng Thị Nghị [HOANGF THIJ NGHIJ]

*Deputy Director of the War Invalids and Social Welfare Service, Hanoi; she was mentioned in an article on care for families of war invalids. (NHAN DAN 21 Jul 81 p 3)

Nguyễn Quang Ngọc [NGUYEENX QUANG NGOCJ]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hoan Kiem Precinct, Hanoi; he was interviewed concerning pricing policy. (HANOI MOI 10 Jun 81 p 1)

Phạm Chí Nhân [PHAMJ CHIS NHAAN], *Senior Colonel

*Deputy Head of the Political Department, 3rd MR; on 10 Jun 81 he attended a reception for a visiting delegation of the Vietnam Writers Association. (VAN NGHE 27 Jun 81 p 3)

Hồ Ngọc Nhường [HOOF NGOCJ NHUWOWNGF]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Phu Khanh Province; his article "Strive to Excel and Be Worthy of a High Prize" appeared in the cited source. (THE DUC THE THAO 30 May 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Quyết [NGUYEENX QUYEETS], Major General

Commander of the 3rd MR; Political Officer of the 3rd MR; on 10 Jun 81 he received a delegation of the Vietnam Writers Association. (VAN NGHE 27 Jun 81 p 3)

[NOTE: in an earlier report this individual's grade was given as Lieutenent General]

Trần Quyết [TRAANF QUYEETS]

Vice Minister of Interior; his article on maintaining order and security in society appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 20 Jul 81 p 3)

Nam Sinh [NAM SINH]

*Head of the Agriculture Service, Binh Tri Thien Province; his comments on the 1981 10th-month rice crop appeared in the cited source. (NONG NGHIEP 20 Jun 81 p 3)

Nguyễn Văn Thao [NGUYEENX VAWN THAO]

Head of the Central Federation of Artisan and Handicraft Industry Cooperatives; former Head of the Central Committee for Mobilization of Artisan Industry Cooperatives [Ban van dong hop tac xa thu cong nghiep trung uong]; his article on the 20th Anniversary of his federation appeared in the cited source. (TIEU CONG NGHIEP THU CONG NGHIEP 6 Jun 81 p 3)

Nguyễn Bá Thiết [NGUYEENX BAS THIEETS], Lieutenent Colonel

Head of Public Security, Hoan Kiem Precinct, Hanoi; his appreciative comments for treatment of one of his men at the 108th Military Hospital appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 20 Jul 81 p 2)

Nguyễn Tiến [NGUYEENX TIEENS]

*SRV Ambassador to Japan; on 10 Jul 81 he presented awards to members of the Japan Communist Party who taught the Japanese language in Vietnam. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 19 Jul 81 p 4)

Nguyễn Trị [NGUYEENX TRIJ]

Deputy Head of the Railways General Department; on 20 Jul 81 he attended a National Day Reception at the Embassy of Poland. (NHAN DAN 23 Jul 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Quốc Trung [NGUYEENX QUOOCS TRUNG]

*Acting Director of the Water Conservancy Service, Hanoi; his article "Hanoi Is Determined to Implement the Flood and Storm Countermeasures Plan" appeared in the cited source. (NONG NGHIEP 20 Jun 81 p 2)

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INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Nguyễn Hữu Ái [NGUYEENX HUWUX AIS]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Phu Khanh Province; his article "Phu Khanh Expands Product Contracting in Agriculture" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 6 Jul 81 p 2)

Lữ Minh Châu [LUWX MINH CHAAU]

Director of the Ho Chi Minh City Bank; on 12 May 81 he attended ceremonies marking the 30th Anniversary of the Bank's founding. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 13 May 81 p 1)

Văn Cường [VAWN CUWOWNG], *Senior Colonel

Of the Political Officers School, VPA; his article "Experiences in Party and Political Work at the Political Officers School" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 6 Jul 81 p 3)

Đoàn Đỗ [DOANF DOX]

*Deputy Head of the Central Institute for Research in Economic Management; his article "Building a Model for Organizing Cooperative Management from the New Method of Contracting" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Jul 81 p 2)

Vũ Huy Hiền [VUX HUY HIEENF]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Nam Ninh District, Ha Nam Ninh Province; he was mentioned in an article about district residents who moved to new economic zones. (NHAN DAN 6 Jul 81 p 2)

Nguyễn Hộ [NGUYEENX HOOJ]

Member of the Standing Committee of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; *Chairman of the Teenager and Childrens Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 14 May 81 he participated in ceremeonies marking the 40th Anniversary of the founding of the Ho Chi Minh Vanguard Teenager and Children Units. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 15 May 81 p 4)

Y Ngông Niê Kdam [Y NGOONG NIEE KDAM] see Y Ngông Niêd Dam [Y NGOONG NIEED DAM]

The variant spelling for the name appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 5 Jul 81 pp 1, 4)

Cao Sỹ Kiêm [CAO SYX KIEEM]

*Member of the VCP Committee, Thai Binh Province; *Director of the Thai Binh Province State Bank; his article "Why the Thai Binh Province State Bank Met and Exceeded the 1980 Plan Goals" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 1 Jul 81 p 2)

Nguyễn Trung Kiên [NGUYEENX TRUNG KIEEN], Senior Colonel

*Commander of the Artillery Branch; on 29 Jun 81 he attended ceremonies marking the 35th Anniversary of the Artillery Branch. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 1 Jul 81 p 1)

Vũ Lăng [VUX LAWNG], *Lieutenent General

His article "The Military Academy Is Determined to Complete It's Task in the New Phase" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 7 Jul 81 p 3)

Thân Đông Minh [THAAN DOONG MINH], Deceased

Member of the VCP since 1930; former President of the Oriental Medicine Association, Nghr Tinh Province; Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Association of Oriental Medicine; he died on 27 Jun 81 at the Vinh City Hospital at age 86. (NHAN DAN 3 Jul 81 p 4)

Nguyễn Vĩnh Nghiệp [NGUYEENX VINHX NGHIEEPJ]

Member of the Standing Committee of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; *Head of the Agriculture Department of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; his article "Drawing Experiences from Expanding the Scope of Guidance in Product Contracting at Vegetable Collectives" appeared in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 29 May 81 p 1)

Thích Minh Nguyệt [THICHS MINH NGUYEETJ]

Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Unified Buddhist Mobilization Committee; on 18 May 81 he participated in Buddha's Birthday ceremonies. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 18 May 81 p 1)

Phạm Niên [PHAMJ NIEEN]

Head of the Post and Telecommunications General Department; on 30 Jun 81 he attended inauguration ceremonies of a cable telephone line between Hanoi and Haiphong. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 1 Jul 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Sinh [NGUYEENX SINH]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Railway General Department; on 16 May 81 he accompanied Ho Chi Minh City VCP Secretary Vo Van Kiet on a visit to the 3rd Railway District. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 20 May 81 p 1)

Lê Trọng Tấn [LEE TRONGJ TAANS], Colonel General

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Vice Minister of National Defense; Chief of Staff of the VPA; on 29 Jun 81 he attended ceremonies marking the 35th Anniversary of the Air Defense Command. (NHAN DAN 1 Jul 81 p 1)

Ngọc Yên Thanh [NGOCJ YEEN THANH], Deceased

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; Chief Cardinal of the Cao Dai Religion, Ben Tre Province; he died on 27 Jun 81 in Ho Chi Minh City. (NHAN DAN 30 Jun 81 p 4)

Vũ Thơ [VUX THOW]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Ha Bac Province; on 2 Jul 81 he accompanied the Mongolian Ambassador on a visit to his province. (NHAN DAN 4 Jul 81 p 4)

Võ Minh Thuận [VOX MINH THUAANJ]

*Deputy Director of the War Invalid and Social Welfare Service, Ho Chi Minh City; on 15 May 81 he attended ceremonies marking the 40th Anniversary of the Ho Chi Minh Vanguard Teenager and Children Unit. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 16 May 81 p 7)

Hoàng Như Tiếp [HOANGF NHUW TIEEPS]

Secretary General of the Vietnam Architects Association; recently he was invited to attend the 7th Congress of the USSR Architects Confederation in Moscow. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 14 May 81 p 4)

Phạm Phú Tiết [PHAMJ PHUS TIEETS], Deceased

Born on 1 Jun 1895 at Dien Phong Village, Dien Ban District, Quang Nam-Danang Province; former Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; he died on 7 Jun 81. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 10 Jun 81 p 4)

Trường Bỉnh Tòng [TRUWOWNG BINHR TONGF]

Deputy Director of the Culture and Information Service, Ho Chi Minh City; on 30 May 81 he was appointed to the Organization Board of the Municipal song selection drive for 1981. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 31 May 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Trị [NGUYEENX TRIJ]

Deputy Head of the Railway General Department; on 16 May 81 he accompanied Ho Chi Minh City VCP Secretary Vo Van Kiet on a visit to the 3rd Railway District. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 20 May 81 p 1)

Đào Văn Trung [DAOF VAWN TRUNG], Deceased

The Veterinary Medicine Department, Ministry of Agriculture announced the death of the above individual on 6 Jul 81 in the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Hospital at age 71. (NHAN DAN 8 Jul 81 p 4)

Đặng Minh Trứ [DAWNGJ MINH TRUWS], Deceased

Born in 1901; Member of the VCP; former Vice President of the Vietnam Association for the Dissemination of Science and Technology; Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; Chairman of the Can Tho Resistance and Administration Committee; he was in retirement at the time of his death on 26 Jun 81 in Ho Chi Minh City. (NHAN DAN 30 Jun 81 p 4)

Thanh Tùng [THANH TUNGF], *Colonel

[Commander?] of the Military Administration School, Quyet Thang Corps; his article about his school appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 Jul 81 p 3)

Phạm Thị Vũ [PHAMJ THIJ VUX]

*Member of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; *Head of the Ho Chi Minh City Consumer and Marketing Cooperatives Management Board; her article "Strengthen Marketing Cooperatives to Better Serve Production and the People of Rural Ho Chi Minh City" appeared in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 13 May 81 p 3)

Thích Bửu Ý [THICHS BUWUR YS]

Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Unified Buddhist Mobilization Committee; on 18 May 81 he participated in Buddha's Birthday ceremonies. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 18 May 81 p 1)

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HANOI REVIEW OF EVENTS FROM 16 MAR-15 APR 1981

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English May 81 pp 32, 31

[Text]

March

16. A delegation of the Kampuchean Ministry of Public Health, led by Minister Nu Beng, paid a visit to Vietnam from 9 to 16 March. A plan for medical cooperation between the two countries was signed.

17. A delegation of the SRV National Assembly, headed by Phan Anh, acting Chairman of the National Assembly's Laws Drafting Commission, attended the conference of interparliamentary delegations from the socialist countries held in Moscow on 17-18 March.

— *VNA*: Signing of an agreement on water conservancy cooperation between Vietnam and Kampuchea in Phnom Penh.

18. The People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea issues a decree on elections of delegates to the National Assembly.

— A TASS delegation, headed by its director general Serguei Lossev, pays a visit to Vietnam. A new agreement on professional cooperation between the agencies of the two countries is signed.

19. Decision of the Government Council concerning:

— the establishment of educational councils at all levels, from the provinces down to the communes;

— the modification of examination procedures in general education schools;

— the professional guidance in general education schools provided to all pupils graduating from basic and secondary general education schools.

– *Nhan Dan*: The Chinese authorities continue their armed provocations and incursions in the Northern border provinces of Vietnam, causing losses of lives and property to the local people.

– On the occasion of the International Day Against Racial Discrimination, Prime Minister Pham Van Dong sends a message to the UN Secretary-General and to the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid.

– The spokesman of the SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs makes a statement strongly condemning the aggressive policies and acts of South Africa against Angola and Mozambique.

21. The Bulgarian Red Cross donates gifts including 15 tonnes of medicines and 140 tonnes of food, cloths and fabrics to the Vietnamese Red Cross.

– *Nhan Dan*: Election to the People's Committees at street quarter and commune levels are held in Kampuchea.

– *Nhan Dan*: The FAO decides to send an emergency aid of 10,000 tonnes of food to help Vietnamese people stricken by storms and floods in 1980.

25. *Quan Doi Nhan Dan* (the People's Army daily) condemns the slanderous campaign against Vietnam by the Yugoslav press. It also affirms that this campaign is aimed at concealing the crimes of the Chinese, the US and other reactionary forces.

– *Nhan Dan*: The conference of the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Democratic Youth held in the capital of Lebanon strongly condemns the policies of the Chinese authorities against the socialist countries.

– On the occasion of its 50th founding anniversary, the Ho Chi Minh Order, first class, is confered upon the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union.

– Mohammed Essaafi, special envoy of the UN Secretary-General arrives in Hanoi to "investigate the possibility of convening a regional conference" for peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The Vietnamese side reiterates its stand as mentioned in the 28 January 1981 statement of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the three Indochinese countries and states its appreciation of all efforts for peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in the region.

26. A delegation of the CPV led by Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member of the Party Central Committee, leaves Vietnam for the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

– The 13th session of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) held in Aden from 21 to 26 March adopts a joint statement expressing total support for the three Indochinese countries and the Afghan people.

– Signing of a plan for medical cooperation between Vietnam and the GDR for the period 1981-1985.

27. A Vietnamese delegation, led by Ambassador Phan Thi Minh, attended the 27th session of the Economic and Social Council for Asia and the Pacific held in Bangkok.

– *Nhan Dan*: The Posts and Telecommunications School in Phnom Penh receives 300 telephones, a quantity of books, radios and other equipment donated by the Postal Service of Vietnam.

28. The daily *Nhan Dan* once again rejects the slanders by Thailand, China and some Western news agencies which claim that Vietnam has been using toxic chemical in Kampuchea.

30. A Vietnamese delegation, led by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Hoang Trong Dai, attends the 60th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON) Standing Committee on home trade.

April

1. *Nhan Dan*: The Government Council issues a directive on the new 12-year educational system, with nine years of basic general education followed by three years of secondary general education.

2. *VNA*: A motorbike and bicycle repair workshop built with aid from the GDR comes into operation in Quang Nam – Da Nang province.

– A Vietnamese Communist Party delegation, led by Nguyen Duy Trinh, Political Bureau member and Secretary of the Party Central Committee, leaves Hanoi for the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the 10th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

– *VNA*: Mr. Antoni Gregori (Italy) has recently donated 3,000,000 *lira* to Vietnam to assist in its national reconstruction. So far, he has given the Vietnamese people 20,500,000 *lira* and a quantity of clothes and other goods.

– Signing of an agreement on electronics cooperation between Vietnam and Czechoslovakia on the occasion of the visit to Czechoslovakia by a delegation from Vietnam's Ministry of Engineering and Metallurgy, headed by Vice-Minister Do Dai Loc.

3. A delegation from Vietnam's Ministry of Labour, headed by Minister Dao Thien Thi, paid a visit to the Soviet Union, begun on 25 March 1981. A cooperation agreement between the two countries was signed on 2 April.

4. The British charity organization OXFAM has decided to give Vietnam 220,000 pounds to buy 1,500 tonnes of rice for flood victims, 57,727 pounds for Ha Bac and Nghe Tinh provinces, and 5,300 pounds for the purchase of medical equipment for Nghe Tinh province.

– *VNA*: Inauguration in Vietnam of two Norwegian-built factories. They are an ice plant at Diem Dien (Nghia Binh province) and a refrigeration plant at Cua Hoi (Nghe Tinh province).

– The Indonesian paper "Observer" condemns the plans by Beijing and other reactionaries to form a "national united front" against the Kampuchean revolution.

7. A cheque of 30,000 *francs* is handed over by the France-Vietnam Association to the Vietnamese Embassy in Paris to help the Vietnamese in flood- and storm-stricken areas.

– *Nhan Dan*: A "National Anthem Committee" has been set up. It is headed by Xuan Thuy, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and is to select a new anthem.

9. A delegation of the Ministry of Education of Angola, led by Vice-Minister Artur Pestana, concludes its friendship visit to Vietnam.

– The Vietnam News Agency is authorized to deny a report in the Thai paper *Ban Myang* (The National) of 7 April. The report said that on 1 April Vietnamese forces intruded into the Aranyaprathet area.

– *VNA*: Signing of a plan for scientific cooperation between Vietnam and Hungary for the 1981–1985 period.

10. Prime Minister Pham Van Dong sends a message of greetings to the 15th conference of the National Council of Palestine asserting that the Vietnamese Government and people resolutely support the Palestinian people's just cause against the Israeli aggressors.

– Vietnam signs the UN Convention on the Prohibition or Restricted Use of Certain Conventional Weapons.

– The spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs rejects claims by certain Western news agencies concerning the visit to Vietnam by Mr. M. Essaafi, special envoy of the UN Secretary-General. Claims are contained in a report alleging the "view-points of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and Vietnam are converging towards political solution for Kampuchea".

11. Arrival of a Government delegation of the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic led by Energy and Telecommunications Minister Ha Moudi Ould Ahmed Baba.

– A delegation of the Vietnam–USSR Friendship Association leaves Hanoi for a visit to the Soviet Union. It is led by Nguyen Thi Thap, the Association's Vice-President and member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee.

– Tran Vy, Chairman of the Hanoi People's Committee, leaves Vietnam for the 10th conference of major cities' mayors to be held in Milan (Italy), begun on 12 to 17 April.

12. On the occasion of Laos' traditional festival Boun Pi May, the Chairman of the Vietnam–Laos Friendship Association sends a message of greetings to his Lao counterpart.

– Pham Ho, poet and standing member of the Children's Literature Section of the Vietnam Writers' Association, attended the 5th International Conference on Children's Literature. It was organised by the Federation of Literature for Young Pioneers in Moscow from April 8 to 12.

13. In a message of greetings to the Nicaraguan Committee for Solidarity with Foreign Peoples the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with the Peoples of other Countries and the Vietnam Peace Committee voice their protest against the US authorities' suspension of loans and use of economic pressure against Nicaragua. They also affirm Vietnam's strong support for the Nicaraguan people and the other Latin American peoples in their struggle for independence, freedom and social progress.

— The executive director of the Japanese Consumers' Cooperative Union, Ma Sao Oya, hands the Vietnamese Embassy in Tokyo a sum of 2,000,000 *yen* as relief to 1980 flood- and storm-stricken areas in Vietnam.

14. *VNA*: A delegation of the Supreme Control Board of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, led by its head Tran Huu Duc, visited Hungary. On 10 April a memorandum on cooperation between the control boards of the two countries was signed.

15. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam sends a message of greetings to the Cuban Communist Party on the occasion of its 20th founding anniversary.

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END

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1 September 1981

Vietnam Report

No. 2303

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1 September 1981

VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2303

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PAPERS HAIL AUGUST REVOLUTION AS TURNING POINT

BK191130 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Aug 81

[NHAN DAN 19 August editorial: "Foster the Mass Revolutionary Movement"]

[Text] In August 1945, under the banner of the Viet Minh Front and led by our party, a great movement for national salvation developed and spread from north to south. The Soviet Army's great victory that compelled the Japanese fascists to surrender unconditionally created an unprecedented opportunity for the oppressed peoples in Asia to rise up to regain independence and freedom. Our party quickly seized this opportunity and motivated all the people to rise up to wrestle back national power. The general uprising ended with a swift victory, bringing about a turning point in history and a new era for our nation of Vietnam--an era of independence, freedom and socialism.

In August 1945 we had only 5,000 party members and a few small guerrilla units. But the revolution was still victorious because our party, led by President Ho Chi Minh, was fully aware of the ability of the people and the nation to revolt, correctly evaluated the situation, realized the trend of history and drew up a timely and accurate strategic plan. The party's clearsighted decision was immediately transformed into the determination and the revolutionary actions of tens of millions of people. Although our general uprising was quickly victorious, it was the result of a long struggle full of hardships and sacrifices.

The August 1948 general uprising is a vivid and heroic image of a nation which with bare hands rose up to overthrow the brutal ruling forces, regaining their right to be masters and clearing the way to move their country forward.

A great lesson learned from the August revolution is that of launching a mass revolutionary movement. Once the party adopted a correct policy, the masses quickly responded to it and transformed their determination into revolutionary action in order to change the situation.

Leadership first of all requires the fostering and development of the masses' revolutionary spirit and their abundant creativity. In a critical situation when the revolution is faced with hard ordeals or difficult tasks, if we know how to arouse the masses' revolutionary zeal we will be able to break through the stalemate and stimulate diversified development.

Following the seizure of power, our people had to undertake many great, historic struggles against various brutal aggressive forces in order to move our people's revolutionary undertaking toward new victories and to contribute to the struggles of the various nations for independence, freedom and socialism.

Fostering the spirit of the August revolution and responding to President Ho's sacred appeals that we would rather sacrifice everything than lose our country or be enslaved and that nothing is more precious than independence and freedom, all of our party, troops and people, millions as one, struggled courageously for 30 years, defeating the French colonialists and then the U.S. imperialists and scoring victories of historic and epochal importance.

Today the Vietnamese revolution has to cope again with its new brutal and cunning enemies. The Beijing reactionaries are attempting to invade our country at a time when our former war wounds have yet to heal. But they have come up against a heroic nation which--throughout a 4,000-year history--has defeated the most ferocious enemies of all times. Both of our people's wars for national defense against the Chinese expansionists again demonstrated the heroic bearing and the indomitable spirit of our Vietnamese people--a revolutionary people who would rather sacrifice everything than lose their country and who advocate that nothing is more precious than independence and freedom.

Since the August revolution we have spent most of our time and energy in the struggle against foreign aggressors to fulfill the cause of national liberation and unification. The cause of national liberation and the cause of social liberation to build a new life have always been integrated. This is the abundant strength of our revolution.

Gradually the exploitation systems have been eliminated. Socialist construction has scored great achievements and it is advancing toward a new system, new economy, new culture and a new man.

A country which bears heavy war burdens and is advancing toward socialism from its small-scale and backward production system must, of course, face difficulty and hardship.

Revolution is also a struggle to overcome all difficulties, poverty and backwardness, and to build a new beautiful society. A new revolutionary surge of the masses has occurred. In the rural areas a new working method has become a large-scale socialist revolutionary movement--the method by which the masses are masters of production and distribution. Through this method they have developed their enthusiastic spirit and creativeness and have initially overcome difficulties and scored new, encouraging achievements in increasing productivity, output and in expanding the cultivation area to push agriculture toward a further new progressive step.

In industrial production, distribution, circulation and in activities of other economic branches as well as of cultural, educational, scientific and technological sectors,, and literature and art, there have emerged new factors. A shift in a correct direction has begun.

Our nation's revolution obviously has enormous developmental potential. By trying to foster our revolutionary will and by resolutely struggling to oppose backward, conservative and discriminate phenomena we can surely create a new large-scale revolutionary surge to enable our revolutionary cause to advance further.

CSO: 4209/453

HAU GIANG CRACKS DOWN ON REACTIONARY CULTURE, NARCOTIC USE

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 24 Jun 81 p 4

[Article: Hau Giang "Severely Punishes Those Who Store, Disseminate Decadent, Reactionary Culture"]

[Text] VNA--The people's court of Can Tho City (Hau Giang Province) just held a session to try Nguyen Phu Huu and Nguyen Van Giau for the crime of storing and disseminating decadent and reactionary culture, and of buying, selling, smoking and injecting narcotics.

Since January 1980, with a stealthily purchased portable movie projector Nguyen Phu Huu has made a good deal of money by luring many youths into his home to view decadent films left behind by American imperialists. As for Nguyen Van Giau, despite having been educated several times, he continued to stealthily organize the purchase, sale, smoking and injection of heroin and narcotics, poisoning the existence of unprogressive youths.

Huu's and Giau's activities were exposed by the people, who helped responsible organs to arrest and detain them with complete incriminating evidence. Before the court, both Huu and Giau admitted their guilt.

The people's court of Can Tho City sentenced Nguyen Phu Huu and Nguyen Van Giau to 24 months in prison each, with confiscation of all incriminating evidence and means.

9213
CSO: 4209/407

SOLDIERS REFUSE TO OBEY INCOMPETENT COMMANDER

Hanoi QUAN NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Jun 81 p 3

[Article by Khanh Van: "A Question Has Been Answered"]

[Text] At the office, nearly all of us were surprised at reports on Company 3 warriors "Refusal to Obey Orders" to go out to track down several bandits who just sneaked across the border. Why? Wasn't Company 3's commander H, formerly the company's political officer and a very good cadre who is well liked by his comrades. We knew that H was an industrious cadre, eager to do any work. Whenever the company cook ran short of firewood, H would chop it for him; whenever there was a festival, he would take out knives and chopping block to slaughter hogs and prepare hog entrails; at night, whenever he saw a soldier standing guard in the cold wind H would offer to relieve him, shift after shift; whenever a warrior was sick, H would care for him as would a good sister for her younger brothers and sisters. So, why, now, is an entire detachment of 12 selected men, including 3 bona fide party members, not complying with company commander H's order? And today H is directly in command of the company!

We sent at once our assistants into the company to look into the matter. They found out that among the 12 men there was only one slightly stubborn guy, while the remaining 11 were straightforward sodiers who had never broken the rules. Nevertheless, all of them privately shared the same perception, "If S were the commander, we would have been ready to go at once (S was deputy company commander then attending a training class); but if H is leading the troops, they might easily be 'barbecued.'" And the soldiers recalled the time when commanding an operation based on azimuthal calculations, H led the whole company into an enemy-controlled zone because he was not familiar with the use of maps and compasses.

The slightly stubborn chap said, "Company commander H is very good, but we are very much concerned about his commanding in combat. Worse still, the company commander hardly wants to improve his knowledge through learning. Back at the time of supplementary education he gave up solving a geometry problem featuring a triangle within a square, terming it 'very difficult.' He said, 'first a square, and now triangle! What a mess!'"

H has rectified the above situation. He has now fulfilled properly the functions of a commander. But the practical lesson from all this is that for a cadre to be trusted and loved by warriors, enthusiasm alone is not yet enough; he also must unceasingly improve himself and learn.

9213
CSO: 4209/407

BRIEFS

DONG NAI STEALER--The Dong Nai Provincial People's Court recently sentenced (Doanh Luu Phuong), a warehouse keeper of Bien Hoa Municipality's trade enterprise echelon, to 3 to 12 years' imprisonment on the charge of stealing almost 500 kilograms of state seasoning powder. Taking advantage of loose management during the period of transference of duties between himself and the former warehouse keeper, (Phuong) stole the seasoning powder and sold all to dishonest merchants. [BK081057 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 1 Aug 81]

ASSAULT YOUTHS FROM HANOI--The Hanoi Municipal Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union on 4 August held a ceremony to send off 200 members of the Assault Youth General Command Committee voluntarily leaving for Lam Dong Province to participate in building new economic zones. This is the first batch of more than 300 youth union members and youths selected recently from four precincts in the capital. [BK180935 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 4 Aug 81]

DONG NAI THEFT TRIAL--The Dong Nai Provincial People's Court recently tried (Tran Van Bay), alias (Bay Tinh), and his accomplices on charges of stealing socialist property. (Tran Van Bay) is a professional thug with many records in Ho Chi Minh City, who has escaped from a reeducation camp and holed up in Dong Nai Province. Early in August 1980 he and some accomplices on 14 occasions cut 2,853 kg of telephone wires and 1,000 m of cables strung from Thong Nhat District to Bien Hoa City, causing outages to the communications system. Faced with the incriminating evidence, (Tran Van Bay) and his accomplices pled guilty. The court passed a death sentence on (Tran Van Bay) and gave his accomplices jail terms ranging from 2 years to life. In particular, black marketeer (Nguyen Thi Mai), the buyer of the stolen property, was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment. [BK190941 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 13 Aug 81]

HA BAC COURT CASE--The Ha Bac Provincial Court has recently tried (Nguyen Van Pha), (Nguyen Thi Thoa) and 21 accomplices for embezzling genuine ration stamps and coupons and circulating counterfeit ones. From 1972 to 1979, while serving as official in charge of the distribution and custody of ration stamps and coupons of Pho Yen District, (Nguyen Van Pha) made false reports on the district's population and faked birth records so as to obtain extra ration stamps and coupons, which he would sell to dishonest merchants. Between 1976 and 1978, (Nguyen Van Pha), in collusion with district statistics official (Ho Viet Doan) and dishonest merchant (Nguyen Thi Thoa), made more than 25,000 dong by selling embezzled ration stamps and coupons. The court sentenced (Nguyen Van Pha) and (Nguyen Thi Thoa) to 18 years of imprisonment each. The other culprits received sentences from 18 months of suspended imprisonment to 12 years jail terms. [BK190941 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Aug 81]

PRC INFILTRATORS IN HIGHLAND MARKETS--Recently, the Chinese expansionists are sending their underlings into our highland markets to spread false rumors, to buy our people and to try to split up our national solidarity and the bonds between our people and our army and government rhrough many insidious tricks and schemes. The armed forces and the mobile information teams in the districts of Muong Khuong, Bac Ha, Ha Giang city, etc. have uncovered in time the bad arguments of the enemy so as to explain the situation to the people. Promoting the tradition of solidarity and constant vigilance, the compatriots from various nationalities have on many occasions helped the army to raid and pick up the bad elements right in the marketplace. The authorities in the districts of Sa Pa, Bac Ha, Bao Thang and several other localities have paid attention to building many cultural buildings around the marketplaces such as film theaters, information centers, exhibit halls, etc. in order to serve the people. In the markets of Dong Van and Quan Ba, the roads leading thereto and the stalls have been fixed so as to insure easy access and traffic to the people. [Excerpt] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Jun 81 p 3] 1751

CSO: 4209/403

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

DEVELOPMENT OF EXPORT PRODUCTION URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Jun 81 pp 1,4

[Article: "Encourage the Development of Export Production"]

[Text] With a view towards encouraging the various sectors and localities to exploit their economic potentials in order to rapidly increase exports, on 26 May 1981 the Council of Ministers promulgated the ministerial decree number 200-CP which stipulates a number of concrete points regarding policies and measures meant to develop export production.

The text of the ministerial decree is as follows:

The following organizations are empowered to engage directly in import and export business (this is subsequently referred to as "allowed direct involvement in export-import"):
1. The general companies and companies specialized in foreign trade and directly run by the Ministry of Foreign Trade.
2. The general companies and companies, the federations of enterprises and combined enterprises, and those enterprises belonging to the organs in charge of production management at the central level (grouped under the term "central enterprises") which are stipulated by various conditions.
3. The federations of import-export companies and import-export combined companies of various localities, which are directly operated by the provincial or municipal people's committees directly responsible to the center (these will be referred in abbreviated form as "local import-export companies") and which are stipulated by various conditions.

The central enterprises allowed to engage directly in the export business (subsequently referred to as "allowed direct involvement in export") must answer the following requirements:
1. They must be highly specialized and exhibit a high degree of production concentration, producing specifically or essentially for export or producing a significant proportion of export commodities as compared to the total commercial production value of the enterprise.
2. They must have cadres fully conversant in the general line and policies of the Party and in the legal requirements of the state, fully acquainted with the economic relations with foreign countries, of good political standing and equipped to deal in the specialized field of foreign trade.

Of the above enterprises those that wish to engage directly in the import business (subsequently called "allowed direct involvement in import") must answer the following requirements:

1. The imported commodities must be capital goods (equipment, parts, raw materials, building materials, not counting whole sets of equipment) of a specialized nature used in the enterprise's production. (The more common articles must be imported through the specialized foreign trade companies.) The list of commodities and markets that the enterprise is entitled to deal with in import and export must be determined by the Ministry of Foreign Trade based on the recommendations of the ministry overseeing the enterprise.
2. They must be allocated a certain amount of foreign currency for import purposes or are allowed to use foreign currency in accordance with articles 32 and 34 of the Regulations accompanying the ministerial decree number 40-CP which have been promulgated.

The central enterprises that are allowed direct involvement in import-export must carry out this import-export function through a specialized, small and efficient unit directly responsible to the enterprise (in the form of an export-import company) or through an import-export company belonging to a federation of enterprises.

The localities allowed direct involvement in import-export must answer the following requirements:

1. They have export products that are produced locally (locally produced export products include those commodities which the state does not set a production quota for the locality to produce, or the excess commodities which go beyond the export quota the locality is expected to produce, or the commodities for which the state does set a production quota but does not supply enough raw and building materials for the locality to produce, making it necessary for the locality to produce using raw and building materials found on its own).
2. They must have cadres fully conversant with the Party and state line concerning economic relations with foreign countries, of good political standing, with the necessary skills and knowledge required in the import-export business.

The provinces and cities under direct central control export directly through their federation of companies or the local import-export combined company. The lists of commodities and import-export markets which the localities deal directly with must be approved by the Ministry of Foreign Trade upon the recommendations of the provincial or municipal people's committees.

Each province or city that is allowed direct involvement in import-export can establish only one organization specialized in import-export in order to unify the business of importing and exporting commodities for the localities concerned.

The import-export companies, whether centrally or locally run, must all have regulations dealing with their scope, the conditions attached to their activities, the limitations on their power and their responsibilities within the context of economic relations with foreign countries. These regulations must absolutely be consistent with the laws and regimes of the state dealing with the management of import-export, they must be ratified by the provincial and municipal people's committees in charge with the agreement of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, and they must be registered at the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

As far as the locally produced export commodities are concerned the local people's committees can utilize from 70 up to 90 percent of their actual earnings in foreign currency. The Ministry of Foreign Trade will stipulate the concrete ratios for each type of commodity.

The localities and enterprises which enjoy "the privilege of using foreign currency" or which have foreign currency earned through export commodities produced outside the plan, are guaranteed the use of that foreign currency. The locality or enterprise that has capitalist foreign currency has the right to withdraw its foreign currency at any time in order to pay for its imports. Those localities or enterprises that have foreign currency in the form of rubles are paid in the form of commodities bought from the socialist countries. The Ministry of Foreign Trade discusses with the State Planning Commission in order to draw up annual plans regarding the imported commodity fund so as to supply the localities and enterprises that are entitled to the use of foreign currency and that may have their own foreign currency fund.

The cooperatives, production groups or individual peasant households which do not belong among those categories that are supplied with food and building materials as stipulated in chapters 2 and 3 of the Regulations issued together with ministerial decree number 40-CP but which have agricultural and forestry products to sell to the state for export are entitled to buy from the state a certain amount of food and capital goods or consumer goods but these may not exceed 50 percent of the value in foreign currency earnings which the state gets for the export products supplied to it.

In the case of enterprises and companies that are allowed direct involvement in import-export under the management of the Ministry of Foreign Trade or the local people's committee in charge as far as planning and production is concerned, the ministries and local people's committees in charge have the responsibility of:
1. Guiding the import-export unit under their jurisdiction to expand and develop the export commodities in accordance with the requirements of the world market and with the inclinations of the foreign customers.
2. Helping and creating the conditions for the import-export unit to guarantee the quality of the export commodities, to promote the competitive quality of these commodities on the foreign markets, to control its products from the point of view of quality, pricing and import-export efficiency, in accordance with the guidance of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.
3. Helping the import-export unit to participate in international fairs and exhibitions as well as in other forms of advertisement and publicity abroad, in accordance with the guidance provided by the Ministry of Foreign Trade.
4. Together with the Ministry of Foreign Trade, making sure that obligations assumed by the unit in relation to the agreements signed by the state with foreign countries be fulfilled.
5. Guiding the unit in the correct implementation of the various regimes and regulations related to the management of foreign trade, foreign currency, and finance, etc. and in the full implementation of the planned and financial duties towards the state, in accordance with the guidance provided by the various ministries in charge of the sector.
6. Determining the scope, forms and conditions for setting up permanent representatives (if any) of the unit abroad in accordance with the guidance of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

As for the enterprises and companies belonging to other ministries and to localities that are allowed direct involvement in import-export subject to the management of the Ministry of Foreign Trade as regard policies, regimes and foreign trade business transactions, the Ministry of Foreign Trade has the responsibility of:

1. Guiding and helping the import-export unit in the job of blueprinting and planning its foreign trade; guiding in the methods of drawing up import and export plans as well as other related plans (including both longterm and shortterm ones), in the price system and various economic and technical standards in the field of foreign trade, in the system of planned samples and in the regime of planned reports; together with cadres and the committees in charge, determining the unit's planned norms for export and import; helping, inspecting and controlling (on a periodical and random basis) the unit in its implementation of the state plan and of the obligations incurred in regard to the conventions and agreements signed with foreign countries.
2. Guiding, helping, inspecting and controlling the unit in its implementation of policies regarding export commodities, of policies regarding the market and businessmen (in the case of the capitalist markets), and of those regarding import-export prices.
3. Guiding, helping and leading the unit in carrying out its business functions such as the study and canvassing of markets, correspondence and negotiations, the signing of trade contracts, and the processing of transactions, etc. as regards the import and export commodities and related service contracts, complaints and lawsuits.
4. Helping in the training and inserving training of cadres engaged in the import-export business.
5. Together with the other ministries and local people's committees in charge, determining the organization and encadrement of cadres engaged in the import-export business. The appointment, disciplining and transfer of directors of import-export companies belonging to the various ministries and localities must have the agreement of the Minister of Foreign Trade.

Besides being managed by the organs in charge and by the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the enterprises and companies that are allowed direct involvement in import-export must also strictly implement the laws of the state, especially the regimes and regulations dealing with the management of foreign currency and finances, they must undergo the inspection and control of the state organs in charge of these areas.

Every import-export transaction including import-export business commodities, samples, exhibit and advertising samples, temporarily imported or exported goods, transit goods, etc. and englobing also cultural artifacts and discovery patents of a commodity nature which are brought in or out of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, must have an import or export permit. The procedures for applying for and issuing these permits are to be decided by the Minister of Foreign Trade. All violations of this permit regime and of the customs regulations will be prosecuted in accordance with the laws currently in force.

1751
CSO: 4209/403

BRIEFS

SWEDISH AID--Hanoi, 14 Aug (VNA)--The Vietnamese Ministry of Agriculture held a ceremony here today to receive 3,700 tonnes of urea fertilizer worth 6 million kronor as aid of the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA). Present on the occasion were Agricultural Vice Minister Duong Hong Dat and Dag Klac Kenber, charge d'affaires A.I. of the Swedish Embassy in Hanoi. [Text] [OW150511 Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 14 Aug 81]

UNICEF OFFICIAL VISITS VIETNAM--Hanoi, 14 Aug (VNA)--Ms Titi Metmet Tanumidjaja, East Asia director of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), visited Vietnam from 10-14 August at the invitation of the Vietnam Mother and Child Care Commission. While here, she met with officials of the public offices concerned, visited a number of UNICEF-aided establishments and discussed with the Vietnamese the orientation for UNICEF aid in the years to come. [Text] [OW150511 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 14 Aug 81]

TRADE UNIONISTS VISIT VIETNAM--Hanoi, 13 Aug (VNA)--A delegation of the International Trade Union of Metal Engineering Industries led by its General Secretary Alain Stern recently visited Vietnam. While here, the guests met with officials from the executive committee of the Vietnamese Metal Engineering Trade Union. They discussed measures to promote cooperation in the interests of world metal engineering workers. The hosts thanked the International Trade Union of Metal Engineering Industries for its solidarity and support. The delegation was received by Nguyen Thanh Le, head of the Foreign Relations Board of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, and visited places of interest in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and the northern coastal province of Quang Ninh. [Text] [OW150511 Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT 13 Aug 81]

SOLIDARITY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CONGO--Hanoi, 17 Aug (VNA)--A delegation of the Vnetnam Committee for Solidarity with Afro-Asian Peoples led by Doan Tran Canh, member of the committee's presidium, has left here for a friendship visit to the Peoples Republic of Congo at the invitation of its Congolese counterpart. [Text] [BK171617 Hanoi VNA in English 1445 GMT 17 Aug 81]

CSO: 4220/279

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

YOUTH UNIONISTS' PARTY MEMBERSHIP--The movement to participate in party building, launched by the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union on the occasion of the 50th founding anniversary of the party, has recorded important results. In 1979 and 1980 alone, various organizations of the union recommended 700,000 outstanding members for party membership and of them, 280,000 were admitted to the party. [Text] [BK190941 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 12 Aug 81]

HA SON BINH PARTY CARDS--In the last phase for issuing party membership cards, Ha Son Binh Province postponed the issuance of cards to 1,223 party members or 12.8 percent; of these, 287 or 3.1 percent were expelled from the party. During this phase, 290 new party members were admitted. [BK190941 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0545 GMT 12 Aug 81]

BEN TRE YOUTH ACTIVITIES--Tens of thousands of youths in Ben Tre Province have actively participated in defending national security. The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Unions in seven districts and cities have joined the various committees against decadent and reactionary culture, literature and art and have actively struggled against negativism and enemy sabotage and psychological war activities. More than 20,000 youths in various villages and subwards have also studied, propagandized and disseminated party and state policies among the people. Youths in 134 subwards have served as activists in people's security teams and civil defense units and contributed to firmly maintaining political security and public order and safety. [Text] [BK190941 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 Aug 81]

AN GIANG PARTY DEVELOPMENT--Some 60 percent of the number of weak party organizations at the grassroots level in An Giang Province have been consolidated. As a result, these party organizations are now fully qualified for the issuance of party membership cards. Meanwhile, another 235 new party members have been recruited by various industrial and agricultural establishments in the province. [BK180935 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Aug 81]

CSO: 4209/453

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES MARKET MANAGEMENT

BK131108 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 Aug 81

[NHAN DAN 13 August editorial: "Market Management"]

[Text] Much progress has been made in market management over the past 2 months. Socialist trade is thriving and initial results have been achieved in registering businesses, making inventories of merchandise, posting prices, controlling product quality and measurement, observing service regulations and collecting industrial and commercial taxes. Many cases involving the conduct of unlicensed businesses, production of fake goods and tax evasion have been strictly dealt with. Appropriate punishment has been meted out in a number of cases involving speculative and smuggling activities. However, in some localities, laxity or subjectivism have resurfaced; economic, education and administrative measures designed for market management have not yet been combined with one another satisfactorily; collection and purchase for controlling the sources of goods have not been carried out vigorously; goods and supplies have been subjected to theft and losses in different ways; and speculative and smuggling practices are still prevalent.

Intensifying market management constitutes a difficult and complex long-term task aimed at stabilizing the market and the people's life and stimulating the development of production. Structurally, our country's market consists of the socialist market and the free market. Intensifying market management means to establish the state's mastery over the market, expand the socialist market, guide and control the free market's activities, and resolutely and absolutely oppose speculative and smuggling activities. Expanding socialist trade is an effective measure for transforming and controlling the free market. Socialist trade should not limit itself to offering only items of goods under the state's unified management and to operating strictly on the basis of stamps and coupons; it must rapidly expand its activities on all the three fronts--collection and purchase for controlling the sources of goods, wholesale and retail.

We should remember Lenin's instruction: Communists must learn business. It is necessary to conduct business in a civilized manner and for the interests of the revolution, win the support of the peasants, expand and strengthen socialist trade and satisfactorily control the market. We must closely combine the three economic, education and administrative measures for market management and rounding up goods for the state. Economic measures must be appropriate, flexible, subtle and life-oriented; education measures must be reasonable, rational and convincing; and administrative measures must be firm, just and strict so as to contribute to effectively controlling the free market.

It is necessary to punish severely and without mercy speculators and smugglers, especially their ringleaders, and thieves of state supplies and goods.

Good market management will contribute to stimulating production, stabilizing prices, ensuring the effectiveness of allowances in kind and wages paid to the laboring people, and stabilizing life. It is important that we promptly restore discipline in production and business and do away with unorganized trading activities and unwarranted price increases that disrupt prices, finances and the monetary system, and with the practice of introducing local policies and criteria that are at variance with the regulations set forth by the central government.

The system of product delivery must be scrupulously carried out by state-run enterprises and handicraft collectives producing on state orders. A rational division of labor should be effected among the various sectors and processing, export and domestic distribution establishments for the collection and purchase of agricultural, forestry and maritime products in key production zones to ensure state control over the sources of goods in accordance with the plan and economic contracts. Imported goods must be placed under close management to meet the requirements of production and collection and purchase more satisfactorily. The expansion of economic cooperation and exchange of goods among the various localities should be encouraged only along the line of supplying one another with goods in order to serve production and life; and this is not at variance with the system concerning unified management of the domestic market.

Along with strengthening socialist trade, it is necessary to continue transforming private trade and rearrange markets so as to gradually form a social trade network and restore market order. Market management requires persistence and constant and close guidance of party committee and administrative echelons at all levels.

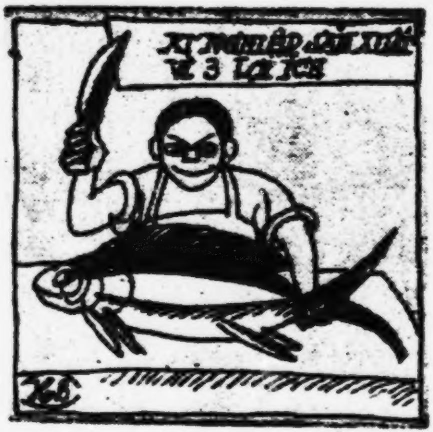
CSO: 4209/453

STATE 'SHORTCHANGED' UNDER 'THREE INTERESTS' SYSTEM

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Jun 81 p 3

[Cartoons]

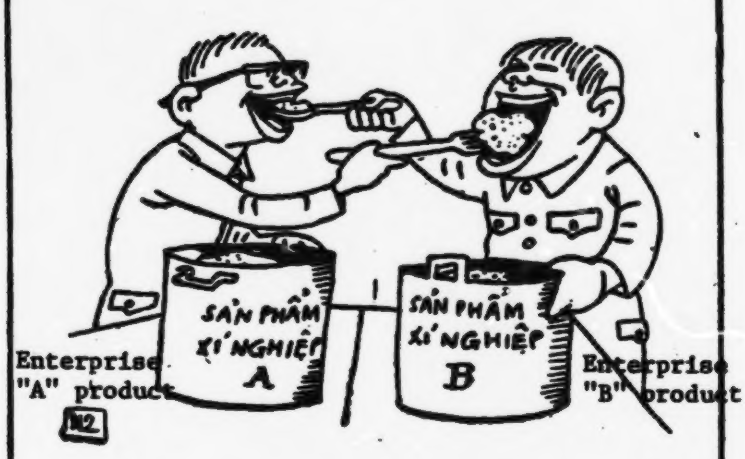
The enterprise produces for the three interests


Xí nghiệp sản xuất vì 3 lợi ích

...Minh và xi nghiệp chi lấy khúc giữa. Còn đầu đuôi xin nhường tất cho Nhà nước !

Tranh : Hòa Binh

I and the enterprise will only take the part in the middle. We will give the head and tail to the State!


SẢN PHẨM XÍ NGHIỆP A
Enterprise "A" product
SẢN PHẨM XÍ NGHIỆP B
Enterprise "B" product
N2

Hợp đồng hai chiều [illegible]
Two way contract

Tranh : Nguyễn Nghiêm

CSO: 4209/459

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

GIA LAI-CONG TUM TAXES--As of early August, Gia Lai-Cong Tum Province had collected 6 million dong in industrial and commercial taxes, overfulfilling plan norms by 6 percent or 2.3 folds more than the same period last year. The province has established tax collecting posts on various main roads, communication centers and market places to control business and collect taxes effectively. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Aug 81]

CSO: 4209/453

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR EXPANDING SOYBEAN PRODUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Jun 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Expand Soybean Production"]

[Text] Soybean has been grown in our country for a long long time but it is considered only as a secondary industrial plant, grown here and there in various localities and used essentially as foodstuff. In recent years soybean has been raised to an important position in line with its multifaceted economic interest and its production expansion has been encouraged by the state in many localities. However, generally speaking the results so far garnered are still limited. In 1976 and 1977, in each year its production only covers 40,000 hectares; in 1978 and 1979 this even dropped to 35,000 hectares each. Since last year there is the beginning of a movement towards producing more soybean but it is still weak and uneven.

There are many reasons why soybean growing has been expanding slowly but it is essentially because we have not had appropriate guidance and organization as expressed on the various aspects of guidance, organization and policy. Obstacles encountered in the production of soybean have not been overcome. Soybean, just as many other quick maturing industrial plants, has had to yield to food plants. The soybean-growing fields and seasons have been transferred to rice and secondary crop cultivation. The producer in specialized soybean and industrial plant growing areas is not regularly provided with food according to agreements and is not encouraged by the organs in charge through rational measures of investment, collection and pricing. The movement for urging people to grow more soybean lacks in concrete measures.

Since last year, here and there in various localities there have appeared relatively good examples of soybean production and thus we have garnered some initial experiences.

In the South the provinces of Hau Giang, Minh Hai, etc. have planted around 2,000 hectares; in particular, Dong Nai province planted 10,000 hectares in 1980 averaging almost 1 ton per hectare.

In the North the mountain provinces which have long been used to soybean growing have planted thousands of hectares in each province. In the midlands Ha Bac has since last year increased the soybean acreage to 1,700 hectares.

In the two-rice-crop areas of the Red River delta the district of My Van (Hai Hung province) has successfully experimented with and expanded into a large crop the formula of rotating the winter soybean crop on the wet soil in between the two spring rice and early main rice crops. The rice crop which follows the soybean crop increases in productivity by 20 to 25 percent.

In the present five- ar plan immediately in front of us (1981-1985) soybean has been raised to the level of among the most important quick maturing industrial plants. The localities must endeavor to create the conditions for expanding soybean production as much as possible for the purposes of expanding the sources of vegetal protein as food for man, of expanding the sources of foodstuff rich in protein for animal husbandry purposes, of diversifying into a valuable export commodity, and of contributing to the improvement of cultivation land. The rate of expansion of soybean production envisioned in the 1981-1985 state plan is one of vast increase, from 30,000 hectares in 1980 up to 300,000 hectares in 1985. In 1981 alone, we should struggle to reach almost 100,000 hectares.

The successful experience of the pilot areas shows that we must implement simultaneously a series of concrete measures, from the level of understanding to organization, management, technical aspects and policies. We must fully see the great potential for realization as well as the exploitable advantages together with the difficulties that need overcoming in each link in relation to specific areas.

Preliminary calculations show that the land that can be used under various forms of cultivation for soybean production in various localities in our country comes to over 2 million hectares. The Mekong delta is the one area with the best chance to become the largest soybean growing area with over half a million hectares.

To initiate a new stage in large-scale soybean production, the various localities and sectors in charge must review the entire question. Most importantly and first of all, they must provide comprehensive guidance to various links, from the production to the consumption links, and clearly see the weaknesses and shortcomings that still remain to be overcome.

The first requirement for guaranteeing the highest economic efficiency consists of firmly grasping the land situation of the localities, evaluating the realization potentials of various areas so as to serve as the basis for regionalization, replanning and rescheduling the planting calendar and the articulation among the various productive crops in a rational manner. We may rotate one or two soybean crops on the following crop lands: the two-rice-crop lands; the lands that presently grow one rice crop and one secondary crop; the lands that are planted during the main crop but left fallow during the fifth-month spring crop; or on the lands used exclusively for seedlings. We can also alternate soybean crops with various secondary crops like corn, yam, manioc; with various industrial plants or forest plants that have not branched out, such as sugarcane, tea, coffee, etc. In the long run, soybean must become a necessary alternating plant the cultivation of which is rotated with other food plants so as to provide sources of protein on a regular basis in the form of food and to serve as fertilizer for the improvement of land. Soybean is very easy to plant but it still requires that a number of technical conditions be implemented before one can have assured harvests and high productivity.

One must do away with inappropriate items in a number of concrete policies and replace them with regulations that would encourage the producer, especially as related to the specified levels of investment needed for production, convenient formulae for collection, and rational prices so as to guarantee the three interests.

To change the structure of crops in a progressive direction is a revolutionary undertaking requiring that strong and firm measures be taken, with a high degree of determination, through drawing the lessons of experience after each crop and each endeavor in order to gradually expand.

1751
CSO: 4209/403

BRIEFS

QUANG NINH RICE--By the end of July Quang Ninh Province had planted 22,800 ha of 10th-month rice, fulfilling almost 85 percent of the plan and scoring a 285-percent increase over the same period last year. The peasants in the province have now shifted to applying additional fertilizer to ricefields and carrying out weeding and aeration. The province has promptly supplied the various cooperatives with over 5,880 tons of chemical fertilizer, 893 tons of lime, almost 30,000 farm tools and 320 sprayers. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Aug 81]

NGHE TINH RICE--The agricultural cooperatives in Nghe Tinh have planted more than 15,000 ha of fall rice, overfulfilling the area plan by 26 percent; and by August they had planted 152,000 ha of 10th-month rice, fulfilling 101 percent of the plan. The prvince's 10th-month rice is generally growing well thanks to the cooperative members' careful tending efforts. Recently, as many as 4,000 ha of rice in the province were infested with brown leafhoppers and other types of bugs. The affected area was promptly zoned off and the pests were quickly exterminated. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 10 Aug 81]

SOUTHERN GRAIN COLLECTION--By the end of July 1981 the southern provinces and municipalities from Thuan Hai southward had fulfilled 60 percent of its annual grain obligation quota with their grain procurements from the 10th-month and 1980-81 winter-spring crops, scoring an increase of 430,000 tons over the same period last year. Due to a shortage of storage facilities, hundreds of thousands of tons of paddy have been left in the open; and almost all localities and the communications and transport sector have actively worked with the help of the people to move the paddy collected to central granaries as quickly as possible. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Aug 81]

MINH HAI DROUGHT--From mid-June to late July, drought had affected 18,000 hectares of Minh Hai Province's summer-fall rice area. The province sent cadres of the water conservancy and agricultural sectors to guide and assist the local peasants and production collectives in applying drought control measures and accelerating the planting of the 10th-month rice. Thanks to these efforts, as of 10 August the local peasants had planted more than 200,000 hectares of 10th-month rice. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 Aug 81]

CAMPAIGN TO SUPPORT AGRICULTURE--To ensure an abundant source of fertilizer for this year's 10th-month crop and winter crop seasons, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee and the Ministry of Agriculture are stepping up the campaign to grow 500,000 hectares of green-manure plants. As of late June, youth unions throughout the country had grown these plants on 460,000 hectares. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 7 Aug 81]

VINH PHU 10TH-MONTH RICE--Peasants in Vinh Phu Province have transplanted 10th-month rice on 52,000 hectares. This figure represents nearly 90 percent of the planned acreage. Along with fertilizing riceplants, Vinh Phu is intensively combating drought threatening thousands of hectares of this rice in various localities. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 6 Aug 81]

THAI BINH 10TH-MONTH RICE--By late July agricultural cooperatives and peasants in Thai Binh Province had almost finished the cultivation of rice on 83,240 hectares slated for this 10th-month crop season. To date the province has completed the first phase of weeding for this rice on 50 percent of the cultivated area. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 5 Aug 81]

QUANG NAM-DANANG SPRING-SUMMER RICE--Quang Nam-Danang Province has planted 16,680 hectares of rice in this year's spring-summer crop season with short-term high-yield rice strains. To date the province has harvested this rice on two-thirds of the cultivated area with an average yield of more than 3.7 tons per hectare. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Aug 81]

NGHIA BINH, PHU KHANH GRAIN COLLECTION--By 15 June Nghia Binh Province had delivered 45,265 tons of grain--some 106 percent of the norm for the winter-spring crop season--to state granaries and Phu Khanh Province, 40,000 tons--some 100 percent. These two provinces have been highly commended by the Council of Ministers for their success in grain collection. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Aug 81]

NGHIA BINH COCONUT PLANTING--Nghia Binh Province is prepared to plant 500,000 coconut trees in 11 districts and cities. The province has also formulated plans provided funds for coconut planting, striving to bring the total number of coconut trees to more than 2 million by 1982 in order to support domestic consumption and export. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 7 Aug 81]

THUAN HAI GRAIN CROPS--As of late July Thuan Hai Province had planted 10th-month grain crops on more than 17,000 hectares. This figure represents 20 percent of the planned acreage. An Son and Ninh Hai Districts, which take the lead in planting these crops, have fulfilled more than 40 percent of their planned norms. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 5 Aug 81]

AN GIANG SUMMER-FALL RICE--An Giang Province has planted 73,000 hectares of rice in this year's summer-fall crop season. Along with caring for riceplants against insects and flash floods, the province has harvested this rice on some 4,000 hectares with a yield of 3 tons per hectare. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 7 Aug 81]

PROVINCES COMMENDED FOR PROCUREMENT--On 8 August, the chairman of the Council of Ministers sent letters to the cadres and employees of the Hanoi Trade Service and to Hau Giang, Long An, Ben Tre, Cuu Long and Minh Hai Provinces commending them for their efforts in collecting, purchasing and processing agricultural products and foodstuffs, thus meeting local demands and satisfactorily ensuring the plan for delivering agricultural products to the central government during the first 6 months of the year. [Text] [BK161431 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0545 GMT 12 Aug 81]

LANG SON WINTER-SPRING RICE--Despite continued armed provocations conducted by the Chinese expansionists, Lang Son Province planted 7,352 hectares of rice in the 1980-81 winter-spring crop, overfulfilling its plan norm by 7 percent. This has brought a total output of 15,279 tons of paddy or over 100 tons more than the last crop. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 18 Aug 81]

QUANG NAM-DANANG GRAIN--Since early this year Quang Nam-Danang has collected and purchased more than 43,000 tons of grain, of which 20,300 tons were from agricultural tax. The province is launching an emulation drive to fulfill and overfulfill its grain obligation for the spring-summer and summer-fall crops to greet the coming VCP National Congress. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 18 Aug 81]

BEN TRE SUMMER-FALL RICE--As of mid-August, Ben Tre Province had harvested more than 3,000 hectares of early summer-fall rice with good yield. The province is supervising various cooperatives in storage work to avoid damage which may be caused to the paddy during the rainy season. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Aug 81]

LAM DONG PINE FORESTS--Hanoi, 15 Aug (VNA)--Lam Dong Province on the central highlands boasts vast, beautiful pine forests. Out of its 700,000 hectares of woodland, more than 250,000 hectares are pine forests. Pine forests in Lam Dong are expected to produce each year tens of thousands of tonnes of pine resin for export, and tens of thousands of tonnes of pulp for paper mills. Since early this year, the logging camps in the province have prepared more than 3,000,000 pine saplings for rainy season planting. In the meantime, young workers of the logging camps have felled 20,000 cubic meters of pine timber, and extracted 300 tonnes of resin and hundreds of tonnes of oil. Efforts are being made to expand the pine forests to meet the demands of home consumption and exports. [Text] [OW150635 Hanoi VNA in English 0239 GMT 15 Aug 81]

IRRIGATION TEAMS--Hanoi, 12 Aug (VNA)--Northern Vietnamese provinces have, over the past 5 years, founded 4,080 irrigation teams with a total of 231,100 members. These teams have taken part in building state and cooperative irrigation projects. They have spent nearly 200,000,000 workdays digging almost 160 million cubic meters of soil and building some 300,000 cubic meters of concrete. The irrigation team of Tu Xa Village, a socialist labor team for 10 successive years and the standard bearer in irrigation work of Vinh Phu Province, has spent thousands of workdays moving nearly 128,000 cubic meters of soil. It has been awarded two labor orders, third class, by the National Assembly and many emulation banners by the local and central irrigation services. [Text] [OW150635 Hanoi VNA in English 1447 GMT 12 Aug 81]

HA NAM NINH RICE PRODUCTION--By 15 June Ha Nam Ninh has about completed harvesting its entire fifth-month rice acreage. According to calculations made at 86 percent of the harvesting points made for statistical purposes, the average productivity of this crop reaches 25.19 per hectare. Originally, each hectare was calculated to increase by four ta as compared to the fifth-month spring crop of last year. Compared to the yield contracted out by the cooperative to the laborers, each hectare increases on the average by 3.8 ta. Four districts reach the yield of 28 to 34 ta per hectare. It is estimated that this year's fifth-month spring rice crop represents an excess revenue of about 60,000 tons of paddy as compared to last year. Initial calculations made on 74.1 percent of the acreage contracted out for product, the cooperative member families have gathered in over 50,000 tons of paddy in excess. Ha Nam Ninh has handed over to the state warehouses almost 50,000 tons of paddy out of the 80,000 tons which it has the duty to hand over to the state as part of its food contribution during the fifth-month spring crop. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Jun 81 p 1] 1751

CSO: 4209/403

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

DEVELOPMENT OF POWER INDUSTRY

OW191555 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT 19 Aug 81

["National Day series: Development of Electricity in Vietnam"--VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi, 19 Aug (VNA)--Vietnam's electric power generating capacity now totals about 1,360 megawatts, 12 times that of before the August revolution of 1945.

Northern Vietnam alone now has 18 thermal and hydroelectric power stations and a number of diesel generators with a total design capacity of 590 mw, a network of high voltage transmission lines of more than 9,000 kilometers, and a number of transformers with a total volume of 2,560 K.V.A.

In 1955, after the anti-French resistance war, northern Vietnam had only four power stations with a capacity of 31.5 mw and some 100 kilometers of 30-k.v. transmission lines. Yearly output was about 100,000 k.w.h. With aid from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, Vietnam built some new power stations, improved and expanded the old ones, and installed hundreds of kilometers of transmission lines, bringing the total capacity of northern provinces to 65.5 mw.

In the first five-year plan (1961-65), with further assistance from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, Vietnam built more stations and transmission lines of 110 kv and 35 kv. At the end of 1965, the nine electric power stations were integrated into a common system with a total design capacity of 175 mw.

The number of industrial and handicraft establishments using electricity from the grid almost doubled and the number of electric water pumping stations for cultivation was more than 20 times that of 1960.

U.S. air raids heavily damaged the electric power system in northern Vietnam. From 1965 to 1972, as many as 1,600 American bombing raids were directed at power stations. However, owing to effective protection of equipment and personnel to keep the power stations operating even during the fiercest air strikes, the restoration of these damaged stations was carried out promptly. During the hardest years of the U.S. air war of destruction, the Power Ministry went ahead with the construction of the Thac Ba hydroelectric power station with three 36-mw alternators and started the construction of the Ninh Binh thermal-power station with a capacity of 100 mw.

By mid-1973, all the U.S.-bombed power stations had been restored and at the end of that year, the generating capacity of northern provinces reached 230 mw. The Uong Bi power station was expanded to a capacity of 15.3 mw, and the construction of the Ninh Binh power station was speeded up.

In 1975, electricity output reached 1,264 million kw/h. Electricity used in agriculture was 2.2 times that of 1965.

Following the liberation of southern Vietnam in April 1975, the electricity service took over a number of thermal and hydroelectric power stations and diesel generators with a total capacity of 770 mw. In northern Vietnam, the restoration of war-damaged power stations still continues alongside the improvement and expansion of old ones.

In 1979, the construction of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power station on the Da (Black) River began. When completed, it will have eight turbines and a capacity of 1,920 mw. The construction of the Pha Lai thermal-power station with a capacity of 640 mw began in 1980. Both projects are being equipped by the Soviet Union, which is also helping Vietnam design and install hundreds of kilometers of 220-kv transmission lines.

CSO: 4220/279

CARTOONS DEPLORE DRUNKENNESS, IDLENESS

Drunkenness Criticized

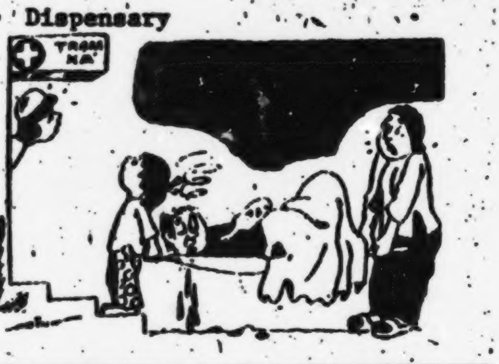
Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 5 Mar 81 p 5

[Text]

— Khổ quá, nhà tôi uống «chúc mừng» vợ con ngày 8-3 và đã... quá chén!!!

Tranh: Xuân Kỷ

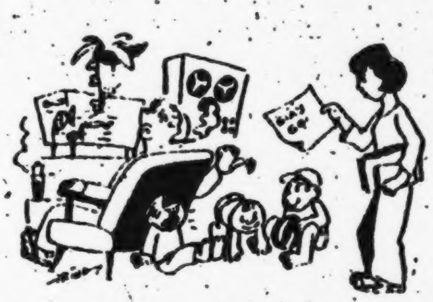
Alas, my hubby was drinking to wish me the best on women's day (8 March) and he had a few too many.



Male Irresponsibility Deplored

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 5 Mar 81 p 5

[Text]



You're going to school. Then who'll watch these three for me?

— Em đi học thật à? Thế ai sẽ quản lý ba cái « rơ-moóc » này cho anh?

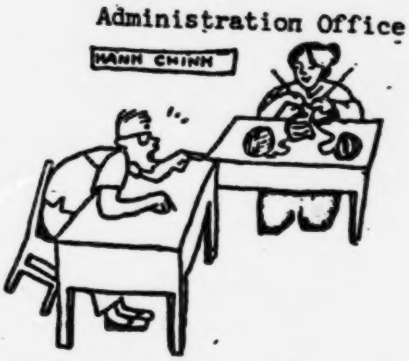
Tranh: Trịnh Lập

Bureaucratic Idleness Hit

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 16 Jul 81 p 8

[Text]

KHÔNG LỜI
Tranh : Đặng Đình Nguyên


Administration Office
HANH CHINH

If only I knew how to knit like you
I wouldn't have to waste so much time
doing nothing.

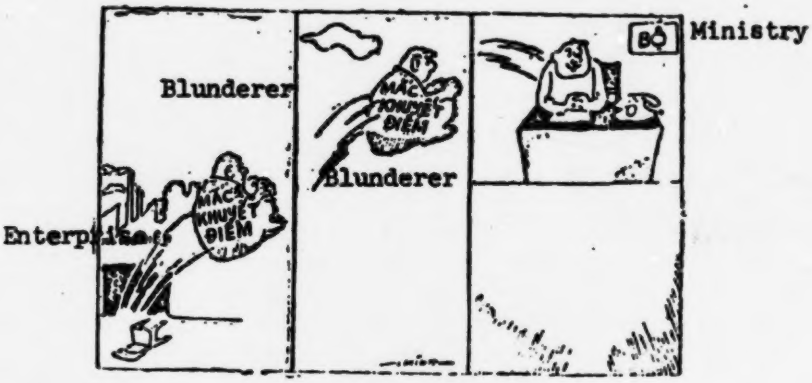
'Kicked Upstairs'

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 30 Jul 81 p 8

[Text]

Tự Cường

(1) Nhân vụ đánh thầy, cô giáo ở quận Ba Đình (Hà Nội) và Mỹ Đức (Hà Sơn Bình).


Ministry
BỘ
Blunderer
MẮC KHUYẾT ĐIỂM
Blunderer
MẮC KHUYẾT ĐIỂM
Enterprise

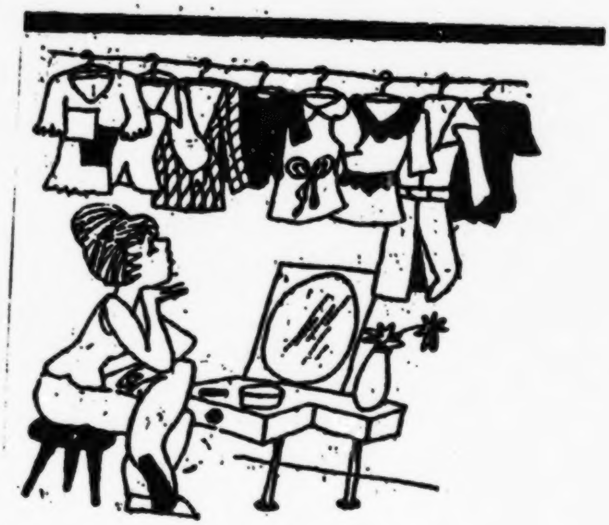
KHÔNG LỜI

Tranh : Trịnh Lập

Style Consciousness Hit

Hanoi PHU NU VIETNAM in Vietnamese 25-31 Mar 81 p 8

[Text]

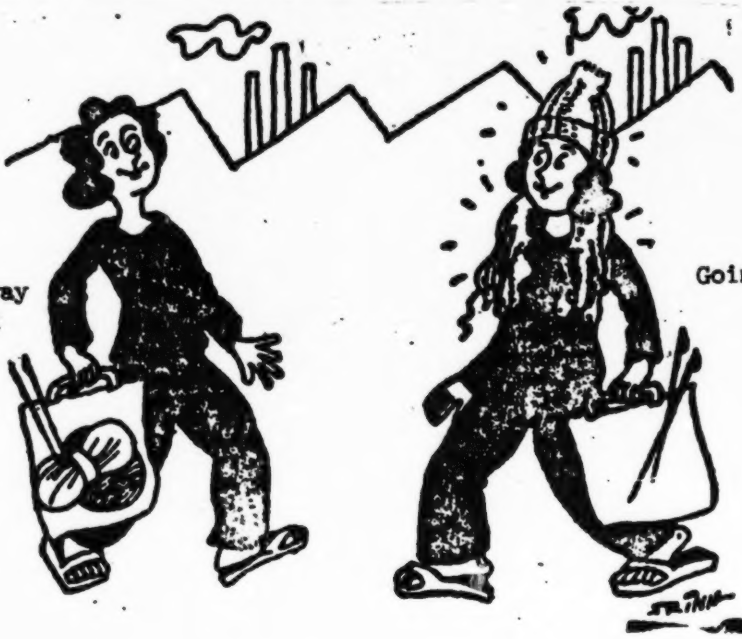


Worker's Personal Use of Time

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 1 Apr 81 p 11

[Text]

Hữu Tuấn



On the way to work

Going home from work

Lúc đến xí nghiệp... và
lúc tan tầm !!

Tranh : **TRỊNH LẬP**

CSO: 4209/457

ENGINEER UNIT BATTLES HARMFUL CULTURE

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Jun 81 p 1

[Article by Nguyen Nhu Phong: "Song Lo Engineer Group Implements Civilized Living, Fights Bad and Noxious Culture"]

[Text] In recent times, while the unit was carrying our very urgent training missions and construction work, the executive committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union of the Song Lo Engineer Brigade continued actively to educate members and youths about implementing civilized living and struggling against influences of bad and noxious culture.

Apart from education by party committee echelons and the administration's preventive measures, the Union executive committee has gradually boosted the knowledge of members and youths through firmly maintaining Union activities and organizing youth forums centering around such subjects as, "What is the new socialist man? What is a man engaged in civilized living? How do shock youths fight negativism?" Union chapters launched movements urging members and youths to implement civilized living and fight against expressions of activity not conforming to military status and conduct.

To put an end to manifestations of remnants of old culture in a number of combattants, Union chapters organized sessions to read newspapers, to discuss newspaper articles against bad and noxious culture, and to guide members and youths toward healthy cultural, physical education and sports activities. Union cadres of all echelons conducted surprise inspection drives to discover and confiscate unhealthy music sheets and novels, and severely punished those members and youths who broke the rules.

At present, there are no more phenomena of liberal and uncivilized activity among youths of the Song Lo Engineer Brigade, and the use and propagation of bad cultural products have ended.

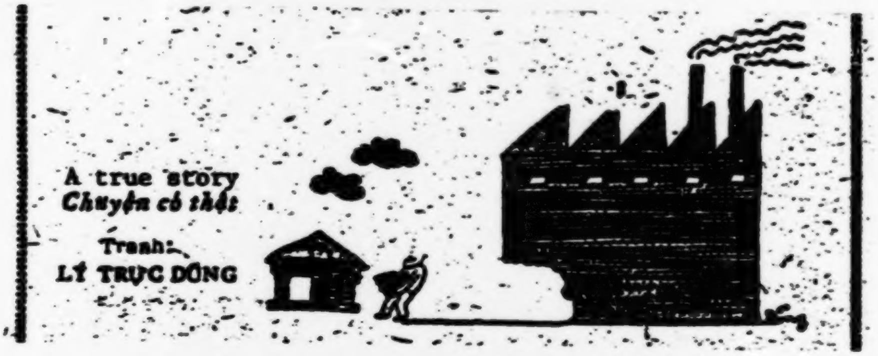
9213
CSO: 4209/407

CARTOONS CRITICIZE THEFT, POOR PLANNING, BRIBERY

Theft Affects Production

Hanoi VAN NGHE in Vietnamese 7 Mar 81 p 11

[Text]



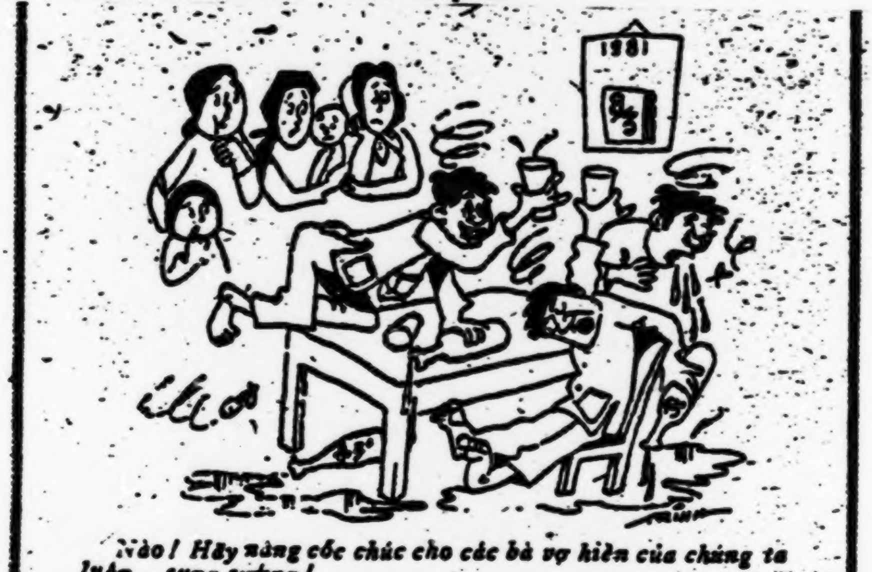
A true story
Chuyện có thật

Tranh:
LÝ TRỰC DŨNG

Male Drunkenness Hit

Hanoi VAN NGHE in Vietnamese 7 Mar 81 p 11

[Text]



Nào! Hãy nâng cốc chúc cho các bà vợ hiền của chúng ta luôn... sung sướng!

Tranh: TRỊNH LẬP

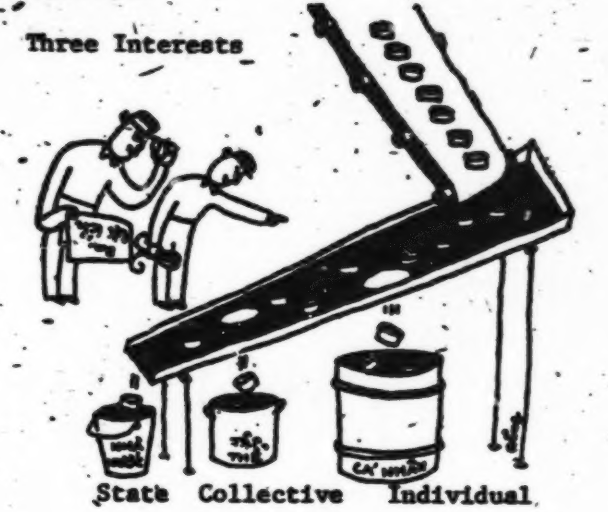
Now let's have another drink to our dear wives - may they always be happy.

Smallest Portion To State

Hanoi VAN NGHE in Vietnamese 28 Mar 81 p 9

[Text]

NGUYỄN
ĐẠO HƯNG


Three Interests
State
Collective
Individual
CÁ NHÂN

Site Planning Criticized

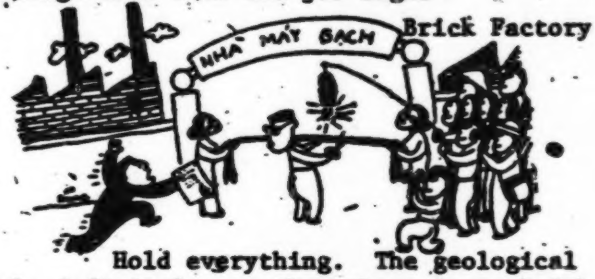
Hanoi VAN NGHE in Vietnamese 28 Mar 81 p 9

[Text]

— Các anh khoét lỗ và đặt máng như thế này là không được rồi

and

Whoever drilled the holes/installed the trough didn't do the job right


NHÀ MÁY GẠCH
Brick Factory

Hold everything. The geological people definitely say that there is no brickmaking clay here!

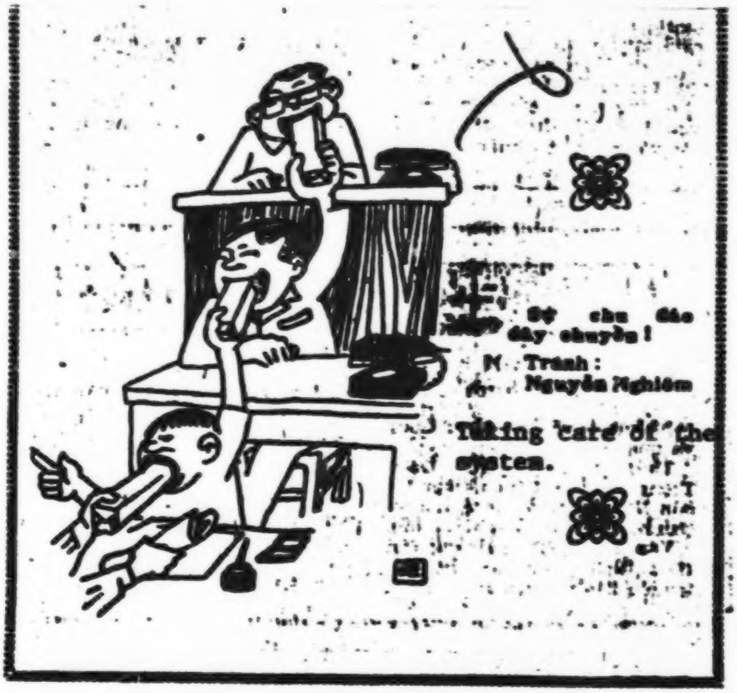
— Dạ thưa anh bên địa chất họ khẳng định ở đây không có đất làm gạch ạ!

LÝ TRỰC DŨNG

Bribery Hit

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Jun 81 p 3

[Text]



Sự chu đáo dây chuyền!

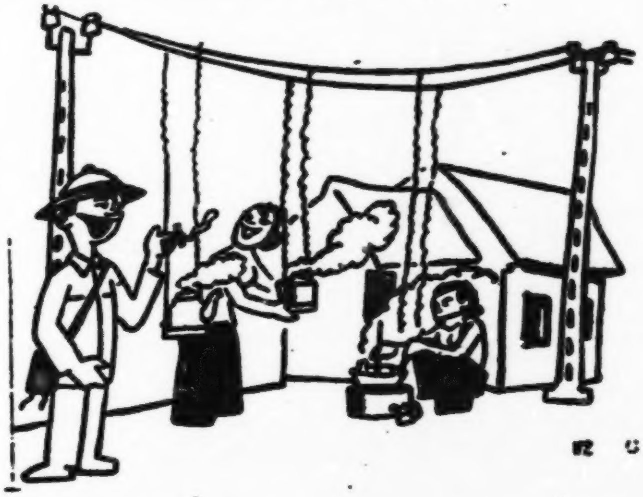
Tranh: Nguyễn Nghiêm

Taking care of the system.

Illegal Use of Electricity

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Jun 81 p 3

[Text]



Thoải mái « nhất thế giới »!

Tranh: Nguyễn Nghiêm

The easiest way in the world!

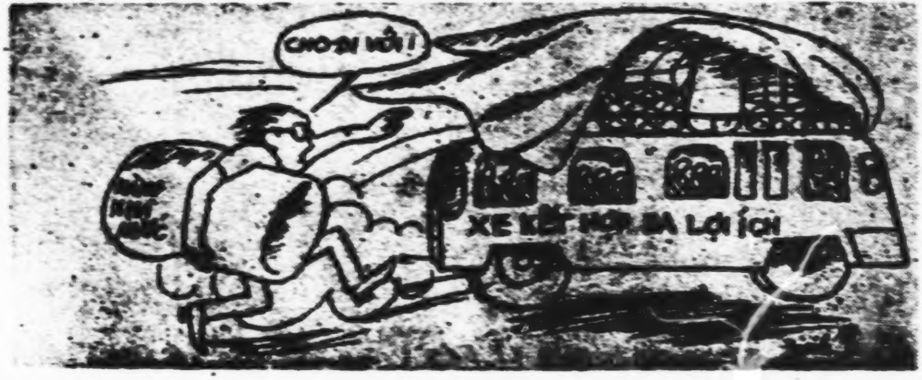
'Three Interests' Deprives State

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Jun 81 p 3

[Text]

Take me too!

State Goods


CHO ĐI VỚI!
HÀNG NHÀ NƯỚC
XE KẾT HỢP BA LỢI ÍCH

Không Đề

Tranh: Đinh Ba

The joint three interests bus

CSO: 4209/458

DECISION ISSUED ON RENTAL, SALE OF TEXTBOOKS

BK171538 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 15 Aug 81

[Text] On 12 August, the chairman of the Council of Ministers issued a decision on the methods of distributing textbooks, as follows:

Effective from the beginning of the 1981-82 academic year, the education sector is authorized to change the method of distributing textbooks stipulated in Decision No 41-TTG, issued by the SRV premier on 19 January 1976, by lending, renting and selling them to students for private use. The ministries of education and finance and the people's committees of all provinces and cities should direct various schools in rigorously controlling the existing numbers of textbooks in their libraries, considering these as initial capital placed under the management of the educational sector for the establishment of school libraries--the places where students can obtain books on a loan or rental basis.

The educational sector is also authorized to use the money collected from the rental of textbooks, the money earned from price differentials and the money saved from production, publication and distribution costs to cover expenses incurred in the process of renting and lending books and improving school libraries.

The chairman of the State Price Commission must coordinate with the ministries of education and finance in fixing basic retail prices for every 1,000 pages of textbooks of various kinds in accordance with the principle of ensuring balance between revenue and expenditure without profits and losses.

Based on basic prices mentioned above, the minister of education must fix a specific retail price for each book so that it can be applied on a unified basis throughout the country.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers entrusts the ministries of education and finance with the responsibility to guide all localities in satisfactorily implementing this decision.

CSO: 4209/453

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Dương Quốc Chính [ZUWOWNG QUOOCS CHINHS]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Minister of War Invalids and Social Welfare; recently he returned from a trip to Iraq. (NHAN DAN 26 Jul 81 p 1)

Lê Quang Chữ [LEE QUANG CHUWX]

Member of the Central Committee, VCP; Secretary of the VCP Committee, Dong Nai Province; recently he accompanied National Assembly Chairman, Nguyen Huu Tho on a visit to his province. (NHAN DAN 30 Jul 81 p 1)

Đồng Văn Cống [DOONGF VAWN COONGS], Lieutenant General

Acting Commander of the 7th Military Region; on 27 Jul 81 he attended memorial services for Vietnam's war dead. (NHAN DAN 29 Jul 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Dần [NGUYEENX ZAANF]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Haiphong; on 27 Jul 81 he attended a meeting honoring Vietnma's war dead and war invalids. (NHAN DAN 28 Jul 81 p 4)

Nguyễn Thị Định [NGUYEENX THIJ DINHJ]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; President of the Vietnam Women's Union; recently she headed a women's delegation on a visit to Moscow. (NHAN DAN 30 Jul 81 p 1)

Lê Khắc Hiếu [LEE KHAWCS HIEEUS]

Acting Chairman of the People's Committee, Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone; recently he accompanied National Assembly Chairman, Nguyen Huu Tho, on a visit to his special zone. (NHAN DAN 30 Jul 81 p 1)

Phạm Khắc Hoang [PHAMJ KHAWCS HOANG], Deceased

Born in 1928; Member of the VCP; Deputy Chief of Specialists of the Organization Department of the VCP Central Committee; he died on 20 Jul 81. His funeral was held in Ho Chi Minh City. (NHAN DAN 25 Jul 81 p 4)

Lê Khắc [LEE KHAWCS]

Alternate Member of the VCP Central Committee; Minister of Foreign Trade; on 29 Jul 81 he was received in Moscow by the 1st Vice Chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers. (NHAN DAN 30 Jul 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Hũu Mai [NGUYEENX HUWUX MAI]

SRV Ambassador to the USSR; on 29 Jul 81 he accompanied Le Khac, SRV Minister of Foreign Trade, when he was received by the 1st Vice Chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers. (NHAN DAN 30 Jul 81 p 1)

Trần Đại Nghĩa [TRAANF DAIJ NGHIAX]

Head of the Vietnam Institutes of Science; Head of the Vietnam Committee for Space Research; on 23 Jul 81 he attended a meeting to mark the anniversary of the Vietnamese-Soviet space flight. (NHAN DAN 24 Jul 81 p 1)

Đặng Viết Niên [DAWNGJ VIEETS NIEEN], Deceased

Born in 1926; Member of the VCP; a department head and Deputy Chairman of the Economic Arbitration Council, Minister of Building; he died on 22 Jul 81. (NHAN DAN 23 Jul 81 p 4)

Bùi Phùng [BUIF PHUNGF], Lieutenant General

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Vice Minister of National Defense; Member of the Military Commission of the VCP Central Committee; Head of the Rear Services General Department, VPA; on 27 Jul 81 he attended memorial ceremonies for SRV war dead. (NHAN DAN 28 Jul 81 p 1)

Lý Văn Sáu [LYS VAWN SAUS]

Secretary General of the Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Association; on 25 Jul 81 he attended a gathering in Hai Hung Province marking the anniversary of the Armed Uprising of the Cuban People. (NHAN DAN 26 Jul 81 p 1)

Đoàn Duy Thành [DOANF ZUY THANHF]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Haiphong; on 27 Jul 81 he attended memorial services for Vietnam's war dead. (NHAN DAN 28 Jul 81 p 1)

Lê Quang Thành [LEE QUANG THANHF]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone; recently he accompanied National Assembly Chairman, Nguyen Huu Tho, on a visit to his Special Zone. (NHAN DAN 30 Jul 81 p 1)

Trần Thế Thông [TRAANF THEES THOONG]

Deputy Head of the Agricultural Science Institute; his article "Animal Husbandry in the Mekong River Delta" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 27 Jul 81 p 2)

Nguyễn Ngọc Thúy [NGUYEENX NGOCJ THUYS]

*Deputy Head of the Cultivated Plant Protection Department, Ministry of Agriculture; his article "Tenth Month Rice Crop Insect Pests and Diseases" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 27 Jul 81 p 2)

Nguyễn Cảnh Toàn [NGUYEENX CANHR TOANF]

Vice Minister of Education; his article "The Experimental Program in the Science of Training Middle Level Popular Education Teachers" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 28 Jul 81 p 3)

Hà Xuân Trường [HAF XUAAN TRUWOWNGF]

*Deputy Head of the Culture and Arts Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 24 Jul 81 he attended a memorial ceremony at the Bulgarian Embassy. (NHAN DAN 25 Jul 81 p 1)

Võ Anh Tuấn [VOX ANH TUAANS]

Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the SRV to the United Nations Activities Located in Geneva; on 24 Jul 81 he lodged a protest against the International Conference on Kampuchea. (NHAN DAN 26 Jul 81 p 1)

Hoàng Tùng [HOANGF TUNGF]

Member of the Central Committee of theVCP; Head of the Propaganda and Training Department of the VCP Central Committee; Vice Chairman of the Guidance Committee of the Vietnam-Soviet Intercosmos Flights; on 23 Jul 81 he attended a meeting to mark the anniversary of the Vietnamese-Soviet space flight. (NHAN DAN 24 Jul 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Xiển [NGUYEENX XIEENR]

Vice Chairman of the National Assembly; Vice Chairman of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association; on 23 Jul 81 he attended a meeting to mark the anniversary of the Vietnamese-Soviet space flight. (NHAN DAN 24 Jul 81 p 1)

CSO: 4209/455 END

JPRS 78913

4 September 1981

Vietnam Report

No. 2304

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JPRS 78913

4 September 1981

VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2304

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

NEW DISCIPLINARY REGULATIONS EXPLAINED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Jul 81 p 3

[Understanding Regulations column by "Chien Si Dieu Lenh" (Regulations Warrior): "On Rewards and Punishment"]

[Text] (Answering a number of students at the Military Institute and comrade Nguyen Trung Nien, P.O. Box 10R84, Ha Son Binh.)

Question: Have there been any changes in the forms of reward and punishment of our army's disciplinary regulations?

Answer: According to the newest stipulation of our army's disciplinary regulations, promulgated by the General Staff on 21 Bebruary 1981, the various forms of reward and punishment regarding our cadres and men were made uniform, as follows:

Regarding rewards:

As regards noncommissioned officers and enlisted men there are 10 forms of rewards, including:

1. Commendation for achievement.
2. Awarding of keepsakes.
3. Awarding of short leaves (1 to 10 days).
4. Awarding of letter of commendation.
5. Awarding of photograph taken under the unit flag.
6. Awarding of certificate of merit.
7. Promotion to next highest rank ahead of schedule.
8. Awarding of designation of honor and insignia (Hero, Emulation Warrior, Determined-to-Win Warrior).
9. Awarding of a medal or order.
10. Awarding of designation of Hero of the People's Armed Forces.

As regards officers, there are eight forms of rewards which are the same as those for noncommissioned officers and enlisted men (minus the forms of the awarding of short leaves and the awarding of photographs taken under the unit flag).

With regard to punishment:

As regards noncommissioned officers and enlisted men, there are eight forms of punishment:

1. Censure.
2. Restriction to camp (or refusal of permission to go ashore, in the case of naval personnel) on days off.
3. Warning.
4. Disciplinary detention of from 1 to 10 days (not applied to female military personnel).
5. Assignment of lesser position.
6. Demotion.
7. Discharge.
8. Dismissal from military service.

As regards officers, there are seven forms of punishment:

1. Censure.
2. Warning.
3. Assignment of lesser position.
4. Dismissal from position.
5. Reduction in rank.
6. Deprivation of officers' insignia
7. Dismissal from military service.

(Officers are not subjected to disciplinary detention, as are noncommissioned officers and enlisted men).

Question: Which echelon has the authority to award leaves, and which echelon has the authority to impose disciplinary detention on noncommissioned officers and enlisted men?

With regard to awards:

Answer: Battalion commanders and officers of equivalent rank are authorized to award leaves not exceeding 5 days to squad leaders.

Regimental commanders and officers of equivalent rank are authorized to award leaves not exceeding 10 days to squad leaders.

With regard to punishment:

Regimental commanders and officers of equivalent rank are authorized to impose disciplinary detention on squad leaders not exceeding 10 days.

Thus the form of punishment of disciplinary detention can only be imposed at the regimental level or higher. The battalion or lower echelons are not authorized to impose disciplinary detention on noncommissioned officers and enlisted men, but are only authorized to make a recommendation to the upper echelon if they believe there is a need to impose that form of punishment.

Question: Are cadres authorized to apply forms of punishment other tjam tjpse above?

Answer: There are no other forms of punishment in the army than those above. No cadre is authorized to stipulate other forms of punishment to punish military personnel under his command. If military personnel commit violations, they will be dealt with in accordance with state laws that have been promulgated, depending on the seriousness of the violation.

5616
CSO: 4209/444

BRIEFS

PRC SPIES--The militia of the border villages of Phong Tho District, implementing the slogan "A Plow in One Hand, a Rifle in the Other" and working and producing well, have intensified their military training and conducted patrols to protect their villages. As a result, during the first 5 months of 1981 alone, the militia of X.L., V.M.C., M.L., C. and other villages apprehended six groups of Chinese intelligence agents and spies who crossed the border in a vain attempt to make contact with reactionary elements in order to conduct acts of sabotage. [Excerpt] [Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Jul 81 p 2] 7809

CSO: 4209/429

MEASURES TO STABILIZE PRICES REPORTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Jul 81 p 2

[Dispatch by Trinh Tuong: "What Does One See at Ho Chi Minh City Market?"]

[Text] How can one go to all 120 markets, big and small, in this city--not to speak of hundreds of "squatting" ones scattered all over, along street and squares where 4, 5, 7...streets intersect? The crowded network of markets crisscrosses the entire city with more than 150,000 registered professional merchants. In addition, there are tens of thousands of unregistered merchants--those who do business on a part-time, temporary and seasonal basis. The great number of markets and merchants make it difficult to do market management work. Prices in the markets irregularly go up and down, they even fluctuate hourly if the forces of state commerce and cooperatives are not strong enough to "occupy the battlefield" and restrain the market. A single rumor about goods inventory by the state suffices to cause commodities to almost disappear from stalls in the next couple of hours, shooting prices up.

Or the rumor that "today a very few rice trucks have arrived in the bus station serving the western areas" may increase rice price by 3 to 5 hao per kg. But only a couple of hours following confirmation that these kinds of rumors are false, stalls are again packed with goods and prices are back to normal.

Notwithstanding this, price fluctuations at hundreds of markets in the city depend on a handful of centers. From these, prices go out in all directions, governing the whole free market in the city. The reason is that all small merchants have to go there to buy. Each market center deals mainly in a few commodities. I visited a number of markets, Ben Thanh, Binh Tay, An Dong, Cau Muoi-Cau Ong Lanh, Tan Dinh, Tran Chanh Chieu, An Lac, Xom Cui, etc. Among them there are some market centers: An Lac for pork; Binh Tay for handicraft products; Tran Chanh Chieu for rice: Xom Cui for sea fish; Cho Cau Muoi-Cau Ong Lanh for vegetables, fruit and fish...Market center customers include temporary merchants from the provinces, retailers from municipal markets, owners of sundry goods stores and small merchants from open air markets. Therefore, it is very easy to understand why when prices at master markets fluctuate, those at other places immediately follow suit.

Only by following prices and looking at current business methods at various markets can one see the remarkable effort of state commerce and cooperative commerce at wrestling and struggling over nearly the past month to keep market prices from shooting up. Prices on almost all commodities have been posted. Rice sells at 6-7 dong per kg, lean pork from 45 to 50 dong per kg, sugar 20 dong per kg, black beans 13 dong per kg, soap bars and soap cakes from 12 to 14 dong per kg...

Although at this or that place figures on price lists are still blurred, although price lists are kept away from customers' view, or although posted prices differ from selling ones, price posting is a success--an Uncle Tu Anh, a retired cadre told us at Tran Chanh Chieu market--since it has created a legal basis for business, making buyers more at ease.

As a matter of fact, it is no easy task to ensure that tens of thousands of merchants display price lists on thousands of commodities. From leading comrades of the city on down to those in precincts, districts and wards, all have had to exert firm guidance day by day with the use of three kinds of measures--educational, administrative and economic. As for economic measures alone, each day the state commercial sector must bring into the city 45 tons of vegetables from Da Lat, 23 tons of vegetables from the suburbs, and 52 tons of pork. Each day Food Corporation 3 brings 60 tons of fish into the city. To sell meat alone to cadres, workers, civil servants and the armed forces according to standards, Food Corporation 1 must provide up to 20 tons of pork. The Vi San plant must slaughter 800-900 pigs daily to supply the city. The State Grain Corporation has launched into the market thousands of tons of rice at prices guaranteeing continuation of business...In addition to the forces of state commerce, the cooperative commercial sector has also taken part in this struggle in a fairly enthusiastic manner. Aside from hundreds of additional stores and vending centers opened by state commerce in June, the cooperative commercial sector has opened 60 more food vending centers in the markets, selling daily from 30 to 40 tons of vegetables and fruit, tens of tons of pork and tens of thousands of liters of sauce. In particular, the consumer cooperative of precinct 1 which manages the fishyard at Cau Ong Lanh market, distributes daily 40 tons of fish, snails and oysters to its own wards.

As of now, the price situation in the city free market has shown signs of gradual stability and no longer has sudden fluctuations as during the first days of June. The day we arrived at Go Vap market, the price situation there apparently looked better. The Go Vap district people's committee has set unified prices throughout the district for 150 commodities, using the May 1981 price levels as standards. At the market, we saw that lean pork sold at 45 dong per kg (meat from private merchants sold at 47 dong), and that ham sold at 43 dong. As for top quality white upland rice, the price was 6.9 dong per kg, versus 7.5 dong for glutinous rice.

Nevertheless, the comrades in the commercial sector have assessed the situation more cautiously. The initial results of recent days were not yet really steady and secure. A loose link--any link--in the system would permit bad elements to squeeze in immediately and the market situation could fluctuate anew.

In fact, the ongoing struggle of the city in the fields of goods distribution and circulation is no less fierce. Educating and struggling with small merchants, store owners and stall owners is already protracted and difficult; however, struggling with those standing behind them is much more difficult and complicated. Business dealings at a number of market centers here are characteristically very different from those in other provinces and cities. Goods displayed on stalls do not necessarily all belong to stall owners. They invest only a small amount of capital in business, while nearly all goods displayed on their stalls are consigned by "supply agents," who dictate the prices. Stall owners sell goods on commission, ranging from 10 to 20 percent of the selling price. Each of these stalls has at least 10 "supply agents." Only after a consignment has been sold do the supply agents show up to collect their money and replenish the stock. Thus, both sides are closely tied up together by interest, and it is up to supply agents to determine whether prices are high or low.

As a result of education and struggle, a number of commodities essential to existence tend to be stablizing; however, many other commodities still sell at high prices, particularly articles in aluminum, plastic and imitation leather...Another to market observers, current prices on handicraft goods are up from January 1981 by 10 to 40 percent.

The struggle to stabilize the city market is being pursued strongly and regularly to prevent sudden price fluctuations which would cause more difficulties to cadres, workers, civil servants and the laboring people. However, the situation in the unorganized market will certainly go through complicated developments.

9213
CSO: 4209/425

PRICES OF COMMODITIES FOR CADRES, WORKERS DISSOCIATED FROM MARKET PRICE SYSTEM

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 27 Jun 81 p 1

[Article by C.P.: "Two Supply and Business Systems Dissociated in Entire City Trade Sector - Sixth Precinct First to Implement This Policy"]

[Text] In order to insure the supply of various commodities according to the criteria stipulated for cadres, employees and consumers in the exact amount and quality and in time, while at the same time expanding the service business, the city Trade Service has instructed the whole sector that from the end of June on they should dissociate the network of subsidized price commodities from the network of business price commodities at the municipal, precinct and district levels and make them into two separate networks.

The subsidized price commodity stores are charged with supplying essential commodities to those entitled to them in accordance with the criteria and to stable prices encompassing meat, fish, monosodium glutamate, sugar, soap, nuoc mam, fuel and materials.

The stores selling at business prices have the mission of dealing with commodities that lie outside the criteria-determined commodities in accordance with guaranteed business prices in order to struggle and bring down gradually the market prices to a reasonable level.

The subsidized price network is expanded more or less depending on the number of cadres and employees that we serve, on the basis of convenience to the customers. In the immediate future, because the supply of criteria-determined commodities to the cadres and employees of various central and city organs and enterprises has not reached in time the precincts and districts at the local level the supply of subsidized price commodities must still be temporarily be done by the general stores that are directly under the supervision of the Trade Service. Eventually these subsidized price commodities shall be given to the precincts and districts for them to be directly responsible for their distribution.

After the districts and precincts are fully in charge of the retail link (both in subsidized price and regular business commodities), the level 2 corporations of the city will move into business tasks, actually implement production, process and organize centralized procurement of commodities in accordance to plans B and C, buying from sister provinces while at the same time organizing the supply and distribution to the precincts and districts.

The precinct and district-level trade units are responsible for procuring locally produced and locally consumed commodities in the cooperatives and from the individual producers in the locality so as to insure a balanced supply and demand situation in the locality in accordance with the plans entrusted from above; they also are procurement agents for the city's specialized corporations and carry out these activities in accordance with their economic contracts.

In order to manage the subsidized price commodities in exact conformity with the state's stipulations, the various units must proceed immediately to the job of dissociating the two commodity funds: the commodities sold at subsidized prices and those sold at business prices starting 1 July 1981.

By now, the Building Materials, Trade and Living Conditions section of the Sixth Precinct has completed the preparations for building the network of stores, cadres and employees needed to dissociate the two subsidized price commodity and business price commodity systems.

The Sixth Precinct will open its network of subsidized price commodities sold according to criteria in the area of Hau Giang Street: the store located at 180 Hau Giang Street will sell at subsidized prices such commodities as sugar, monosodium glutamate, materials, soap and milk for babies; the sotre located at number 182 (Hau Giang Street) will sell at subsidized prices prok, fish and nuoc mam. Burning oil, however, is sold at a nearby store.

This subsidized price commodity area is responsible for selling the various criteria-determined commodities for 5,000 cadres and employees belonging to the Sixth Precinct and thousands of cadres and employees belonging to 72 central and city organs who are stationed within the district.

The network of business price stores which participate in the market is organized at 7 different localities within the precinct: number 15-17 Ba Hom Street, number 610 and number 92F Hau Giang Street, number 85-89 Pham Phu Thu Street, number 18 Le Quang Hien Street, number 74 and number 32E Thap Muoi Street.

Each store has at least three counters. The store at number 74 Thap Muoi Street, however, has 8 counters and the one at number 32E Thap Muoi has 20 counters. In Binh Tay market the precinct Food Store still maintains two stalls to sell pork as in the past.

1751
CSO: 4209/432

BRIEFS

GENERAL IMPORT/EXPORT CORPORATION--To serve in timely fashion the import and export of building materials and commodities in accordance with the needs of various localities and sectors, the Ministry of Foreign Trade has just established the General Import/Export Corporation (abbreviated to Generalimex), located in Ho Chi Minh City. The establishment of this corporation creates favorable conditions for the localities, especially the provinces of the Mekong delta and Ho Chi Minh City, to expand their export of commodities lying outside the planned targets as assigned by the state. [Text] [Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 25 Jun 81 p 4] 1751

CSO: 4209/432

AGRICULTURE

COOPERATIVE HAS GOOD HARVEST DESPITE POOR CONTRACTING-OUT

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Jul 81 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Van Don: "Why Did Hung Chinh Cooperative Have a Successful Harvest Despite Poor Organization of Contracting-Out?"]

[Text] We arrived at Hung Chinh cooperative (Hung Nguyen District, Nghe Tinh Province) after the people had harvested the fifth-month rice and were planting the tenth-month rice. In contrast to last year, this year Hung Chinh had a good fifth-month rice crop and harvested it rapidly and efficiently. Output amounted to 301.9 tons of rice, about 45 tons more than last year's fifth-month crop. During the present season the cooperative's grain obligation to the state was 160 tons, about 25 tons more than last year. The average yield per sao was 100 kilos of paddy, while it was only 70 kilos last year. The value of a work day also increased notably this year. In the hamlets the people are enthusiastic because all families harvested more paddy than last year. Some families' harvests were double or triple those of last year.

We asked the cooperative director, "Why did Hung Chinh have a successful crop?" "Because of favorable weather conditions, but mainly because the cooperative did a good job of organizing the contracting out of rice output to laborers." After hearing his answer, we sought to understand how Hung Chinh had organized the contracting of output.

Hung Chinh applied the method of contracting output to laborers, but its organization of contracting was not good, and the cooperative failed to assure a number of stipulated tasks.

After working several days with cooperative cadres and interviewing cooperative members, we saw that although Hung Chinh applied the contracting-out form, the cooperative assumed responsibility for five tasks: soil preparation, seedstock, fertilizer, irrigation, and the prevention and elimination of insects and diseases. It contracted out to cooperative members three tasks: transplanting, tending, and harvesting. But in fact, although the cooperative made all-out efforts it failed to assure the good performance of such tasks as soil preparation, seedstock, and fertilizer. After failing to carry out its intention to prepare the soil for the entire cooperative, Hung Chinh contracted out 360 mau and 219 water buffaloes and oxen to the units, so that they could organize soil preparation for the cooperative member families. Therefore, each unit had to set up a labor team specializing in soil preparation headed by the deputy team leader. The cooperative stipulated that before land was contracted-out to the cooperative, the team had to complete the plowing of the entire area and meet requirements regarding techniques and time. That stipulation could not be carried out because some members of the plowing team were not truly positive, worked when they felt like it, and conserved the water buffaloes' strength when plowing and harrowing and were afraid of damaging their plows and harrows, so they plowed carlessly and plowed shallow. We asked a production unit leader, "What was the reason for that situation?" He replied, "There are many reasons. One was that the production organization, management, and coordination work of the cooperative and the units was not tight, control was not deep and close, and supervision was not timely. Second, the cooperative set the rate of only eight work-points for plowing and harrowing a sao of land, and 86 animal husbandry work-points for raising a water buffalo, with penalties for sickly water buffaloes which are weak and sub-standard. However, last year the value of a work day was low -- only .5 kilo of paddy -- so people who raised water buffaloes and plowed were not enthusiastic, which resulted in failure to plow the required number of days or the required area, or in the entire area being plowed but plowed rapidly and carelessly, without assuring technical standards.

The chief accountant told us that another reason was that the cooperative was not yet able to supply plows and harrows to the cooperative members. The value of plows and harrows was included in the 86 water-buffalo raising work-points the cooperative contracted to cooperative members raising water buffaloes. In the past, when a plow or harrow was damaged the collective would repair it, but now if one was damaged the person who raised the water buffalo and was also the ploughman had to repair it or buy one for nearly 100 dong. When a plow or harrow was broken, it was of course necessary to stop work. Some families which wanted to raise water buffaloes had to buy plows and harrows first. Some cooperative members were "far-sighted" and sought ways to conserve the water buffaloes' strength and save wear-and-tear on the plows, for they feared that later on the cooperative would contract out land to the families on a "blank check" basis and they would have no implements to work the land. Furthermore, some people in the plowing teams were not impartial, and when they knew in advance which fields would be assigned to their families they would plow those fields more carefully. That situation resulted in plowing and harrowing not being done as rapidly and effeciently as expected.

Comrade Khoat, head of unit 5A, said that in soil preparation his unit attained only 80 percent of the requirements regarding time and technical quality. Therefore, some people had to plow or hoe additionally.

With regard to seedstock, the cooperative had no closely supervised plan to divide up the rice seedlings, so when the seedlings were green and healthy and ready to be transplanted, the families which had many members or arrived first quickly uprooted the good seedlings, while families which had few members or arrived later were left with the bad seedlings. Therefore, there arose many conflicts among cooperative members and between cooperative members and the production units.

As for fertilizer, the cooperative did not firmly control its sources and did not correctly calculate the amount of fertilizer needed to supply to cooperative members. Therefore, in the course of production many families lacked fertilizer so the units had to transfer fertilizer from one family to another so that transplanting could be carried out in time. Due to that situation, some families even spread on fields manure that they hadn't had time to compost. There were also families which did not participate in the cooperative's plan to equalize fertilizer, but concealed fertilizer to use on their own contracted-out fields, so there were families which lacked fertilizer and were forced to transplant without it.

The cooperative carried out well only the irrigation task and the prevention and elimination of insects and diseases.

In brief, there were still deficiencies in the cooperative's organization and support of tasks related to contracting-out, so the cooperative members who accepted contracted work encountered considerable difficulties in the course of production. So how was Hung Chinh cooperativive still able to have a good harvest?

The contracting of output met the aspirations of the cooperative members, so everyone fully utilized all labor capabilities and all material resources in order to overcome difficulties and win victory in the fifth-month season.

Many cooperative members in Hung Chinh cooperative told us that "Although the cooperative was still confused in organizing contracting-out, that method of contracting-out was still better than when there was no contracting-out, for only with contracting-out can we fully utilize all labor capabilities and all material resources in production." After speaking with many people, we realized that that observation was very correct.

During the same time last year, before the contracting of output was instituted, Duoc market was crowed with people from Hung Chinh Village. Every day, as many as 40 percent of the main laborers were shopping, making bricks and tiles, baking lime, or hauling goods for others to earn maney with which to buy rice. In the entire cooperative, only 30 to 40 percent of the laborers worked the required 150 days (for women) or 170 days (for men) during a season. The harvest was poor, and the value of a work day was only .5 kilo of paddy. But during this year's season, due to the contracting out of output the cooperative members paid much attention to the fields. Nearly all of the main laborers focused their energies on production. The old people, the children, and the people working in the organs made full use of their spare time by participating in production. In Hung Chinh, the most distant field was onlu two kilometers away, but during the season all families took their meals to the fields and ate then there in order to have additional work time. Many headless households, such as that of Mrs. Binh, a cooperative member in unit 1A whose husband was working far from home and whose family included three children and a 71-year-old mother-in-law, and that of Mrs. Lanh, Mrs. Vuong, etc., all of whom requested contracted-out land. With the help of their relatives and neighbors, and by means of their own efforts, those families surpassed the contracted-out norms in harvesting.

Since the cooperative was not yet able to assure a number of tasks in the production process, the cooperative members took the initiative in overcoming difficulties in order to produce on schedule and effectively. If the rice seedlings were not in good shape, the cooperative members spread more fertilizer and took better care of them. When there was a shortage of fertilizer, many families raised additional livestock and poultry and produced green fertilizer and alluvium. Twenty-three families in the village purchased water buffaloes in order to both increase draft power and have additional fertilizer.

It may be said that because the cooperative members exerted themselves in production, although the cooperative did not fully assure the production conditions Hung Chinh still had a successful harvest. But it must also be realized that if a cooperative does not do a good job of organizing contracting, there can be no solid basis on which to assure victories.

Hung Chinh cooperative must study and resolve the legitimate worries of the cooperative members.

Since the victorious fifth month-spring season, in addition to their enthusiasm the members of Hung Chinh cooperative members have had many worries and perplexities because the cooperative still has not done a good job of such tasks as soil preparation, producing seedstock, etc., during the present tenth-month season.

We have learned that after realizing that during the recent fifth-month season the plowing teams did not meet the requirements, the cooperative met with the production units and changed the working method as follows: each production unit was divided into many groups. The cooperative divided the water buffaloes among the units, so that they could divide them among the groups. The groups stipulated that each Class-A water buffalo would plow two mau. Two or three families with contracted-out land amounting to two mau would be combined to form a small team which shared a water buffalo to do the plowing. The people who did the plowing would receive workpoints determined by the cooperative. The people feared that with that method of organizing soil preparation it would be difficult to avoid the situation of the people who kept the water buffalo plowing their own land more carefully and more on schedule than when they plow other people's land. The people who did not keep a water buffalo would be more or less dependant on the plowers. Therefore, some people had to find ways to "gain the favor" of those who did the plowing by cutting additional grass for the water buffalo to eat (although they were not required to do so) or "giving extra" so the plower would plow their land more carefully. Furthermore, when the water buffalo was sick there would be no draft power for plowing.

As for seedstock, during the presen season the cooperative distributed seedstock to the units, which distributed them to the groups. Some groups organized joint seedling sowing, but others distributed to the cooperative members so that each person could sow their own seeds, so the people encountered considerable difficulties. When we went to the home of Mrs. Lan we saw a small seedling bed of about 10 square meters on the bank of a pond. The seedlings were very thick and crowded one another. She saod, "The seedling bed assigned by the unit had no water, so I had to sow them in my private plot. I'm very worried about what I'll do this season if I don't have enough seedlings to transplant." Many other headless households were also very concerned over the cooperative's method of handling the seedstock task. Mrs. Bang was distributed six kilos of seed rice before she had time to prepare a seedling bed, so she had to take them home. She was worried that she would not be able to grow the seedlings on schedule.

In addition to those specific worries, some cooperative members with a broader outlook asked the questions, "Is Hung Chinh cooperative's method of organizing con tracting-out tending increasingly to become 'blank check' contracting-out? With that method of organizing contracting-out, will the material-technical bases and the specialized units gradually fade away? When difficulties are encountered with regard to weather, how can laborers who accept contracting-out overcome them?"

A cadre from Hung Chinh who was on detached assignment told us, "I'm only concerned that the comrades in the cooperative will only see that the fifth-month crop was succesful and will not realize that their organization of contracting-out is not good, and will not study and correctly implement the policy of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee."

We think that that is a legitimate worry and concern of the cooperative members which the Hung Chinh cooperative must study and resolve, in order to assure that better results are attained in the tenth month season than during the recent fifth month season.

5616
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CONSTRUCTION RATE OF PHA LAI POWER PLANT ACCELERATED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Jul 81 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Pha Lai Thermoelectric Power Plant Construction Site Excavates 843,850 Cubic Meters of Earth and Rock, Accelerates Construction Rate of Principal Project Items"]

[Text] During the second quarter of this year, the units participating in the construction of the Pha Lai thermoelectric power plant accelerated the construction rate of the principal project items. During June the construction site concentrated its construction forces, combined mechanized labor with manual labor, dredged 4,000 cubic meters of mud, pumped 16,000 cubic meters of water from the foundation excavations, and overcame the consequences of the flooding of the water circulation pumping station. Therefore, the construction site was able to rapidly pour more than 2,200 cubic meters of concrete to form the pumping station building and the working area floors and raise their level from four feet below the surface to 3.2 meters above the surface.

The all-out efforts made during the second quarter helped the site to maintain the construction rate of such important project items as the bunker compartment, the steam boiler room of the main plant, etc. The construction site as a whole has excavated 843,850, cubic meters of earth and rock, poured 20,314 cubic meters of concrete, constructed 8,835 square meters of various kinds of walls, machined and installed 3,164 tons of iron and steel, installed 3,740 meters of various kinds of pipe, and constructed 16,500 square meters of barracks for the workers. Construction Corporation No 18 transported large quantities of cement, bricks, and rock, received industrial equipment, and did a good job of serving construction. The "69-1" machinery installation enterprise assembled nine cranes of the various kinds, and for the first time assembled a BK-1000 crane in our country.

However, the site's construction rate is still slower than called for by the plan. In order to accelerate the construction rate, the site launched an emulation campaign to achieve accomplishments to celebrate the Fifth Party Congress which had specific objectives: the completion of construction of the steam boiler room by 30 September 1981; the completion of construction of the turbine rooms and the bunker compartments of units No 1 to No 15 by the end of this year; and the completion of construction of the water circulation pumping station, the central control building, the 110 KV electricity distribution station, and many other project items.

5616
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NEW SHIPPING PROCEDURES NEEDED TO STOP LOSSES OF GRAIN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Jul 81 p 2

/Article by Vu Thanh Tu and Hoang Luu: "Closing the Loopholes in the Transportation, Shipping and Receiving of Grain"/

/Text/ During the past 2 years, the volume of grain transported has constituted a rather high percentage of the cargo transported, especially along the North-South route; meanwhile, wharehouse space, bags, scales, boats and vehicles are in short supply. Rice and paddy are put in bags of different sizes and types, in new bags as well as old bags and sometimes spill from these bags. On one trip, cargo is transpoted by many different means of ocean and river transportation, by vehicle, by train and by rudimentary means of transportation belonging to the state-operated, joint public-private, cooperative and private segments of the economy in order to reach the hands of consumers. One problem that has arisen is that in shipping and receiving operations, the weighing of cargo is inaccurate and allows tens of thousands of tons to be lost each year without anyone being responsible. This is a major loophole, one used by decadent elements to steal more than a small amount of grain when it is being transported on ships and trucks and when it is being loaded or unloaded.

The organization and management of shipping and receiving operations are still lax. In the transportation process, from the time that the level I and II grain agencies receive and ship grain on state-operated and joint public-private means of transportation, very large amounts of grain are lost. Even in this stage, bags of rice transferred from four to six different types of means of transportation and, although each transfer involves shipping and receiving procedures, the rice is only weighed twice. It is weighed for the first time at the mill in western Nam Bo and weighed for the last time when it reaches the level II granaries in the northern provinces. In the intermediary stages, the grain passes through many different granaries, railroad stations and ports on three or four different types of boats and vehicles over a distance of thousands of kilometers with shipping and receiving procedures primarily only involving counting the bags that are showing (at some times and places, a number of bags are weighed to verify the contents). And, it is here that the largest waste of grain occurs.

On a number of motorized barges and boats that transport rice from the western region to the port of Saigon, boat and barge owners "shift bags"(that is, they pour the rice into old bags and take the new bags for themselves) and take some of the rice in the process. This practice generally goes very smoothly because at boatside or when delivering the rice to the port, only the bags that are showing are counted. For this reason, there is generally a very large difference in the amount of grain recorded on the manifests of many large ships going to northern seaports and the actual amount of rice loaded on them. In April 1981, the ship Haiphong transported 5,500 tons of rice and paddy to Dong Hoi but was short more than 850 tons. In the Bach Dang area of the port of Haiphong, the ships Dong Nai and Song Gianh, which were transporting broken grains of rice, unloaded onto river ships 20 to 30 tons less than actually recorded when these two ships were loaded. On 17 May 1981, vessel SM51 of the Bach Dang River Transport Enterprise was loaded with 1,256 bags of rice (105,564 kilograms); however, when the rice was delivered to the Go Cong Wharf, 31,962 kilograms were missing. Many ships deliver from 50 to 60 tons less than stated on their manifests. In 5 months of transporting broken grains of rice on 56 barge trips, the total quantity recorded on manifests was 7,169 tons but 1,303 tons less were delivered(!). Generally speaking, roughly 10 percent of the grain transported is lost but, in some cases, this figure is as high as 20 or 30 percent. In which stages of transportation is rice lost, where is it lost? Is it lost because it is dropped and scattered on the ground or stolen? Who is responsible for this loss? In view of the present mode of shipping and receiving grain, it is difficult to answer these questions precisely. Some corrupt cadres, manual workers and ship personnel have taken advantage of these loopholes to steal state property. They employ many different methods to engage in collective conspiracy and theft in the transportation process, in the cargo handling process and so forth, giving as an excuse "the permissible loss rate" or "cargo is delivered in the exact same way it is received." The driver of a truck transporting rice from Haiphong to Hanoi can "stab" various bags of rice and take out 2 or 3 dozen kilograms, which is a commonplace practice because rice is received on the basis of counting the number of bags showing but delivered on the basis of weight, consequently, who is to say that the rate of loss conforms or does not conform with regulations. This is not to mention the more than a few cases in which drivers and seamen conspire with stevedores and grain personnel to steal from a few to a dozen bags of rice during shipping and receiving operations. On 11 January, tugboat K.107, after selling more than 5 tons of rice to a dishonest merchant, was detained; the grain remaining on the boat's barge was weighed and turned out to be 7 tons more than recorded on the shipping manifest(?).

The principle "one bag received, one bag delivered," which has been in effect for nearly 2 decades, was suited to grain transportation under war time circumstances. It does not have the quantitative basis needed to establish a permissible rate of loss. In recent years, the shipping and receiving of grain have, at some times and places, been carried out on the basis of accurately weighing grain. However, material-technical bases are not matched, there is a shortage of equipment and lack of close coordination and grain is handled slowly, consequently, there is always an urgent need for grain to be transported. As a result, the new shipping and receiving regulations were rapidly ignored and we returned to receiving a certain number of bags and delivering a certain number of bags.

A number of other shipping and receiving principles that are now in effect must also be improved. The most widely used implement for loading and unloading bulk cargoes of grain, such as wheat kernels, corn kernels and so forth is a clam-shell bucket. Each clam-shell bucket is considered to be one unit and the number of times the bucket is loaded is multiplied by the capacity of the bucket to determine the quantity of cargo recorded on the manifest. The lack of accuracy in the use of a clam-shell bucket for this purpose is easily recognized but nothing has been done to correct this. Even the commonly used practice of sending an escort to accompany the shipment of grain to the port still results in a loss rate of 7-8 percent even over short distances.

As regards cargo shipped in bags, in addition to the principle of delivering the same number of bags that are received, the transport and grain sectors frequently ship and receive this type of cargo in closed compartments and sealed railroad cars. The river transport sector has more than 100 closed compartment barges used to transport grain and other types of cargo contained in bags. The owners of cargo prefer this method of shipment above all others. Yet, there are still boat personnel who conspire with shipping and receiving personnel to buy "lead clasps"; in deserted areas along the transportation route, they break the original seal, steal cargo and then put on a new seal. Similar incidents also occur with railroad cars sealed with lead clasps.

For a long time, we have given little attention to inspecting, evaluating and summarizing the shipping and receiving measures in effect and have not rapidly established an improved mode of shipping and receiving of a legal nature. Losses of cargo occur in a widespread and routine fashion but neither party--not the owners of cargo or the owners of the means of transportation--bear any material responsibility to the state. Everyone has long known that there is a lack of accuracy in the weighing, measuring and counting of cargo but coordinated steps to thoroughly resolve this problem have not been taken by the weights and measures sector, the registration sector or the functional agencies. Hardly any of the major cargo handling terminals, such as the port of Saigon, the port of Haiphong and the inland river ports such as Hanoi, Nam Dinh, Bac Giang, Viet Tri and so forth have large scales capable of weighing entire trucks and railroad cars. At present, very many scales are broken and there is a shortage of both spare parts and the tools needed to perform repair work. The grain sector has placed an order to buy 10 truck scales but the scale factory has only delivered 3. It generally takes 2 years to install and put one of these scales into operation. As long as the mode of shipping and receiving is based on delivering the same number of bags shipped, the use of bags that comply with specifications and standards is necessary and will limit our losses. Recently, 4 million new bags were supplied to the grain sector in the southern provinces but a number of localities did not use them and substituted old bags in their place. Deserving of reprimand is that even within some grain shipping and receiving agencies, bags are being "distributed at internal prices" of 1, 2 or 2.5 dong per new bag. Some persons are buying these bags and selling them at 25 to 30 dong per bag. After each phase of such unprincipled distribution, the deputy director of a grain shipping and receiving corporation and his wife have earned an additional 1,000 or 2,000 dong.

At present, the Ministry of Food, the Ministry of Communications and Transportation and the Ministry of Interior are focusing their efforts on implementing positive measures designed to protect grain in the transportation process. The uniform regulations now in effect are: 100 kilogram, new bags will be used to ship grain along the North-South route; the boatside unloading of grain may not be practiced in the port of Saigon; when shipping and receiving cargo, it is necessary to verify the contents of at least 10 to 15 percent of the total number of bags; grain being transported to the armed forces must be turned over to the owner of the cargo and escorted from the railroad station and so forth. If there is strict compliance with these regulations, losses will significantly decline. In trans-shipment operations from seaports to the hinterland, in order to rapidly unload ships and handle cargo and insure the quantity and quality of cargo, primarily bulk shipments of grain, the Ministry of Grain and the Ministry of Communications and Transportation are conducted a pilot project in shipping and receiving cargo on the basis of the waterline of vessels. Initial shipments have yielded good results: the percentage of loss has been low and the figures obtained by measuring the waterline of ships have not been significantly different from the actual amount of grain on each barge, which was determined by weighing the cargo.

A mode of shipping and receiving that is scientifically based must be quickly established in order to reduce losses in the process of transporting grain and many other products. In the immediate future, it is necessary to correctly implement the responsibility regulations that have been promulgated by the state. Together with investing in additional material bases and researching and applying weights and measures techniques and an advanced mode of shipping and receiving, tight organization and management in conjunction with the use of material incentives for persons engaged in shipping, receiving and handling cargo will yield practical results.

7809
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POPULATION, CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

BIN DINH HA TRIED FOR POSSESSION, PRODUCTION OF REACTIONARY MATERIALS

Trial Inaugurated

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 25 Jun 81 pp 1, 4

[Article by P.V.: "Trial of Bui Dinh Ha for Circulating and Creating Reactionary and Corrupt Cultural Materials"]

[Text] On the morning of 25 June 1981 the People's Court of Ho Chi Minh City inaugurated the trial of Bui Dinh Ha who was caught in flagrante delicto in the act of storing, circulating and producing reactionary and corrupt cultural materials, following the decision of the Public Security Service to prosecute him and the decision of the People's Organ of Control of Ho Chi Minh City to ratify the charges.

Presiding at the trial was Mr. Nguyen Thanh Vinh, Chief Justice of the People's Court of Ho Chi Minh City. Mr. Le Trong, Deputy Director of the Road Freight Transportation Company, and Mrs. Thai Thi Ngoc Du, instructional cadre at the city's University, served as the people's jury, and Miss Pham Thi Dieu Hoa served as the recording secretary of the court session.

Bui Dinh Ha was born on 5 April 1952 in Hanoi, is domiciled at 497 lot F Nguyen Dinh Chieu Street, Third Precinct; he is a merchant by profession and has had 5 years of schooling in the 12-year track.

After having gone south in 1954, Ha helped in his father's business of selling books and magazines and of "running" films among the various cinema theaters. In 1971 he went into the army and was sent to the 3rd artillery battalion of the paratroopers.

After 30 April 1975 Bui Dinh Ha went to reeducation for three days, then was allowed to go home to resume his trade of seller of old books and magazines at stall number 60, Dang Thi Nhu Street, First Precinct.

On 17 April 1981, thanks to the help of a youngster, the cultural organs and the Public Security people of the First Precinct caught him redhanded in the act of loaning out corrupt books. The Administrative Committee of the First Precinct has ordered an administrative inventory of his bookselling stall of which he was the owner. Through this inventory it has been found that he owned 232 books and posters of every kind which exhibited reactionary, corrupt and bad moral contents and which are forbidden material. These materials were subsequently confiscated.

These cultural products include: 30 books written by reactionary lackey authors, 13 monthlies and semimonthlies published by the Catholic Chaplaincy Directorate of the old puppet government, entitled "Tinh Than" ("The Spirit"); 12 semimonthly issues of of the U.S.-puppet psychological warfare organ called "Thoi Nay" ("Our Times"); 38 corrupt and evil novels among which 11 contain highly pornographic material; 17 posters of nude women; and 17 nonsensical comic books for youngsters.

These reactionary products all contain counterrevolutionary content, antisocialist material, material disparaging of the two godlike resistances of our people under the leadership of the Party, and material disparaging and sacrilegious to the extremely revered and beloved leader of our entire people and of the Vietnamese Communist Party.

Such materials as "Political Questions" ("Cac Van De Chinh Tri"), "Tinh Than" and "Thoi Nay" are meant to poison and stimulate the fight-to-the-death spirit of humble sheep in the puppet army, to urge them to do their best to sabotage the revolution and to struggle against the people. They constitute the kind of reactionary political tracts that are opposed to socialism and that have long since been on the index as far as storing and circulating them is concerned.

Among these books there are five which contain articles by the reactionary Tran Quang Thai under the common titles of "What Is To Be Done?" ("Chung Ta Phai Lam Gi?") or "Looking at Our Homeland" ("Nhin Vao Que Huong Chung Ta"). These give a distorted presentation of the truth of revolutionary government, slander and oppose the leadership of the Vietnamese Communist Party on every count, they especially sap the faith of the masses in the Party and the revolutionary authorities. The article by Dang Thanh Nnan entitled "The Issue" ("Van De") means to distort and oppose the socialist system in the world. In the magazine "Tinh Than" there is an article by Vu Tien Phuc dealing with the struggle for peace but the content of which is actually anticommunist.

Through the circulation of such materials, Bui Dinh Ha is spreading the ideas of opposition to the present regime, ideas which are clearly reactionary and aimed at promoting the violent overthrow of the regime.

Furthermore, Bui Dinh Ha also kept in store, loaned out and sold 20 "Selected Works of Mao Zedong" published between 1954 and 1960.

As everybody knows, after their military defeat the Peking expansionists are plotting together with the reactionary imperialists, especially the U.S. imperialists, to blockade and isolate us on the diplomatic front and to carry out sabotage inside our country in a comprehensive manner including such aspects as economics, political, diplomatic and cultural-ideological affairs, so as to weaken us and make it possible for them to carry out their aggressive schemes and take over our country. The scheme of the Maoists is to transform China into the center of the world in order to rule the world.

It is clear that Bui Dinh Ha, through his concrete actions, is striving to indirectly serve the plots of not only the imperialists but also of the Chinese expansionist hegemonists.

Before the organs of the law Bui Dinh Ha has admitted that the above-mentioned materials, whether sold or loaned by him, are all thoroughly reactionary, antigovernment, propagandizing for the old regime which has been toppled, and serving the plots of the imperialists and of the Peking expansionist hegemonists.

Among the 11 books with extremely corrupt content and of highly prurient interest there are some which he wrote himself such as "Memoirs of a Libertine" ("Hoi Ky Khoai Lac") or "Diary of My Life" ("Nhat Ky Doi Toi"). In actuality these are nothing more than running stories written in the manner of pornographic films, in which are peppered the most dissolute passages picked up from the foreign novels translated during the U.S.-puppet period or coming from his own dirty experiences. Besides these there were also novels such as "The Life of a Fifteen-Year Old Virgin" ("Cuoc Doi Nang Trinh Nu 15 Tuoi"), "The Rebellion of the Skins of Two Colors" ("Cuoc Noi Loan Giua Hai Mau Da"), etc. which advocate quick love and life grabbing. All these are meant to stimulate the animal in one, to push our youth towards the road of dissolution and rakishness.

He admitted that each time he loaned out this kind of novel, he always included a few nude pictures to increase the readers' sexual interest. Asked whether he realized that these novels have a bad content, he answered: "I think these books are evil because they cause people to lead sexually dissolute lives." Thus, Bui Dinh Ha has deliberately poisoned our people's mind, especially the mind of our youth.

He has admitted that on the average he has circulated between 10 and 15 of these reactionary and corrupt books and magazines, representing a total of a little less than 20,000 times during the last 6 years!

The serious and concretely damaging consequences of Bui Dinh Ha's actions have been to lend a hand to the enemy so that he can try to restore the old reactionary and corrupt culture so as to create disturbances and disrupt public order, to poison our youth and to oppose the building of a new culture by our state and our people.

Under the guise of selling and loaning out continuously these reactionary, corrupt and bad moral products, Bui Dinh Ha has propagandized the slave culture of the enemy and implicitly opposed the national culture with its roots in 4,000 years of history.

Bui Dinh Ha has confirmed in court that he has been reminded constantly about his activities by the market management committee and by the precinct's Culture and Information Service, that he has been warned and admonished twice and that 50 of his books which were on the index list had been confiscated. But he still deliberately followed in the old tracks until 17 April 1981. It is clear that he acted in full consciousness of what he was doing.

Bui Dinh Ha's crime therefore is all too clear.

He must bear the full responsibility for that crime before the law and before the people.

Life Sentence Given

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 26 Jun 81 pp 1, 4

[Article by P.V.: "Guilty of Circulating and Producing Reactionary and Corrupt Cultural Materials Bui Dinh Ha Was Sentenced to Life"]

[Text] After nearly four hours of trial, on the morning of 25 June 1981 the People's Court of Ho Chi Minh City has pronounced Bui Dinh Ha guilty of storing, circulating and producing reactionary and corrupt cultural materials and sentenced him to life imprisonment.

At the trial Bui Dinh Ha has admitted his crime. He fully realized that his actions were illegal since he had been warned, reminded, and admonished on several occasions by various organs and functionaries, but he still went on and obdurately circulated these forbidden materials. Ha further admitted that he knew as a matter of fact that these materials had a reactionary and antigovernment content, that they pushed our youth towards dissolution, idleness, and avoidance of duties towards the state, but he nonetheless went on trading in those materials.

Even more serious is the fact that he himself produced either typewritten or handwritten books which he lent out that are meant to poison the mind of our youth, leading them into the life of dissolution and sexual promiscuity.

Of the 232 bad books confiscated at his stall there were 112 bearing a reactionary political content, with some of an extremely reactionary nature such as "The Soapberry of Eternal Life" ("Trai Dang Truong Sinh") or "The Fruit of Misery" ("Trai Cay Dau Kho") of the lackey author Doan Quoc Sy which were meant to totally distort the truth about the revolution and slander the extremely beloved and revered Uncle Ho of our nation.

Originally a paratrooper guilty towards the people who has been leniently dealt with by the revolutionary authorities, Bui Dinh Ha in his conscious effort to oppose the regime and with his habits of sexual gratification and dissolution, instead of finding gainful employment, deliberately sought to sabotage our regime, to lend a hand to the enemy in the hope of paralyzing the will of our youth and debilitating the revolutionary forces.

At the trial many witnesses have angrily condemned the crimes of those given to cultural and ideological poisoning such as Bui Dinh Ha, who lead their children into crime, dissolution and sexual promiscuity, going so far as to turn upside down public morality.

After listening to Mr Le Van Xoan, representative of the city's People's Organ of Control, who analyzed the extremely serious nature of the trial as the defendant has been proved to be guilty of the crimes spelled out in articles 4, 7, and 8 of the decree-law 267/SL promulgated on 15 June 1956 by the Council of Minister, and who proposed that an appropriate sentence be given; and after listening to the discussion of the defendant's crimes by Chief Justice Nguyen Thanh Vinh of the city's People's Court, who based himself on the fact that Bui Dinh Ha has consciously stored and circulated reactionary and corrupt books and magazines and thus has sabotaged and impeded the implementation of the cultural policy of the state, lending a hand to the enemy, the court has decided to sentence Bui Dinh Ha to life imprisonment and ordered that all the materials adduced as evidence be confiscated.

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BIOGRAPHIC

BIOGRAPHICS: GOVERNMENT OF HO CHI MINH CITY

[Complete lists of the Ho Chi Minh City People's Committee elected on 5 June 1981 and of the justices and judges of the Ho Chi Minh City People's Court, as published in Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 5 Jun 81 pp 1 and 4. Names are given in order of appearance in the source.]

I. People's Committee

A. The Standing Body

Mai Chí Thọ [MAI CHIS THOJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; Chairman of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; election to positions on the 2nd People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 5 Jun 81 pp 1, 4)

Phan Văn Khải [PHAN VAWN KHAIR]

Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; Chairman of the Planning Commission, Ho Chi Minh City; election to positions on the 2nd People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 5 Jun 81 pp 1, 4)

Lê-Dình Nhơn [LEE DINHF NHOWN]

Member of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; Standing Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City election to these positions on the 2nd People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 5 Jun 81 pp 1, 4)

Lê Quang Chánh [LEE QUANG CHANHS]

Member of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; Head of the Foreign Relations Department, VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; election to these positions on the 2nd People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 5 Jun 81 pp 1, 4)

Võ Thành Công [VOX THANHF COONG]

Member of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; Vice Chairman of the People's Committee in charge of Industry, Ho Chi Minh City; election to these positions on the 2nd People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 5 Jun 81 pp 1, 4)

Trần Văn Danh [TRAANF VAWN ZANH]

Member of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; Vice Chairman of the People's Committee in charge of agriculture; election to these positions on the 2nd People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 5 Jun 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Võ Danh [NGUYEENX VOX ZANH]

Member of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; Vice Chairman of the People's Committee in charge of finance and trade; election to these positions on the 2nd People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 5 Jun 81 pp 1, 4)

Đỗ Duy Liên [DOOX ZUY LIEEN]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City in charge of culture and social services; election to these positions on the 2nd People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 5 Jun 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Văn Tùng [NGUYEENX VAWN TUNGF]

Secretary Member of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; election to these positions on the 2nd People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 5 Jun 81 pp 1, 4)

B. Members and concurrently Sector Directors

Lê Thanh Vân [LEE THANH VAAN]

Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; Member of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; Director of the Public Security Service, Ho Chi Minh City; election to these positions on the 2nd People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 5 Jun 81 pp 1, 4)

Trần Hải Phung [TRAANF HAIR PHUNGJ], Major General

Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; Member of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; Military Commander of Ho Chi Minh City; election to these positions on the 2nd People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 5 Jun 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Văn Thuyền [NGUYEENX VAWN THUYEENF]

Member of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; Member of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; Chairman of the Inspection Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; election to these positions on the 2nd People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 5 Jun 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Văn Phi [NGUYEENX VAWN PHI]

Vice Minister of Foreign Trade; Member of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; Director of the Foreign Trade Service, Ho Chi Minh City; election to these positions on the 2nd People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 5 Jun 81 pp 1, 4)

Dương Dình Thảo [ZUWOWNG DINHF THAOR]

Member of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; Member of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; Director of the Culture and Information Service, Ho Chi Minh City; election to these positions on the 2nd People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 5 Jun 81 pp 1, 4)

Lê Thành Phung [LEE THANHF PHUNGJ]

Member of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; Member of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; Director of the Industry Service, Ho Chi Minh City; election of these positions on the 2nd People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 5 Jun 81 pp 1, 4)

Lê Khắc Bình [LEE KHAWCS BINHF]

Member of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; Member of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; Director of the Commerce Service, Ho Chi Minh City; election to these positions on the 2nd People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 5 Jun 81 pp 1, 4)

Dương Quang Trung [ZUWOWNG QUANG TRUNG], Doctor of Medicine

Member of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; Director of the Public Health Service, Ho Chi Minh City; election to these positions on the 2nd People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 5 Jun 81 pp 1, 4)

Trương Kỳ Đức [TRUWOWNG KYF DUWCS]

Member of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; Director of the Communications and Transportation Service, Ho Chi Minh City; election to these positions on the 2nd People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 5 Jun 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Văn Tuấn [NGUYEENX VAWN TUAANS]

Member of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; Director of the Real Estate and Public Works Projects Service, Ho Chi Minh City; election to these positions on the 2nd People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 5 Jun 81 pp 1, 4)

Trương Thị Hồng [TRUWOWNG THIJ HOONGF]

Member of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; Member of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; Deputy Director of the Education Service, Ho Chi Minh City; election to these positions on the 2nd People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City Saigon GIAI PHONG 5 Jun 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Minh Cẩm [NGUYEENX MINH CAAMR]

Member of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; Acting Director of the Finance Service, Ho Chi Minh City; election to these positions on the 2nd People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 5 Jun 81 pp 1, 4)

II. Roster of Chief Justice, Assistant Chief Justices and Judges of the Ho Chi Minh City People's Court

Nguyễn Thành Vĩnh [NGUYEENX THANHF VINHX]

Chief Justice of the Ho Chi Minh City People's Court; appointment to this position was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 5 Jun 81 p 4)

Hoàng Vĩnh Thạnh [HOANGF VINHX THANHJ]

Assistant Chief Justice of the Ho Chi Minh City People's Court; appointment to this position was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 5 Jun 81 p 4)

Nguyễn Hữu Hiền [NGUYEENX HUWUX HIEENF]

Assistant Chief Justice of the Ho Chi Minh City People's Court; appointment to this position was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 5 Jun 81 p 4)

Trương Thị Huệ [TRUWOWNG THIJ HUEEJ]

Assistant Chief Justice of the Ho Chi MInh City People's Court; appointment to this position was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 5 Jun 81 p 4)

Ngô Hồng Phát [NGOO HOONGF PHATS]

Justice of the Ho Chi Minh City People's Court; appointment to this position was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 5 Jun 81 p 4)

Hoàng Trung Tiếu [HOANGF TRUNG TIEEUS]

Justice of the Ho Chi Minh City People's Court' appointment to this position was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 5 Jun 81 p 4)

Huỳnh Thị Khanh [HUYNHF THIJ KHANH]

Justice of the Ho Chi Minh City People's Court; appointment to this position was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 5 Jun 81 p 4)

Trần Tuấn Sỹ [TRAANF TUAANS SYX]

Justice of the Ho Chi Minh City People's Court; appointment to this position was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 5 Jun 81 p 4)

Ngô Thị Hồng Ân [NGOO THIJ HOONGF AAN]

Justice of the Ho Chi Minh City People's Court; appointment to this position was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 5 Jun 81 p 4)

Phạm Trường Dục [PHAMJ TRUWOWNGF ZUCJ]

Justice of the Ho Chi Minh City People's Court; appointment to this position was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 5 Jun 81 p 4)

Phan Công Trinh [PHAN COONG TRINH]

Justice of the Ho Chi Minh City People's Court; appointment to this position was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 5 Jun 81 p 4)

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BIOGRAPHIC

MEMBERS OF HANOI 7TH PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity]

[Text] Members of the Hanoi 7th People's Committee elected on 11 Jun 81 (names appear in the order given in the source).

Trần Vĩ [TRAANF VIX]
Chairman of the People's Committee, Hanoi; election to this position was announced in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 11 Jun 81 p 1)

Nghiêm Chưởng Châu [NGHIEEM CHUWOWNGR CHAAU]
Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hanoi; election to this position was announced in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 11 Jun 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Đình [NGUYEENX VAWN DINHF] aka Minh Dat [MINH DATJ]
Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hanoi; election to this position was announced in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 11 Jun 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Đông [NGUYEENX DOONG]
Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hanoi; election to this position was announced in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 11 Jun 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Đình Hiệp [NGUYEENX DINHF HIEEPJ]
Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hanoi; election to this position was announced in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 11 Jun 81 p 1)

Phạm Sĩ Liêm [PHAMJ SIX LIEEM]
Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hanoi; election to this position was announced in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 11 Jun 81 p 1)

Đặng Đức Lộc [DAWNGJ DUWCS LOOCJ]
Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hanoi; election to this position was announced in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 11 Jun 81 p 1)

Trần Tấn [TRAANF TAANS]
Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hanoi; election to this position was announced in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 11 Jun 81 p 1)

Bùi Xuân Lộc [BUIF XUAAN LOOCJ]
Secretary Member of the People's Committee, Hanoi; election to this position was announced in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 11 Jun 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Xuân Bảo [NGUYEENX XUAAN BAOR]
Member of the People's Committee, Hanoi; election to this position was announced in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 11 Jun 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Bá Cẩn [NGUYEENX BAS CAANR]
Member of the People's Committee, Hanoi; election to this position was announced in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 11 Jun 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Côn [NGUYEENX COON]
Member of the People's Committee, Hanoi; election to this position was announced in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 11 Jun 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Dung [NGUYEENX ZUNG]
Member of the People's Committee, Hanoi; election to this position was announced in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 11 Jun 81 p 1)

Lư Giang [LUW GIANG]
Member of the People's Committee, Hanoi; election to this position was announced in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 11 Jun 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Mạnh Khuê [NGUYEENX MANHJ KHUEE]
Member of the People's Committee, Hanoi; election to this position was announced in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 11 Jun 81 p 1)

Phạm Tâm Long [PHAMJ TAAM LONG]
Member of the People's Committee, Hanoi; election to this position was announced in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 11 Jun 81 p 1)

Đinh Văn Lữ [DINH VAWN LUWX]
Member of the People's Committee, Hanoi; election to this position was announced in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 11 Jun 81 p 1)

Phùng Minh [PHUNGF MINH]
Member of the People's Committee, Hanoi; election to this position was announced in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 11 Jun 81 p 1)

Đặng Thị Minh Thuẩn [DAWNGJ THIJ MINH THUAANR]
Member of the People's Committee, Hanoi; election to this position was announced in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 11 Jun 81 p 1)

Trần Tiến [TRAANF TIEENS]
Member of the People's Committee, Hanoi; election to this position was announced in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 11 Jun 81 p 1)

Trương Tùng [TRUWOWNG TUNGF]
Member of the People's Committee, Hanoi; election to this position was announced in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 11 Jun 81 p 1)

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(Article by Tran Ngoc San, the Mguyen Ai Quoc Advanced Party School)

Guiding Studies

Teaching Party History: the Lessons and Experiences of the Vietnamese Revolution (pp 12-22)
(Series of articles by authors from the Nguyen Ai Quoc Advanced Party School)

The United National Front--One of the Factors Determining the Victory of the Vietnamense Revolution (pp 12-14)
(Article by Nguyen Phuong, the Party History Faculty of the Nguyen Ai Quoc Advanced Party School)

Taking Advantage of the Internal Antagonisms of the Enemy Is One of the Matters of Strategic Significance (pp 14-16)
(Article by Dang Kim Thanh, the Party History Faculty of the Nguyen Ai Quoc Advanced Party School)

Strengthening and Maintaining the Revolutionary Government (pp 16-19)
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The Victory of the Vietnamese Revolution Is the Victory of the Thinking of an Offensive Strategy (pp 19-21)
(Article by Le Ngoc, head of the Party History Faculty of the Nguyen Ai Quoc Advanced Party School)

The Revolutionary Method and Combined Strength of the Vietnamese Revolution (pp 21-22)
(Article by Dang Kim Thanh, the Party History Faculty of the Nguyen Ai Quoc Advanced Party School)

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Reference Materials

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(Article by Pham Quang Nghi, the Propaganda and Training Department of the Party Central Committee)

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Using Weapons and Technical Equipment To Increase the Fighting Strength of Troops (pp 16-21)
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Actively Preparing the Young Generation for Fulfilling Their Obligation To Protect the Fatherland (pp 22-28 and 44)
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Building the Military Medical Sector--a Scientific and Technical Sector Within the Army (pp 38-44)
(Article by Senior Colonel Nguyen Si Quoc [NGUYEENX SIX QUOOCS])

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The Various Forms of Wars of Aggression of Chinese Expansionism and Hegemony (pp 45-51 and 63)
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(Article by Lieutenant Colonel Phan Minh Thao [PHAN MINH THAOR])

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(Unattributed article)

The So Called Economic "Aid" and Military "Aid" of Beijing (pp 68-71)
(Unattributed article)

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The Various Forms of Warfare (pp 5-18)
(Article by Q.S.)

L.I. Brezhnev's Book "Small Land" and Several Matters Related to Party Work Within the Soviet Army (pp 19-28, 67)
(Article by Nguyen Trung Thu [NGUYEENX TRUNG THU])

Building the District Military Fortress of Xuan Thuy (pp 29-37, 45)
(Article by Son Nam [SOWN NAM])

Rear Service Scientific Activities and Rear Service Science and Technology at Present (pp 38-45)
(Article by Major General Hoang Dien [HOANGF DIEENF]) [being translated]

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Understanding the Process of the Formation and Development of World Military Science (pp 46-54)
(Article by Lieutenant Colonel Phan Minh Thao [PHAN MINH THAOR])

The Armed Forces of the Fraternal Countries

The One Person in Command System--the Most Important Principle in the Building of the Soviet Armed Forces (pp 55-67)
(Article by Colonel General A.I. Bukop, printed in MILITARY THINKING Journal of the Soviet Union, No 11-1980)

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Thailand in the Scheme of the United States and China in Southeast Asia (pp 68-71)
(Unattributed article)

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10 September 1981

Vietnam Report

No. 2305

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VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2305

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'QUAN DOI NHAN DAN' ON MILITIA, SELF-DEFENSE FORCES

BK291629 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Aug 81 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Increase the Fighting Strength of Militia and Self-Defense Forces"]

[Text] Over the past 6 years, since the country achieved total independence and reunification, the militia and self-defense forces, under the direct leadership of party committee echelons and the command of local military organs and thanks to the diligent building efforts of the people, have undergone a new development both quantitatively and qualitatively. Militia and self-defense forces units in many localities, especially along the northern and southwestern borders, have fought valiantly and resourcefully, making worthy contributions in defeating the invading Chinese forces and their Pol Pot-ieng Sary henchmen. They have also effectively participated in maintaining public order and security and played the role of an assault force in production in localities.

The fighting strength and the work performance of the militia and self-defense forces at many establishments, however, are still limited and incompatible with their requirements and latent potentials. In many enterprises, worksites, state farms, forestry sites and public organs, as well as in a number of hamlets and villages, the militia and self-defense forces, though having relatively large personnel resources, continue to have their work performance rated weak as evidenced by the fact that they have not yet been able to effect a vigorous change in the tasks of safeguarding security, maintaining public order, protecting socialist property at the grassroots level and opposing negative phenomena.

Fostering strong points and achievements gained while embarking on the emulation drive to score achievements to greet the Fifth National Party Congress, various militia and self-defense force units are making new changes in their efforts to overcome weaknesses and increase their fighting strength in order to meet requirements dictated by the situation and tasks of the localities concerned.

Carrying out the motivation drive to "foster the fine nature and improve the fighting strength of the people's armed forces," the militia and self-defense forces must concentrate on building grassroots-level units in such a way as to make them politically strong, well-trained and capable of fulfilling their combat duties, defending the fatherland's border and maintaining public order and security in various localities.

As an armed organization of the masses, the militia and self-defense forces, in order to attain a high fighting strength, must primarily be closely organized politically. Along with giving indoctrinations on the situation and tasks and with improving revolutionary awareness and fighting determination, it is necessary to purify the internal ranks of the militia and self-defense forces, keeping them free from bad elements and those engaging in illegal business, and ensuring that the militia and self-defense forces--especially their mobile combat units--are fully armed and high in political qualities. All commanders of militia and self-defense force units must be good party or youth union members--those who have been tested in reality and are dependable. It is necessary to replenish the militia and self-defense forces with discharged soldiers--who have satisfactorily fulfilled their military obligations and have just returned to the civilian life--in order to strengthen the militia and self-defense forces, both politically and militarily.

Training is an important factor for increasing fighting strength. Military and self-defense units must base their training schedules, programs and plans for the final months of the year on their specific combat duties and plans in order to ensure that every member, squad and platoon receives good training. They must be determined to eradicate problems of formality, simplicity, and superficiality in training; to prepare training more carefully in order to ensure the results of each training hour and each training subject; and to ensure that training can produce practical results and can improve the combat effectiveness of personnel and that training does not cost them a lot of time and affect their production. Through the conduct of military drills in various localities and through various local training seminars, provincial and district military affairs agencies must increase their inspection of the training qualities and discipline of militia and self-defense units and their abilities to react in the face of each specific combat mission and situation.

The tasks of strengthening the organization of, providing military training for and building grassroots-level militia and self-defense units must always be linked with the fulfillment of present and long-term missions. Militia and self-defense forces in the border areas and on the off-shore islands must constantly increase their combat readiness; closely cooperate with military units in quickly and duly punishing those enemy forces which are carrying out harassment operations and reconnaissance activities and which are sending commandos to carry out harassment activities; and adopt appropriate combat tactics which can produce high combat results in order to firmly defend their localities and safeguard the fatherland's border. Militia and self-defense forces in the rear as well as in all areas throughout the country--especially in municipalities, cities, industrial complexes and in those areas along communications lines, seaports and the shoreline--must closely coordinate with other forces in formulating practical combat plans, stepping up the maintenance of political security and public order and safety, protecting the property of the state and the people and fighting against the enemy's psychological warfare, espionage and sabotage activities.

Performing labor activities well while fulfilling the duties of safeguarding the border, off-shore islands and localities and maintaining security and order at various establishments are a yardstick to precisely measure the qualities of every militia and self-defense unit. Closely combining the building of comprehensively steadfast grassroots-level units with the outstanding fulfillment of those tasks involving combat, combat readiness and maintenance of security and order in localities is the most significant action to be taken by the militia and self-defense forces in their emulation drive to greet the Fifth Party Congress to be held sometime by the end of this year.

CSO: 4209/470

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

COLLUSION BETWEEN SECURITY CADRES, SMUGGLERS REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by Nguyen Thanh Ly, An Giang: "Bribery Continues At Tan Chau Inspection Station"]

[Text] In the town of Tan Chau, Phu Chau district (An Giang), there is an inspection station for transiting ships, including those from foreign countries. This station also is a port of call for convoys of boats and barges.

Taking advantage of that condition, crooked merchants engaged in unlawful business, conspire with a number of customs and border security cadres at the station, buy off sailors with money and exchange gold for various kinds of goods on board. Whenever ships and barges arrive at the station, they row a launch close to their bulwarks to induce the crews to buy, sell, and exchange goods. In particular ships transporting oil, gasoline, chemical fertilizer, etc., stop by the Tan Chau station to sell the above goods to these unlawful dealers. Some ships have sold tens of tons of chemical fertilizer or seed rice. Around the station, many women make sexual proposals to sailors. These phenomena have been prohibited by the local administrstion. However implementation is still uneven and loose.

We think that if the situation in the Tan Chau station area is allowed to continue, the state will lose a large amount of goods and properties--a considerable waste. The branches and organs concerned must at the same time to severely punish those who deliberately encroach upon socialist properties.

9213
CSO: 4209/443

ARMED FORCES OF HO CHI MINH CITY FIGHT PORNOGRAPHY

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 18 Jun 81 p 1

/Article: "The Activities Being Conducted To Combat the Decadent Culture and Establish the New, Revolutionary Culture"/

/Excerpt/ In recent weeks, the armed forces of Ho Chi Minh City have conducted many activities for the purpose of helping to eradicate the decadent, reactionary culture, literature and art and establish the revolutionary, wholesome culture, literature and art.

All precinct and district units of the city armed forces have presented reports on the situation and tasks involving cultural, literary and artistic work at this time to cadres and soldiers. Each unit of the precinct and district armed forces has held many meetings and forums to enable young soldiers to understand the harm caused by the various types of decadent, pornographic "cultural products." The unwholesome cultural, literary and artistic activities that have appeared within the city in the recent past have been presented to cadres and soldiers so that they could analyze them, understand their causes and understand the serious harm caused by them among some of our youths and teenagers.

In conjunction with the struggle to abolish the decadent, reactionary culture, literature and art, the units of the city's armed forces have intensified the effort to establish the new, cultured style of life, mold the new man, build the various movements to read revolutionary books and magazines and strongly develop the literature and art movement among the masses within each unit. The propaganda and agitation unit of the city command has been assigned the task of serving as the nucleus in the effort to build the mass literature and art movement within the armed forces of the city, further improving both the substance and form of performances and delving more deeply into reality in order to support troop units.

The city command has also launched among the armed forces an emulation movement to select soldiers who sing well and an emulation movement to read and discuss the heroes and war dead among the armed forces and is encouraging cadres and soldiers to participate in the upcoming literary and art contests and athletic meets of the city in order to commemorate the 5th Congress of the Party.

7809
CSO: 4209/430

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PRINTED SHIRTS BELIEVED TO CARRY PROPAGANDA SLOGANS

Ho Chi Minh City VAN NGHE THANH PHO HO CHI MINH in Vietnamese 19 Jul 81 p 15

/Article by "The Electrician": "A Type of Slogan, A Type of Propaganda"/

/Text/ In our lives, surely no one can deny a form which is beautiful on the outside. Although the contents are important, the more consistent a form is with man's evaluation of beauty, the more those contents are raised. Speaking in this manner, we can confirm that external beauty--of the proper type--is still a necessary item. However, if that beauty is not of the proper type, can it even cause harm? Surely we cannot allow it to freely develop.

Recently, part of the young generation of our city--surely those with abundant clothing and food--have been competing with each other--they surely think that only in this manner can they conform--with a fashion which seems to be slightly incredible. Generally speaking, they do not dare to shamefully dress in a revealing manner as under the old regime but the fashions of which they are fond are types of clothing brought from foreign countries by the smuggler route or sent by relatives in foreign countries by the so-called providing for the life route. Besides the relatively unusual "fashions," there is one type which draws our attention and if closely studied, is extremely dangerous and not conforming at all. These are the shirts printed in letters or embroidered of a slogan nature. Let us comb out some of the wording printed on these shirts:

1. In order to encite a decadent life for the young, they have printed the following words in English: Kiss Me; Don't Touch Me Now; and Let Me Love or in French L'amour pour toi (Love for Me), etc.

2. Even worse, they have printed words with a clear political nature: Let Me Live, I Will Go and We Will Return or more blatantly with huge letters on the chest: U.S.A., etc. and etc.

There are hundreds of other such flamboyant sayings. The Electrician recognizes that these are really slogans. They have taken advantage of the material infatuation of a number of individuals to slip into our society slogans and those wearing the shirts really serve as their propaganda loudspeakers.

This is extremely harmful. In the past, when our comrades wanted to raise a revolutionary slogan in the middle of this city, they often had to do it with their bones and blood. Could it be that at the present time--right in our city--ranks propagandizing such depraved ideas are still carefree?

Whether unintentional or not, these things should be repressed immediately in order to alleviate the irritated eyes of the people. Their existence is not beneficial for anyone other than the reactionaries and their lackeys who are hoping to destroy our society and these very types of "posters" and "living slogans" are their dangerous weapons.

7300
CSO: 4209/465

CHEATER OF WOULD-BE 'BOAT PEOPLE' CAUGHT

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON CIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 13 Jun 81 p 4

["Tale of Vigilance" by Huynh Binh and Manh Hong: "The Benefactor"]

[Text] On the morning of 18 May 1981, passers-by on Phan Van Tri Road (16th Subward, 5th Precinct) hardly paid attention to two men who were cordially greeting each other. They had just met by appointment at the Bui Huu Nghia-Phan Van Tri road intersection. One of them was over 50, his hair touched with grey. Wearing a black hat which concealed most of his face, he was clad in dark blue pants and clean white shirt. Holding a thick leather attache case in one of his arms, he looked like a teacher. The other man was about 35 and had a round face. He wore an old blue "jeans" and a striped blue shirt. After greeting each other for a moment, they clasped their hands and entered a coffee shop in Phan Van Tri Street. After choosing a secluded table at the farthest corner of the shop, the young man pulled out a chair, invited the elderly man to sit down, took out a pack of "Saigon" cigarettes, offered him one and called the shop owner in a hushed voice. The shop owner was a charming young lady. No sooner had she come near the table than she said in a familiar voice:

--Yes, I guess brother N. will have iced coffee. As for you, uncle, what would you like?

--A cup of hot, strong coffee.

Ly N., the young man, deeply inhaled his "Saigon" cigarettes smoke, kept it for a while in his chest, slowly puffed it and, turning toward the elderly man, said softly:

--Uncle, I am very impatient. How are things going for my wife and me thanks to your assistance?

The elderly man grinned. Puffing away at his cigarette while looking at the coffee falling in drops from the filter to the cup, he replied:

--We still have to wait for some time. Moreover, the amount you gave away was not "hefty" enough. Don't be impatient. With "enough dollars," everything will be easy.

Ly N. gave a sign and a forced laugh. After sipping his iced coffee, he said again softly:

--I gave you four "pieces" already. Our family is in straitened circumstances. Since we have started this affair....[we should follow it to the end.] How many more will do, uncle?

The elderly man answered in a low voice:

--Two more "pieces," brother. Two more will suffice. Things will go exactly as promised. In 10 days, some people will take you aboard the ship and you will arrive in Singapore a few days after. From there, you may go anywhere you like...

--May I hand over the remainder the day I board the ship?

--The remainder must be paid in full immediately, otherwise, they will not allow you to go. These people are "bigwigs" and the deal is reliable and, therefore, rather expensive. Don't tell this to anyone else. Your family alone is in the know. Since we are close acquaintances, I have sympathy for you. I had had to entreat them a lot before they accepted your request...

--Yes,in a moment, please come to my house and I will hand over the remainder. I entrust everything to you. You are our family's benefactor.

They went together to the young man's house. At Ly N.'s house, when the "benefactor" of his family was accepting the remaining 2 taels of gold prior to helping them "cross the border," he was caught red-handed by Nguyen Van Giang, a policeman in the 16th Subward (5th Precinct), and by members of the people's protection force. He said that his name was Hoang Thai Hoa, aged 50 and specialized in swindling. He belonged to an organization comprising 10 persons specialized in impersonating public security agents to extort money, to instigate credulous people to flee abroad and to cheat them. This time, he was caught red-handed cheating Ly N.'s family out of 6 taels of gold.

Among the members of the self-defense and people's protection forces and the Nguyen Van Giang area police who uncovered this swindling case was the charming and highly vigilant coffee shop owner.

9332
CSO: 4209/424

TOURISM OFFICIALS ACCUSED OF EMBEZZLEMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Jul 81 p 4

[Article: "Proceedings Initiated Against Embezzlement At Nghia Binh Tourism Corporation"]

[Text] Legal organs of Nghia Binh Province have just started proceedings against Vu Kim Thanh and Hoang Phuong Nam, deputy director of Nghia Binh Tourism Corporation, for deliberately violating--for personal gain--the principles and procedures of economic and financial management, causing serious consequences.

Thanh and Nam along with 11 other persons took it upon themselves to deal in re-exported goods (sewing machines, transistor radios, and foreign-made cigarettes) without the authorization of the Tourism General Department and the local administration. They sold goods to improper buyers, creating conditions for a number of people to speculate. Thanh and Nam also set priority prices for Nghia Binh Tourism Corporation personnel and business prices, causing damage to the state.

They set up a secret fund and exchanged Vietnamese money for foreign currency on the free market to buy goods.

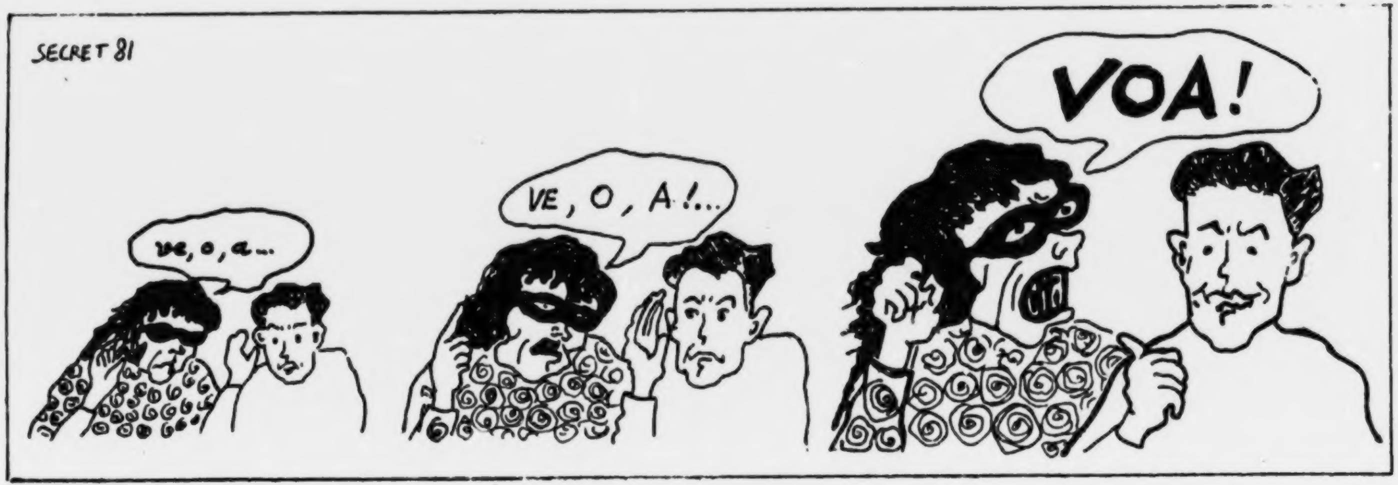
Their method consisted in allowing corporation cadres and personnel to use phony names and addresses to make frequent purchases of goods, dodging the control of state organs. As a result, Thanh, Nam and accomplices collected a very large amount of money to split among themselves. Nam got 50,000 dong and U.S. $6,327; Thanh got more than 31,400 dong. Other persons such as Dang Thanh Tri, chief of the planning and supply bureau, and Nguyen Kim Hung, chief accountant...each pocketed from more than 33,000 dong to more than 42,000 dong.

9213
CSO: 4209/443

CARTOON LINKS VOA TO CIA

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 13 Jun 81 p 3

[Text]


SECRET 81
ve, o, a...
VE, O, A!...
VOA!

Picture: SECRET

9332
4209/424

BRIEFS

HANOI VICE CRACKDOWN--Within less than 2 months the security forces in Hanoi have arrested almost 1,000 dishonest merchants, speculators and thieves of socialist property. Almost all of the offenders are unemployed and many of them have had records of possessing stolen goods, producing fake goods, theft, smuggling and so forth. Although the crackdown is still underway, the Hanoi security forces have retrieved for the state a lot of gold, silver, gem stones, foreign currencies and contraband goods, and a large quantity of fabric, gas and oil, foodstuffs, medicines, pharmaceutical supplies and many other scarce items. [BK270215 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Jul 81 p 3]

CORRUPTION CASES--The Ha Son Binh Provincial People's Court held an open hearing from 22-24 August to try (Cao The Tuong), captain of the HB-027 boat; (Nguyen Van Thanh), assistant captain of the boat; Sen Sgt (Do Duy Dao), leader of the boat's escort team, and their accomplices on charges of corruption and deliberate destruction of more than 218 tons of wheat grains. (Cao The Tuong) was sentenced to death while his accomplices received jail terms ranging from 17 years to life imprisonment. The story goes like this: On 29 May 1980 (Cao The Tuong) received an order to transport 584.2 tons of wheat grains from Haiphong Port to Ky Son Port in Ha Son Binh. While in transit, he colluded with other accomplices in selling 95.8 tons of cargo for profits and leaving a larger quantity of wheat grains destroyed by rain. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Aug 81]

SOUTHERN SMUGGLING CASES--Many provinces in the south have discovered countless smuggling cases involving millions of dong worth of contraband goods confiscated for the state. In Minh Hai Province, 550 smuggling cases have been discovered with the most important one being the capture of 1,200 meters of fabric which were smuggled from across the border. In An Giang Province, many cases involving the smuggling of goods such as cigarettes and monosodium glutamate were discovered, especially the seizure of 2,000 cartons of Thai-made cigarettes. In Quang Nam-Danang Province, more than 100 smuggling cases were discovered in June alone with hundreds of thousands of dong worth of contraband goods confiscated for the state. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 26 Aug 81]

CSO: 4209/470

BRIEFS

HEALTH DELEGATION IN MEXICO--Comrade Nguyen Duy Cuong, SRV deputy public health minister, visited Mexico from 18 July to 8 August at the invitation of the Mexican Health Ministry, according to VNA's correspondent in Havana. He attended meetings on health work with health delegates from Mexico, Nicaragua and other Latin American and European countries. Speaking at a meeting on the situation of Vietnamese and Cuban health services, former Mexican President Luis Echeverria Alvarez, director of the Center for Study of the Third World's Economic and Social Affairs, pointed out that Vietnam has very satisfactorily resolved its health problems and that its experiences are very valuable for Mexico. [OW150511 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 9 Aug 81]

SOVIET-AIDED FACTORY EMULATION--To score achievements to honor the Fifth Party Congress and mark the anniversary of the Soviet October revolution, Vietnamese workers and Soviet experts at the Thuong Cong diesel factory worksite--a major project built with Soviet assistance in Bac Thai Province--have pledged to emulate in completing seven workshops on schedule with good quality. On this occasion, the worksite also presented the Victor Insignia awarded by the Central Committee of the Soviet Trade Unions to a Soviet engineer and a Vietnamese worker for their outstanding achievements in the construction of the factory. [BK270215 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 23 Aug 81]

SOVIET EXPERTS, EMULATION DRIVE--Together with the team of Soviet experts, various work units at the Lam Thao superphosphate plant's expansion worksite have set the norms and schedules for the construction of a number of projects in the current emulation drive to honor the Fifth Party Congress. These include the main equipment storage, the furnace system, the cleaning and drying system and the air compressor system. [BK270215 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 23 Aug 81]

CSO: 4209/470

CIRCULAR ISSUED ON LOCAL ELECTIONS

BK261145 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Text] The VFF Central Committee Secretariat on 10 August issued Circular No 211. The circular says:

Faced with the present situation and tasks, the forthcoming election is of great importance to efforts to motivate the people in developing their sense of collective mastery so as to realistically participate in building and consolidating the administration at the district and village or equivalent levels. These two levels of the administration play a very important role in the system of our state apparatus, especially the village or city ward level which is directly responsible for the management of all political, economic, cultural and social activities and national security and defense in all localities throughout the country.

The standing committees of the VFF committees in all provinces, cities and special zones must concentrate on adopting proper plans to guide, supervise and help the front committees at the district and village or equivalent levels in satisfactorily carrying out the following tasks:

1. Make the cadres of the front thoroughly aware of their responsibilities in this election. Consolidate the front committee organizations at the district and village or equivalent levels. Assign personnel to join various organizations in charge of the election.

2. Extensively carry out propaganda among the people in order to explain to them about the election of representatives to the people's councils at the district and village or equivalent levels.

3. Satisfactorily hold consultative conferences to recommend candidates for election to the people's councils. This is the major part of the front's role as a participant in activities in preparation for the election. As stipulated in the constitution and the election law, front committees at all levels are directly responsible for this task. Meanwhile, under the leadership of party committee echelons, leading cadres of front committees at all levels must uphold initiative and closely cooperate with various party and state organs in order to satisfactorily fulfill the front's responsibility in the recommendation of candidates for election to the people's councils.

4. Provide guidance for and encourage the people to express their views on the activities of the outgoing people's councils and people's committees and arrange for candidates to meet with the voters.

5. Participate in inspecting election activities. It is necessary to satisfactorily conduct inspections in order to promptly discover and correct mistakes and shortcomings, ensuring that the election is carried out in accordance with policy and law. The front committees must cooperate with the electoral council and all electoral committees and teams so that inspections can be conducted regularly, especially during the three stages: When the namelines of voters are posted, when discussions on the structure and composition of the people's councils and on the nomination of candidates are held, and when the election is in progress.

6. Motivate the people to enthusiastically go to the polls.

7. Review and draw upon the experience acquired by the front in the election of the people's councils at the district and village or equivalent levels.

CSO: 4209/470

PARTY OFFICIAL DISCIPLINED FOR BUILDING PRIVATE VILLA

Hanoi XAY DUNG DANG [PARTY BUILDING] in Vietnamese No 4, Apr 81 pp 21-23

[Article by Cong Minh: "We Must Be Alert When We Have Authority"]

[Text] After several years of preparation and several months of construction, the magnificant house of Comrade Nguyen Van Nam stood out among the other houses in the area. People praised the house as being large and attractive, but they were very critical of that comrade for abusing his authority for personal benefit. The house was rather imposing: the main part had an area of 226 square meters, and the living room alone had an area of 84 square meters. It had a living room, bedrooms, a dining room, etc. The house had a modern design and all conveniences. Beside the main house there was a house for his daughter and son-in-law, a garage, and a storage building.

To build that house its owner had to use more than 10 tons of cement, more than 4 tons of iron and school, more than 10 cubic meters of wood, 40 cubic meters of sand, gravel, and rock, 60,000 bricks (including 5,000 patterned bricks), a ton of fuel oil, and many attractive materials. Twenty-five trips were required to transport materials (including three tank truck trips to carry fresh water with which to mix mortar). It cost more than 20,000 dong and required more than 1,000 work days. Furthermore, it required the use of 40 steel panels used to pave airfields, 2,000 welding rods, etc.

Before building that house, the state had provided Nam with a house with a garden for growing crops and raising livestock which was convenient for his work and family life. But he still made preparations to build an estate in his home area to serve as "a place for family reunions and for ancestor worship," as he often said. In fact, why was it necessary for a person like him, for whom "revolutionary work was his reason for living," to build such an estate? No one had doubts about the legitimate money he and his wife had saved, but public opinion criticized him, a leadership cadre of the local party organization and governmental administration, for competing along the lines of "raising hogs, selling rice, and building houses," and for commercial activities. He even accepted the help of several of the local bourgeoisie, whom he regarded as his "friends." Because of such things, his prestige in the party organization was seriously weakened. He clearly realized that, but continued to commit errors. It was not true that if one could build a house as large and attractive as he wanted, for the local construction projects were encountering many difficulties regarding raw materials, and some had to temporarily suspend construction because they lacked cement, wood, bricks, etc. Since he was a key provincial cadre, he was clearly aware of those difficulties. Many people advised him not to build a big house, but he was determined to do so. He believed that he "had a right" to build the house as he so desired, for he had contributed more than 40 years to the revolution and was now a member of the provincial leadership committee.

As a member of the standing committee of the provincial party committee and Vice Chairman of the Provincial People's Committee in direct charge of the transformation of capitalist industry and commerce in the locality, Nam believed that he had merit toward the revolution, had not committed any major mistakes, and had the confidence of the party and the respect of the people, so building such a house would be "something that is appropriate and is nothing that should be criticized." With such a distorted way of thinking, in his capacity as a leader Nam requested a number of cadres in charge of the various sectors in the province to help him build the house. So some cadres and employees of the construction, forestry, real estate, and forest control sectors, the materials corporation, etc., in the province, and even a corporation of a ministry, in some cases because people respected him and in some cases because they saw a "good opportunity to profit," they enthusiastically helped him. Once he had the construction materials, he was provided transportation to take them to his home area, which was hundreds of kilometers away. Calculating what would benefit him most, Nam assigned the designing and construction to a bourgeois contractor managed by the Construction Corporation. That contractor sought all ways to please the cadre who had authority in the province. And of course, he also sought ways to significantly benifit himself, not only in the short run but also in the long run, and not only economically but also politically. The contractor paid for the machinery operators and the more than 1,000 work-days needed to build the house at rates stipulated by the state. If anything was needed for the project, Nam wrote a letter requesting it, and the contractor located it and bought it. That resulted in violations of the materials supplying system, such as "arbitrarily supplying materials outside the plan," "degrading first-class products to the status of waste materials," etc. Nam regarded that as "being helped by his friends and the lower echelon." When he lacked iron, a bourgeoisie in the transformation category gave him some. When he lacked hard-to-find materials, his "friends" enthusiastically provided them or or help him find them!

During that period, to repay the "kindness" of the people who helped him, Nam sold to a bourgeoisie two tons of rice which his family should have sold to the state. At a time when the local governmental administration was implementing the policy of closely managing gtain, taking advantage of the authority that had been given him and his acquaintance with cadres in other provinces, he requested the governmental administrations in other provinces to issue permits allowing bourgeoisie to transport that rice from one province to another. From then on, Nam had many improper relations with the local bourgeoisie which were contrary to the policies of the party and state. For example, in commercial dealings he acknowledged the right of the bourgeoisie to own and manage real estate, and allowed some people to buy and sell contrary to policies, or else paid them large sums of money which the state should not have had to pay. An investigation of 14 transactions showed that all were incorrect.

Brother Nam, who had been active in the revolution since 1936, participated in the winning of political power during the 1945 August Revolution, and stalwartly overcame difficulties and hardships during the resistance wars against France and the U.S. Hebecame a member of the provincial party committee, secretary of the provincial party committee, secretary of the provincial party committee, a member of the standing committee of the zone party committee, and was in charge of the party, governmental, and mass association tasks. After the country was unified, he assumed important party and government positions in a province. It was appropriate that the party assigned him such positions, for it correctly evaluated his revolutionary qualities and work ability during previous revolutionary periods.

As a member of a provincial leadership organ, during the first few years after the revolution Nam grasped the lines and policies of the party and the missions of the party organization, and manifested a sense of responsibility toward guiding and consolidating the governmental administration and toward socialist transformation and socialist construction in the locality. But his prestige was gradually weakened by such negative thoughts and acts. The standing committee of the provincial party committee, of which he was a member concerned itself with educating the cadres regarding to great, difficult missions facing them and the requirements of forging the cadres and party members, especially the hard-core cadres, in the class struggle in the new period and opposing all enemies and harmful influences of neocolonialism, while overcoming the manifestations of hedonism and pacifism, mandarinal thinking, etc. He himself had participated in meetings of the standing committee held to criticize and discipline cadres who had committed such mistakes as taking advantage of their authority to engage in corruption and improperly purchasing raw materials, materials, and goods for their own use. He had, along with the committee, discussed the resolutions and directives of the party and state and their application to the local circumstances, and discussed the policies regarding party building, the building and forging of the corps of cadres, etc. However, he himself did not think and act in proper accordance with them, but contrary to them.

Despite the sincere, frank opinions contributed by many people, Nam continued to immerse himself more and more deeply in improper acts, in order to have a "big house," and reported nothing to the provincial party committee or base-level party organization. After he had finished building the house, the masses were displeased and denounced him to the state Inspection Commission and the Control Commission of the VCP Central Committee. The provincial party committee took up the matter and an investigation was carried out. Although he was clearly mistaken, he refused to adequately accept criticism. Only after much criticism and struggle in the party committee did he admit his mistake. The resolution of the Party Central Committee regarding his disciplining stated, "Comrade Nam abused his authority by using many state materials and facilities to build a private house at great expense. While building the house he had an improper relationship with a bourgeois contractor and allowed him to engage in illegal livelihood." Nam was disciplined by the party and government, no longer stands in the ranks of the provincial leadership cadres, is unqualified to be a member of the Vietnam Communist Party, and has turned over the house to the local governmental administration. Taking many factors into consideration, the party organization only imposed the "party supervision" form of discipline on him, in order to educate him and with the hope that he would mend his ways and go all-out to improve himself, so that he could continue to be recognized as a party member.

Nam was primarily responsible for his mistake. He was educated by the party, which entrusted him with many important assignments, and he devoted decades to the revolution. But in the new phase of the revolution he at times stopped making progress and became bogged down in the dirty quagmire of individualism.

However, the local party organization was also party responsible. The standing committee of the provincial party committee failed to closely monitor the quality, ability, circumstances, and psychology of each member of its organization, and did not frankly criticize and assist one another when negative manifestations arose, or truly assure the building of standing committee that was unified, unanimous, strong, pure, and worthy of its role and position of being the headquarters organ of a province. The base-level party chapter and party organization did not fully do their duty of educating and managing party members, even though the party member in question was a provincial leadership cadre. The base-level party organization failed to overcome incorrect viewpoints, such as thinking that since he was an upper-echelon cadre with good ability he could assume responsibility for his own work and no longer needed the assistance, control, and management of the organization, or out of respect for him failing to frankly criticize him or being afraid that criticism of him would result in bad "consequences."

A number of cadres in the various sectors did not properly fulfill their duties, and even helped a person in authority to do wrong. Those cadres consciously or unconsciously contributed to preventing the state economic and social management apparata from exercising effective management, and even transformed them into instruments which a person abusing his authority could use to do wrong. If the relevant party and governmental organizations and the responsible cadres and party members had correctly fulfilled their responsibilities, as stipulated by the Party statutes and the state policies and regulations, Nam could not have, by himself, have committed such serious mistakes.

The affair of Nguyen Van Nam is well-known and has been dealt with appropriately by the local party organization. It is a useful and lively lesson for many localities in the party building task and the task of building up the corps of party cadres, and in the implementation of the lines, missions, and policies of the party and state, in order to advance our people's revolutionary undertaking.

That lesson reminds the party committee echelons to be more concerned with educating and managing local cadres who have positions of authority.

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CSO: 4209/435

THUAN HAI OFFICIAL JAILED FOR CORRUPTION

Hanoi XAY DUNG DANG [PARTY BUILDING] in Vietnamese No 4, Apr 81 pp 24-26

[Article by Le Thanh Minh: "The Disciplining of a Cadre in a Position of Authority"]

[Excerpt] In June 1978 the People's Court of Thuan Hai Province sentenced to 30 months in prison Nguyen Van Co, formerly deputy head of the Communications and Transportation Service, for having committed the crime of "abusing a position of authority and selling state materials on the free market." That was the result of a process of strict struggle against negative manifestations arising in state organs, the perpetrator of which are leadership and management cadres.

The Thuan Hai provincial party committee has a very strict and resolute attitude, and both guides a thorough struggle against negativism and is concerned with, and applies specific measures regarding, the perfection and consolidation of the organs and sectors, especially in places where cadres in positions of authority have degenerated and gone astray. With regard to the Communications and Transportation Service, in the 2 years after the trial Nguyen Van Cu it has, with the positive concern and guidance of the provincial party committee, endeavored to become an economic sector which makes progress.

A question that has been posed is, why did Nguyen Van Co, a southern cadre was a regroupee in the north for 20 years, was trained and cultivated by the party, and was a pipefitter but became a middle-level party cadre with a college education and a technical specialty, rapidly degenerate and become corrupt within a short time after returning to work in his home area? One may answer in brief that Co did not consciously and continually steel himself and did not know how to maintain and improve the qualities and virtue of a communist party member in the environment of new, complicated work after the liberation of the south. As for the party organization, when assigning work it did not tightly manage the cadres did not properly impplement the rules and regulations regarding administrative and economic management, created opportunities which led Co to commit mistakes and crimes, etc. Those were the main factors which led to the above-mentioned painful result.

In order to strengthen the leadership cadres of the Communications and Transportation Service of Thuan Hai, in October 1976 the upper echelon assigned Nguyen Van Co to help the acting head of the Service. Co, who was then 43 years old, was born in

Thuan Hai and was regrouped in the north in 1954, where he became a civil engineer and was the director of a bridge-building corporation of the Ministry of Communications and Transportation. He worked there many years. Co, who was regarded as a good cadre, had a simple way of life, had a sense of responsibility, attained a number of accomplishments in his work, and was elected as a Warrior of Emulation by his unit. Co was so highly regarded that many people thought he should be assigned to the South, in the new situation. If Co had an opportunity to make further progress, he would make many contributions to the communications and transportation activities in the locality.

Six months after accepting his new assignment, the Party Affairs Committee of the Ministry and the Thuan Hai provincial party committee selected Co to serve as deputy head of the Service. Then Co was elected to the provincial party committee by the congress of party organizations of the civilian, political, and party organs in the province, and was at the same time added to the chapter party committee of the Service. Co was also assigned to the standing committee of the Service's committee guiding the implementation of Resolution No 228, and was selected to be an assessor of the Thuan Hai Province People's Court.

Co was very enthusiastic because within a very brief time after being allowed to return to work in his home area he had been assigned many important positions, but at the same time he revealed weaknesses, especially with regard to consciousness of organization and discipline. Taking advantage of the fact that he had been in leadership positions for many years, had managed a corporation of the Ministry, and had both specialized knowledge and actual experience, from the beginning Co had an attitude of disregarding the acting head of the Service, and arbitrarily made decisions regarding many matters within the sphere of the leadership of the Service head without discussing them with him. The bad habits of arrogance, self-satisfaction, disregarding the collective, etc., have always been the closest allies of undisciplined liberalism. Immodesty and boasting are dangerous first steps which lead to acts of unprincipled abuse of authority.

Co's principal duty was to monitor the construction of bridges and roads and motor vehicle repair shops. But when a bridge collapsed because it had to bear excessive weight, the person in charge criticized Co for not going to the scene to examine and resolve the problem. Co did not closely guide or oversee the work of those two units. Indeed, Co set aside much time to do miscellaneous tasks which had not been assigned to him by the collective leadership of the Service. Co ordered the warehouse keeper to issue gasoline without going through the administrative office, as required by regulations. The head of the Service and the organ party chapter never knew where Co was, who he was with, or what he was doing. Those mistakes of Co were a factor which prevented the Service's party chapter from being united and unanimous. There were often loud arguments between Co and the party chapter secretary and several other members of the chapter party committee. The party chapter's activities contrary to the organ's regulations regarding administrative management and economic management, out of respect or fear the party members in the chapter dared not struggle. Although he was an upper-echelon party committee member who had been assigned to monitor the party chapter of the Service's organ, Co never reported on the situation of that party chapter to the party committees of the party civil administration organs.

Co had a younger brother named Hung, a former puppet Captain who had studied aviation mechanics in the U.S. In 1972 he was discharged, for reasons that are unclear. Since 1975 he had been the owner of a passenger bus on the Saigon-Phan Rang route and specialized in transporting contraband and in illegal buying and selling, even U.S. dollars. Co had stayed at the home of Hung's father-in-law for a time when the provincial organ was still in Phan Rang, and sought all ways to find him a job in the sector, but was unsuccesful. The close relationship between Co and Hung was known the party chapter and the competent organ. Co never reported that fact to the organization. Later, when his mistakes were being reviewed, he was asked about his younger brother's politics. Co only replied in a vague manner: "I've heard that he was a puppet Captain who had a conflict with the upper echelon and was discharged early." That complicated relationship led Co to commit an error error. It was a turning point in Co's revolutionary activities, a turning point which ended in Co's expulsion from the party. In May 1977, Co was transferred to Hanoi to work at the Ministry. The Administration and Management Office had prepared an automobile and driver for Co. But Co selected another automobile and turned it over to Hung to take to his house in Phan Rang "for further repairs," then recommended that the organ have the driver drive him to Hanoi. Out of respect, the head of the organ and the head of he Administrative Office (who was also secretary of the party chapter) did not resolutely intervene and were not put on guard by Co's deliberate violation.

By means of a scheme of issuing a letter of introduction introducing Hung as a Service employee, Co and Hung were able to go to Hanoi, although Hung had not been authorized by the organ to drive an automobile to the north. Co went to his old organ to discuss difficulties regarding the lack of materials of the Thuan Hai Communications and Transportation service. Also out of respect, the of scarce, expensive materials, including hundreds of kilos of welding rods, dozens of insula tion panels (the type with hard covers which are heat resistant and is used to line the inside of automobile hoods). Co also went to another organ with which he was familiar to purchase several tens of kilos of brake fluid. Co entrusted all of those things to his younger brother to take to Phan Rang and Saigon to sell at a profit.

But that illegal sale (without authorization of the Thuan Hai Communications and Transportation Service) was discovered by the accountants and financial personnel of the corporation. Two months later the corporation director sent an official letter inquiring about the above-mentioned items. Co used many schemes to deliberately cover up that matter, including the use of his authority to transfer some cadres who knew of the affair, in order to "shut them up."

The struggle to expose the mistaken actions of Co, a cadre in a position of authority, was not simple and easy. Because of Co's obstinate attitude, the ideological struggle in the party chapter and the party committees of the party civil administration organs in Thuan Hai Province was very bitter and fierce. At that time, many people thought that Co was a "rare cadre" of Thuan Hai, a local person, an engineer, who was still young and had ability and experience in leading and managing the sector, so perhaps the provincial party committee would go easy on him. On the contrary, the provincial party committee did not superficial or protective, but manifested a very strict, very resolute attitude.

At conferences of the party chapter and its party committee, Co refused to sincerely criticize himself, but criticized the deficiencies of the party chapter, the party chapter committee, and many cadres in the Service, which made the conferences even more chaotic. In order to defend himself and lessen his offence, Co wrote explanatory letters to the secretary and chairman of the provincial party committee, to the comrades in charge of the commissions of the party, the Public Security Service, the Supreme People's Organ of Control, the State Inspection Commission, etc. The heads of the organization and control committees, who participated in the criticism sessions, persistently guided the ideological struggle where Co worked. When one meeting failed to produce results they organized another, in order to help the cadres and party members there have motivation and consciousness and a correct attitude of self-criticism and criticism, and improve the quality of struggle, in order to help Co realize his errors, voluntarily accept party discipline, and endeavor to become a good person.

But Co continued to be obstinate, sought all ways to control events, disregarded the collective, and claimed that he was "pure of heart, incorruptible, and had not been seduced by material wealth." He claimed that selling materials to obtain money was necessary to "repair his automobile and pay his driver," and that he was "proud" of having driven himself to and from work. Co's mistake was very serious: abusing his authority to obtain state materials and helping dishonest merchants monopolize the market. His tendency toward corruption led him to violate state principles and laws. He suffered a serious loss of vigilance, and committed mistakes at a time when the entire province was promoting the implementation of Political Bureau Resolution No 228, for which Co was principally responsible, in the struggle against negativism in the provincial communications and transportation sector.

Due to the serious nature of his mistakes and his failure to sincerely criticize himself, the Thuan Hai provincial party committee subjected him to very severe discipline. It exercised very tight, thorough guidance, mobilized the relevant sectors to cooperate in definitively resolving the issue, and not prolonging it. The investigation was carried out efficiently in a period of only 3 months. The provincial party committee ended its work when Co was criticized before the party chapter and the Provincial People's Committee issued a resolution dismissing Co after it had sufficient evidence to make such a conclusion. Before the Public Security Service issued orders to arrest Co and prepare to prosecute him, the provincial party committee decided to expell Co from the party, and then the control committee of the provincial party committee informed the entire party organization about that disciplinary act. Only 7 months passed between the time when the affair eas uncovered and Co's trial.

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BRIEFS

PROVINCIAL PARTY CONSOLIDATION--After various phases of party membership card issuance, many weak and lagging basic party units in Nghia Binh, Long An and Hoang Lien Son provinces have been strengthened and consolidated with their members' efforts to qualify themselves for party membership cards. In Hoang Lien Son, the party committee of Van Chan District has resolutely expelled from the party disqualified persons and taken disciplinary actions against 23 errant party members. In Nghia Binh, more than 80 percent of the province's 722 basic party units have been rated good. In Long An, more than 90 percent of the province's basic party units have organized the issuance of party cards and 74 percent of their members have received party membership cards. [BK270215 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Aug 81]

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FLEXIBLE PRICES TO HELP THE STATE TO MANAGE FREE MARKET

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 23 Jun 81 p 3

[Article by Thi Phuong: "Commerce: Understanding the Viewpoint on Flexible Prices Under Guidance"]

[Text] In the market struggle for stabilization of prices in the last few weeks, we have seen the importance of the participation in the market of the socialist commercial sectors in the marketplace. By putting into the market a quantity of goods essential for the standard of living and sold at reasonable prices, we gradually stopped the private merchants' tendency to freely raise prices and then brought prices closer to the price levels of the state-operated and cooperative commerce.

In the attempt to "win consumers" over to their side, the socialist commercial sectors obviously must bitterly compete with private merchants in all three aspects: quantity of goods, quality and price. If we are weak in any one aspect, we will limit our own attacking capacity on the market.

The price struggle against private merchants today is our topmost concern. By fully understanding the new guidelines about prices the persons who currently do commercial work can achieve victory in the struggle for market stabilization.

Selling at Market Prices

Resolution 26 of the Political Bureau about distribution and circulation has created an obvious change in the state-operated and cooperative commercial sectors. With quite satisfactory financial support of the bank, they have actively taken the direction of business, tried to look for sources of goods and kept in close touch with production so as to have a considerably abundant quantity of goods available for the people.

The experience in the last Tet period shows that as its doubts had been clarified, our socialist commerce was able to fiercely compete with private merchants in regard to every line of goods and this ability was becoming stronger with our maturity gained in the course of our work.

However, stimulated by the new spirit in commercial business, a number of commercial units paid too much attention to participation in market activities while neglecting the role that was no less important they had to play -- to serve the life of workers and civil servants whose actual income depends totally on the supply of goods at stable prices under guidance to remain stable itself. Furthermore, the participation in the market of the socialist commerce, mostly the cooperative one, could sometimes be ineffective because some viewpoints about prices did not go hand in hand with actual needs.

In the case of some goods of the state-operated and cooperative commercial sectors, their prices were sometimes higher, sometimes equal to, and often a little less than the market prices. Competing with private merchants, some units unintentionally adopted their spirit of running after profit. Other units advocated "not allowing private merchants to take advantage of the low prices offered by commerce" and thus deliberately maintained a very small difference in prices. Still other units adjusted by themselves prices of their own goods in accordance with market prices whenever private merchants had created artificial fluctuations to make profitable speculative moves.

Some viewpoints about "agreed," "business" and "high" prices which were baseless adversely affected cadres and civil servants themselves. Except for the goods being supplied to them at directed prices, they were no longer able to buy other essential items at "low" prices. Therefore, while their actual income was raised by the supply of some standard goods at supply prices, this income was in fact limited by the "high price" policy.

Flexible Prices Under Guidance

The new directives about the work dealing with prices have clearly stated: "...objectively speaking, two price systems are set up: the system of relatively stable prices (such as wholesale prices, purchase prices within obligation and selling prices of capital goods in accordance with two-way economic contracts, supply prices, etc.) and the system of prices relatively flexibly applicable to business and commercial activities." The meaning of prices being relatively flexibly applicable, as Le Duan has indicated, is: "Since the 'free' market still exists within definite limits and under the conditions of an unbalanced supply-demand relationship, the state adopts the policy of directing flexible prices in order to manage the 'free' market, to struggle effectively against speculative activities and to make supply-demand adjustments to benefit socialism."

Thus, in business and commerce, commercial sectors cannot buy at any prices and sell at any prices provided they ensure the effectiveness of their business.

The purpose of participation in the market is to manage and to struggle and its effectiveness is the economic results brought about to society as a whole.

The immediate work of the commercial sector is, therefore, to perfect a price guidance mechanism for commercial business to operate flexibly and sensitively and to be effective while being carried out. This mechanism must thoroughly understand the needs and general goals of the national economy and at the same time stay close to the situation and conditions of production and the state of the market so as to determine appropriate price brackets in different periods, for different lines of goods and even in different markets.

We cannot underestimate the need for sensitivity and flexibility of this mechanism of price guidance, for markets, particularly the market in our municipality, change very frequently. If we turn prices loose, we will deprive ourselves of the confidence consumers have in the socialist commerce and create an opportunity for private merchants to monopolize the market. As we call it a mechanism, we clearly recognize the need for it to operate smoothly and in a synchronized, accurate and effective manner as a machinery and to demand from all of its components a compliance with their own responsibilities and functions.

Competing in terms of prices in the market and also being capable of competing even better there, we need to compete about prices with producers themselves -- particularly collective and individual producers. Recently some commercial units were keenly competing about prices in the market, but they almost acted as they had nothing to do with the same competition with the sources of goods, and even had the tendency to be "easy" in accepting any quality of goods and any prices, provided they had some goods and a certain "discount percentage" for themselves.

That way of doing business made their goods, partly because of poor quality and partly because of high prices, unsalable, with the prestige of the commercial sector being adversely affected, its capital paralyzed and its activities slackened.

There also was the phenomenon of a number of commercial units becoming the places that sell fake and imitation goods and goods of poor quality and thus unintentionally lending a helping hand to the dishonest producers or intermediaries. Other commercial units have the tendency to deal with only a number of familiar suppliers and thus limit their own capacity to exploit other sources of goods and to bargain.

As the mechanism that provides business and commerce with price guidance now needs time to operate fully and effectively, the effort at perfecting the organization of state-operated and cooperative commercial sectors also needs some time to draw lessons and experience from purchasing goods, exploiting sources of goods, participating in the market, etc., commercial units, within the limits of their doing business on their own initiative, must thoroughly understand the viewpoint on flexible price under guidance in commercial business so as to fulfill their task at the highest level of achievement. A few markets have by now shown the effort of the socialist commerce at controlling prices set by private merchants by means of unified guidance resulting in a price list for many lines of goods, as well as a determination to maintain prices of the commercial sector at a reasonable and stable level, no matter how strong the market pressure may be. These are some initial tests, but they serve to persuade the persons who go to the market everyday that socialist business and commerce do not run after profit but, above all, their purpose is to serve the standard of living.

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HAIPHONG PARTY COMMITTEE ADVOCATES IMPROVED GOODS DISTRIBUTION, CIRCULATION

Haiphong HAIPHONG in Vietnamese 11 Jun 81 pp 1, 4

/Article: "Standing Committee of Municipal Party Committee Decides Policy, Methods of Achieving Political Bureau Directive on Improving Distribution, Circulation"/

/Text/ On 20 and 28 May 1981, a conference of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Party Committee studied and discussed Directive 109 on continuing to comply with Resolution 26 of the Political Bureau on improving distribution and circulation. The Standing Committee of the Municipal Party Committee issued a resolution on policies and methods aimed at strictly achieving the directive and resolution of the Political Bureau.

Concerning achievement of Resolution 26 of the Political Bureau, the conference opinion was that Resolution 26 of the Political Bureau on improving distribution and circulation has been urgently discussed by the Municipal Party Committee and a resolution on organizing achievement has been issued. During the past few months, sectors and echelons of the city have accomplished a number of tasks and achieved initial clear results with agricultural production cooperatives letting product contracts to labor groups and individuals since the 10th-month crop of 1980; and a number of central and local state-operated enterprises, small industry and handicrafts cooperatives, fishing cooperatives, state farms, stations, farms, commerical and business stores, etc. are promoting compliance with application of piecework wages to initially create a new working atmosphere with progress in labor productivity, output and the income of the laborer, actively contributing to achievement of the state plan for the first 6 months and the entire year of 1981.

Nevertheless, because industrial, handicrafts and small industrial production still have many difficulties in energy and primary materials and especially shortcomings in management organization, production capabilities have been much restricted while capabilities still exist for producing additional products, especially a number of trades with the necessary conditions such as rush production, rock quarrying, material production, construction, ocean fishing, export goods production, etc.

The circulation and distribution of the city has also had definite efforts in purchasing, ascertaining goods sources and sales organization. However, production has many difficulties, development is slow, goods are scarce, the source of goods supplied by the Ministry of Commerce has been reduced, prices have undergone great changes and financial and monetary balance cannot be assured; however, a primary problem is that the leadership and supervision of the party and the local administration at all echelons has not been specific and lacks concentration and effectiveness; and the activity of mass organizations has not developed a strong effect. Goods we produce are for the most part not held in the hands of the state, we do not control the market and prices are unmanaged and unstable, causing the actual wages of the cadres, workers and public servants to decline and their lives additionally difficult.

Concerning tasks required to implement Directive 109 and Resolution 26 of the Political Bureau, the resolution of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Party Committee clearly stated: Directive 109 of the Political Bureau has clearly pointed out a course of continuing to improve distribution and circulation and specific policies and methods for organizing achievement supervision.

In order to assure effective achievement of Directive 109 and Resolution 26 of the Political Bureau, the Standing Committee of the Municipal Party Committee decision concentrates on resolving the following primary problems:

1. Strive to promote production aimed at successfully achieving and exceeding the 1981 state plan norms of the city as pointed out by Resolution 28 of the Municipal Party Committee. Totally and widely apply piecework wages precisely in accordance with the policy and system of the state in the economic and service sectors aimed at stimulating everyone to promote production, overcome difficulties and produce many products; especially essential consumer goods to serve the people and to create additional export goods sources. Have a plan to assign specific missions to districts, precincts and primary level units in strictly complying with the system of product delivery, assure that the state has a firm grasp of product sources and is able to purchase the majority of goods from production units and fully achieve obligations to the state as well as plans to distribute centrally owned materials and goods.

Committees and sectors of the city, districts and precincts must regularly inspect urge state-operated enterprises of the central and local areas, small industry and handicrafts cooperatives, agricultural production cooperatives, production organizations and privately operated businesses to fully meet their obligations; moreover, a plan to necessary to rise in grasping and purchasing a large portion of goods in excess of obligations and plans in order to further increase the amount of grain, food, and consumer goods in support of the people.

Inspections and inventories must be held to ascertain the types of goods remaining in the warehouses of corporations and stores in the commercial sector and in primary level production units. On the other hand, it is suggested that the Ministry of Home Trade procure goods in accordance with the plan for distribution to the city and the Municipal Commerce Service arranges for acceptance of all these goods; at the same time importing a number of supplies for production requirements and a number of essential consumer goods to support the people.

2. Stabilize the lives of the laboring people, first of all the lives of the armed forces and the workers and public servants of the state.

Due to rising prices, the state has decided to provide grain subsidies to cadres, workers and public servants. However, an important problem is by every means to assure supply in accordance with fixed quantities and stabilized prices of essential goods such as: grain, meat, fish, sauces, sugar, fuel, monosodium glutamate, cloth and laundry soap to cadres, workers and public servants; piecework wages must be strongly and widely applied in all production and service sectors; and methods are necessary for best achieving three-part plans in each primary level production and business unit in order to provide the workers and public servants with sufficient jobs and jobs of productivity and increased income.

The cadres, workers and public servants must be educated to not only thoroughly achieve reduced spending in production, distribution and circulation but even in the lives of each individual and family; expenditures, use and purchasing must be planned in order that each person has a responsibility to the state in solving the present difficulties.

Effective methods are necessary to promote the campaign of placing money in savings accounts; improve organization and formulas for serving and providing favorable conditions to those placing their money in these accounts; and precisely carry out the system of encouraging the people to place their money in savings accounts.

Inspect and ascertain sources for collecting and preserving cash funds, carry out good tax collection in the collective and individual economic areas and collect these taxes precisely in accordance with policy, to a full amount and in a prompt manner.

Balance sources of receipt and expenditure requirements and assure sufficient cash for goods purchasing, payment of wages and subsidies for cadres, workers and public servants. Calculations must be made to balance the municipal fiscal budget but first of all to balance money and goods in each district, precinct, village and production unit; balancing receipts and expenditure requirements.

The organization of purchasing to ascertain good sources and sales to collect money must be well-resolved. Every specific method of financial management must be used to increase receipts and limit expenditures aimed at achieving receipt and expenditure balance, especially cash receipts and expenditures; with efforts to restrict and rapidly halt increased cash expenditures.

4. Strengthen market management, take control of the market and stabilize prices. Resolutely maintain the prices and gradually reduce the prices in the free market to a rational level. The Municipal Party Committee and Municipal People's Committee must firmly supervise prices; and responsible sectors must rapidly complete the industrial and business registration and formulate instructions for marketing cooperatives with especially the private merchants posting their prices.

Financial, banking, commercial, public security and judiciary sectors must have specific plans and firmly coordinate with each other in order to achieve good market management, resolutely resist fraud and tax evasion and severely punish and prosecute speculators and smugglers.

5. A plan is necessary to consolidate and expand the socialist commercial business network consisting of both state-operated commerce and cooperatives active in the purchasing, retail and wholesale and service areas in order to strive for true control of the market, to provide a large part of the retail sales goods requirements of the consumer, especially essential items such as grain and food, to revise distribution formulas and sales locations and avoid trouble and create favorable conditions for the consumer.

Stores and stands must be formed immediately to supply exclusive goods with exclusive capital and accounting to sell goods at the supply price (nine items) to the troops, cadres, workers and public servants.

Propaganda and education must be widely intensified among the party organizations and people, causing everyone to correctly understand and to work precisely in accordance with the spirit and theme of the directive and resolution of the Political Bureau on improving distribution and circulation; to clearly recognize the production, distribution and circulation situation of the city; and to resolutely comply with the policies and methods set forth in the resolution of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Party Committee.

Uphold vigilance, take precautions against, discover and thoroughly destroy every plot and destructive action in the political and economic sense and the distortions and psychological warfare of the enemy.

Concerning the leadership and supervision of party committee and local administrative echelons and the activities of mass organizations, the resolution of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Party Committee stated: every agency, organization, echelon and sector and all cadres and party members must fully recognize that stabilizing the lives of the laboring people and first of all the lives of the armed forces and workers and public servants is their primary mission in order to have full responsibility in the mission of production development supervision, organizing purchasing to grasp good sources and distribution, perfecting cadre organization and expanding the socialist commerce network organization and in balancing money and goods and the fiscal budget of the local area.

Party committee and local administrative echelons and executive committees of organization from the municipal to the primary level must directly lead and supervise compliance with the directive and resolution of the Political Bureau and the resolution of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Party Committee; and sectors and echelons must all have plans for specific implementation which is closely coordinated with achievement of other resolutions of the Municipal Party Committee.

The Municipal People's Committee formed the policies and methods in this resolution into stipulations of the local administration in order to supervise achievement from the beginning of June 1981.

Municipal committees and party and group party affairs committees and organizations but first of all the Municipal Training Committee have formulated plans for disseminating thorough understanding and propagandizing this resolution among the party member cadres and each individual among the people. Economic committees of the Municipal Party Committee have followed and inspected achievement of the resolution; while simultaneously discussing with precinct and district party committees assignment of effort to committee member echelons and cadres in their own committee to follow achievement of the resolution in the precincts, districts and primary level production and business units within the scope of each committee's responsibility. The Organization Committee of the Municipal Party Committee and local administrative organization committees have joined with the economic committees of the Municipal Party Committee in urgently promoting a plan of perfecting the organization of the commerce, financial, banking, commodity price, etc. sectors.

Members of the Municipal Party Committee and the Standing Committee of the Municipal Party Committee must follow, inspect and supervise achievement of this resolution in the precincts and districts as previously assigned.

In the districts and precincts, the organization committee secretaries and chairmen and the chairmen of finance and commerce bureau committees must have specific plans on organizing and supervising primary level marketing and production units and arranging sales points; and specific responsibility must be assigned to each and every party committee member to join commercial and banking (or financial) cadres responsible for several primary level production units to regularly ascertain the production, products, delivery and sales situation and to promptly discover obstacles requiring solution in order to assist the district and precinct party committees in leading and supervising or discovering and making proposals to the Municipal Party Committee and Municipal People's Committee.

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EDITORIAL INDICATES WAY TO STABILIZE MARKET PRICES

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 11 Jun 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Continue to Struggle to Stabilize Prices"]

[Text] Recently, under the influence of speculators, hoarders and bad reactionary elements bent on launching psywar rumors and also because of the temptation to make a quick profit, most small traders have in turn raised the prices of many types of goods, causing a fictitious fluctuation in the city market situation. Many of them have resorted to concealing goods and then selling them in small quantities to put pressure on buyers. The life of cadres, manual and office workers and the laboring people in general--which has been beset with difficulties--is now faced with new, undeserved ones even before the party and state starts implementing the policy of increasing their salaries and allowances to stabilize their life.

In view of this situation, on 6 June 1981, the Municipal People's Committee made known a number of important measures aimed at striving to manage the market, opposing speculation and price hike and foiling all schemes and psywar allegations of the reactionaries in order to immediately pull the "free" market prices down on a par with those in force on 1 June 1981. Many localities in the city have taken positive action: Some markets have successfully implemented the regulation on the posting up of price lists and on sale according to the published prices. In the 11th Precinct, state food shops and marketing cooperatives have intensified the purchase of pork and brought larger quantities of it to markets for regular sale. The Ninth Subward in the Third Precinct has been able to maintain the selling price of pork applied over the last 9 months. The 21st Subward in the 1st Precinct slaughters 2 or 3 hogs a day. Aware of the reactionaries' scheme, a number of small traders have joined the market management boards in their effort to stabilize the market to prevent sudden price hikes.

To date, there are indications that the "free" market has been gradually stabilized though the prices of many kinds of goods are still high. This initial result has shown public opinion that the recent price fluctuations on the "free" market were basically fictitious. On the other hand, this result convinces us that success will be achieved if the state and the laboring people join forces to resolutely conduct a struggle to uniformly manage the market by simultaneously taking three types of measures--educational, administrative and economic.

Since the incipient result obtained over the past few days is not really secure, we must neither adopt a subjective attitude nor slacken vigilance. Bad elements including speculators, hoarders and reactionaries will concoct numerous schemes to oppose us and to undermine the laboring people's life which the party and state have just worked out a sound policy to stabilize. Complex developments will certainly take place in the unorganized market.

At present market management is still showing a number of weak points such as the slowness of many localities in carrying out the principal price control measures, the insufficient attention paid to the education of small traders, the unsatisfactory management of prices in various markets and the inadequacy of the task of providing information and grasping the state of prices at the grassroots level, which has made it impossible to satisfactorily meet the requirements of leadership.

There is now an urgent need to continue to struggle to stabilize the market and to try by all means to prevent sudden price hikes which will cause more difficulties to the laboring people.

Right now, we must consider it highly important to maintain prices in various markets by getting to fully know the volume of goods and their wholesale and retail prices, by instructing small traders to register and publish prices and to sell goods according to the price lists and by simultaneously and severely deal with violations of regulations. Along with these tasks, it is necessary to rapidly strengthen cells and sectors dealing in specific goods and to motivate small traders in each cell to share in the common responsibility for price management. In the organizational field, markets must be quickly built up into adequate administrative-economic units to help make price management more effective, stabilize the market and satisfactorily maintain political security and social order. Meanwhile, the people must display the highest vigilance and promptly uncover speculators, dishonest traders, rumormongers and psywar promoters so that the administration may take appropriate measures to punish them very severely. In carrying out this campaign, activities must be closely coordinated with those of mass organizations, especially the Women's Union chapters, to educate and motivate small traders--for the sake of the common interests of society and their own legitimate ones--to self-consciously and strictly implement the market management regulations and to participate in the task of stabilizing prices.

To stabilize prices, our key task is still to intensify the purchse of goods and the control of their sources. Along with stepping up the purchase of agricultural and good products, commercial units--especially those at Level 3--must plan to organize the purchase of industrial goods including small industry and handicraft products manufactured by cooperative and private installations.

By firmly adhering to the spirit of the Political Bureau directive on the continued implementation of Resolution No 26 and by strictly carrying out the policies and measures set forth by the Municipal Party Organization and administration to ensure execution of this directive, we will certainly be able to gradually master the market, to stabilize life and to promote production development.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

PRICE GOUGING BY PORK DEALERS DENOUNCED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 10 Jun 81 p 1

[Article by Q.V. in "Market Stories" Column: "Profit or Loss?"]

[Text] On 6 June, customers denounced two small traders in Cay Gon market (11th Precinct) for selling pork at exorbitant prices: Me Truong Thi Y, charged 5 dong more than the listed price for each kilogram of lean pork and Ms Ly Ash N, overcharged as much as 10 dong.

In the presence of the District Market Management Board, the pork dealers team subsequently held a meeting to examine this case of price gouging. According to the team head, on that day the team members pooled capital to buy 50 kgs of big chunks of pork from An Lac market (Binh Ghanh) and shared it out among themselves for resale. The purchase price was 35.6 dong per kilogram. After carving out the meat and selling it at the price set by the precinct authorities, the team members made a reasonable profit. However, due to a lack of mutual control and to competitive sale, the two traders named Y, and N, unilaterally raised the price to make more profit. The head and deputy head of the team admitted that they had neither reminded the team members of the need to apply the fixed price nor supervised them on that score. On hearing the logical arguments of the other female members of the team, Ms. Y. and Ms. N. expressed regret for their wrong action.

Above are two of the many cases of illegal price hike by small traders which were recently judged and fined. At a time when the people's life was still beset with difficulties, female small traders--who were also laborers--should have helped maintain prices. On the contrary, a number of them followed the bad elements' advice and sought ways to raise prices. Though making a profit is the objective of commercial dealings, overcharging buyers to make a profit like Ms. Y, and Ms. N. will do more harm than good. This is because though earning a profit of a few dong more, the families of female small traders would have to bear the consequences if the prices of all other commodities soared up simultaneously. This means that the profit would be outweighed by the loss!

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

PRICE POSTING REDUCES FREE MARKET PRICES

Haiphong HAIPHONG in Vietnamese 11 Jun 81 p 2

/Article by Manh Tuong: "Managing Sat Market by Listing, Posting Prices"/

/Text/ During the last part of May and first few days of June, the free market price situation in Sat Market was slightly confused. The stand owners told each other, "The cadres, workers and public servants will soon receive double grain subsidies. We must also increase our prices. We can't wait any longer." There were also a few cases in which peddlers from Hanoi came down to carry off goods. Therefore, prices rose rapidly: poor rice at 10 dong per kilogram and lean pork at 70 dong per kilogram. Gold Star bicycle tires were 200 dong each. Dong Anh bicycle chains were 160 dong each. Market cloth was 30 dong per meter, etc. A number of gullible individuals, believing in the absurd statements, spent their money on even broken radios, poor television sets, monosodium glutamate mixed with sugar, counterfeit bicycle chains, etc.

This situation could not be allowed to continue.

Complying with the directive and resolution on circulation and distribution of the party and state, the Hong Bang Precinct Party Committee and People's Committee initiated prompt methods. Concerning the free market at Sat Market, the Finance and Pricing Committee coordinated with commercial agencies, market management, public security forces and the Sat Market Management Committee to arrange for all businessmen to list and post prices. Initially, self-posting and registration of prices to the businessmen was an arduous struggle. The Sat Market Management Committee stipulated that from 3 to 6 June, all stands must have price list signs. However, by 9 June, only 700 of the total 1,100 businessmen had posted prices. This does not include the 300 displaying their wares on both sides of the road into the market who have no business registration. Naturally, they evade taxes, refuse to list prices and continue to jack up their prices. A few examples are listed below: businesswoman Pham Thi D. was visited many times by the cadres but still refused to list her prices. She has a license for selling scrap metal and secondhand goods but even trades in bearings, needle valves and many types of vehicle parts and brand new engines! Pham Van O. registered to sell scrap metal but trades also in batteries and radios. The cadres urged him to list his prices but O. refused and also quarrelled with the tax cadres while they were performing their mission.

On the afternoon of 9 June, we took a stroll around Sat Market. Many of the businessmen had posted their prices. Merchants selling sundry goods, clogs and sandals, glass mirrors and fruits and vegetables all had signs with their prices in large numbers in front of their stands. In the dry goods section, besides the general prices banner, there was also a small price sticker on each sugar, peanut and vermicelli item. In the scrap iron and metal goods section with 100 stands, only one had a price sign hanging.

At a fabric stand, a financial cadre asked, "Why does this stand have no price sign?" The owner searched through the piles of old clothes and took out a small price list written on the paper from a student's notebook.

At a refreshment stand, the owner said that he had posted his prices immediately after the order was publicized and pulled a piece of cardboard from a drawer with a few words and number scribbled by hand!

Actually, since the posting of prices began on 5 June, the prices of goods have had a tendency to halt and on many goods to go down. According to the price markers at the end of May, delicious rice has dropped from 11 to 9 dong per kilogram; lean pork has dropped from 70 to 60 dong per kilogram; Gold Star bicycle tires have dropped from 200 to 180 dong each; bicycle chains have dropped from 160 to 130 dong; capons have dropped from 50 to 45 dong per kilogram; beans and peanuts have dropped from 23 to 20 dong per kilogram, etc. A family tool merchant said, "Listing and posting prices to the seller is also advantageous in that the purchase price does not rise and in alleviating competition which drives the prices up!"

From initial results of price posting, inspection at the Sat Market has indicated that although the price of a number of products has dropped, there are actually many products on which the price is still too high. The federated cooperative section selling dry goods has dozens of stands but everyone has excessively high prices. Nevertheless, when four sections brought their price lists to the precinct pricing and finance committee, they immediately received the word "approved" and a signature and seal. We believe that this matter has weaknesses because these are the prices which the businessmen have listed themselves without careful inspection or comparison. We discussed this case with Tran Cong Tich, Chairman of the Hong Bang Precinct Pricing and Finance Committee. Tran Cong Tich admitted the weaknesses and further informed us that the prices set by the businessmen themselves are generally still high. In the near future, concentrated methods are necessary in efforts to reduce the prices of products consistent with their quality and use value.

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USE OF CREDIT SUGGESTED IN ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH FARMERS

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 16 Jun 81 p 3

[Article by Yen Dong: "Economic Cooperation with the Mekong Delta Provinces"]

[Text] Groups of sampans loaded with rice plying the rivers and canals and one truck after another travelling the roads into the west to transport agricultural products, these have been the colorful and living images of the Mekong Delta provinces during the past several seasons of bumper harvests.

The Mekong Delta: Surpluses and Shortages

Our farmers at many places are very enthusiastic about still having a significant quantity of paddy, rice and other agricultural products, such as beans, sesame and so forth for themselves after fulfilling their obligations. By selling only 10 gia of rice they can earn roughly 2,000 dong and earn 1,500 dong for selling 100 kilograms of green beans.

Although they have a significant amount of paddy, rice and other agricultural products and some money, farmers are still in need of many items:

--Industrial goods, such as cloth and medicine;

--Building materials to build housing, livestock pens and storehouses;

--Gasoline, oil and so forth;

--Wooden furniture, such as tables, chairs, beds, cupboards and so forth;

--Agricultural machines, farm implements, cultivators, metal tools, electric generators and so forth;

--Equipment for storing and processing grain, bags, milling machines and so forth;

--Chemical products, such as insecticides, laundry powder, soap and so forth;

--Electrical fixtures;

--Cultural products, such as books and newspapers, especially press materials.

Due to the shortage of consumer goods, persons who have money, if they do not purchase gold to make themselves wealthy, only spend it wastefully. As a result, the cost of living at some places in the provinces is higher than in the city: a jar of meat costs 10 dong and coffee costs 4 dong per cup. This year's "local goddess" festival at Sam Chau Doc Mountain attracted large numbers of pilgrims, which illustrates, to some extent, the "rather high" standard of living of the western region.

A comrade who works in the grain sector in one of these provinces, expressing both optimism and worry, said the following to me: "We might not be hungry anymore but if we lack the products needed for production and for daily needs, even the most conscientious of farmers will squander their money as the son of the Mandarin Bac Lieu did..." The shortage of the products mentioned above in the various provinces can be resolved through cooperation with the city.

Ho Chi Minh City and the Possibilities for Economic Cooperation

In a speech on the situation, guidelines and immediate work taks of the city, Mai Chi Tho, chairman of the City People's Committee, stated: "With the provinces of the Mekong Delta and eastern Nam Bo, with Hanoi and so forth, we have been and are developing comprehensive cooperation in the fields of production, circulation, distribution, exports and imports."

Our city, in view of its position as an international trade center and industrial center, is capable of exporting agricultural products and importing petroleum products and machinery and capable of producing industrial goods for supply to the various provinces.

The difficulty in establishing economic cooperation with the provinces is that if only cash is used to purchase agricultural products, the amount of money spent will be very large and will cause prices to soar. In addition, how could so much money be obtained? On the other hand, if we want to use imports that meet the requirements of farmers, we must have foreign currency and, in order for the industrial sectors to produce ample products to trade for agricultural products, foreign currency is also needed in order to import supplies and raw materials. Thus, how can we promptly obtain a large quantity of agricultural products for exportation in order to have the foreign currency with which to import goods?

Suggested Ways To Mobilize Capital

It will be difficult to break the vicious cycle mentioned above. The best way to do so is to mobilize all the people to participate in export-import activities in order to develop the economy.

Of course, mobilizing all the people to participate in export-import activities must not simply involve appeals to patriotism in order to develop the economy, but must involve clearly explaining the benefits to be derived from this participation and the harm caused by failure to participate.

In my opinion, the mobilization of capital for the economic cooperation program can be carried out in the following ways:

1) Issuing 3 to 6 month letters of credit or purchasing products on credit under contracts: farmers who have agricultural products and want to contribute to the export-import cooperation program will be issued a letter of credit; this letter of credit will be exchanged for import goods or industrial goods when these goods arrive in the province. If they wish, farmers can also be paid in cash with interest. Farmers can choose among the following: allowing their agricultural products to spoil due to the shortage of means for thoroughly storing them, selling their agricultural products to private merchants for immediate cash and then being forced to purchase imports at high prices or accepting a letter of credit of the economic cooperation program in order to exchange it for necessary imports.

Private corporations, enterprises and installations within the city that have products that can be exchanged for agricultural products may also participate in the program by selling industrial goods on credit and accepting a letter of credit to be exchanged for agricultural products or imported raw materials, supplies or commodities in the same way letters of credit are used for farmers.

2) Borrowing unused supplies and products of corporations and enterprises in order to exchange them for agricultural products: once agricultural products have been exported and foreign currency has been earned, these supplies will be returned through imports.

3) Borrowing money from the bank and savings funds and utilizing the unused, idle money of each circle of the population.

4) Purchasing goods from foreign merchants on credit.

In an article entitled "Improving Distribution and Circulation with a View Toward Stimulating Production and Stabilizing Living Conditions," General Secretary Le Duan directed:

"As regards the collective and private economic sectors, it is necessary to accelerate the purchasing of agricultural, forestry and marine products on the basis of heightening the awareness of farmers with regard to fulfilling their obligation to pay taxes and sell products to the state, improving the purchasing policy and mode of purchasing and tightening the economic and political alliance between manual workers and farmers."

Establishing good economic cooperation between the city and the provinces will make a positive contribution to improving distribution and circulation and developing production in accordance with the directive of the general secretary and will gradually enable the foreign trade sector and the home trade sector to take the sources of goods from the hands of private merchants.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

NOTICE ON DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES IN HO CHI MINH CITY

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 21 Jun 81 p 1

[Article: "Notice on the Regulations and Method of Distribution for Nine Products at Supply Prices and Six Products at Stable Prices"]

[Text] The City Commerce Service recently issued the following notice on the regulations and method for supplying commodities in 1981 throughout the city: the products supplied under ration standards and at supply prices presently consist of nine different commodities: grain, soy sauce, meat, fish, sugar, fuel, MSG, clth and soap-laundry powder. Vegetables are being supplied at subsidized prices, consequently, they are not governed by ration standards.

The products supplied at stable prices but not under ration standards to cadres, manual workers and civil servants consist of the following six: bicycle spare parts (tires, tubes, chains and sprocket wheels), rush mats, cloth for rainwear, small fans, thermos bottle liners and tea.

Rationed goods are being supplied to the following persons: the armed forces, the shock youth forces; the guerrilla self-defense forces within the subwards and villages; the cadres, manual workers and civil servants at state and joint public-private agencies, schools, hospitals and enterprises who are on the job, retired or are not on the job because they have lost the ability to work and who receive monthly subsidies; and cadres, manual workers and civil servants who are sent for training, who are eligible under the ration standards of their subwards and villages.

The dependents of cadres, manual workers and civil servants will also be sold fresh fish, sugar, fuel and cloth at supply prices. Separate ration standards exist for war invalids and the children of war dead who are directly supported by the state at schools, stations, camps and nursing homes as well as for such persons as the persons at transformation camps and human dignity camps.

The Commerce Service will distribute these products on the basis of product purchasing books and through the network now being organized. Supplying actual products is an important requirement of the commerce sector. In cases in which difficulties are encountered and it is necessary to sell substitute products under ration standards, the commerce sector will supply the stipulated quantity at the stipulated price or make payment in cash to compensate for the different if no product is available.

The Sale of Cloth in 1981

In 1981, according to the directive of the Ministry of Home Trade, the state will sell to each cadre, manual worker and civil servant 2.50 meters of cloth and 2 meters of cloth to their dependents at supply prices. The types of cloth being sold at supply prices are common types of cloth, such as fine cloth, poplin, khaki, coarse cloth, silk and so forth.

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MEASURES TO IMPROVE DISTRIBUTION, CIRCULATION DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnemese 20 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "A Favorable First Step"]

[Text] Continuing to improve distribution and circulation is an important condition for promoting production growth, stabilizing and ameliorating the people's existence, and stabilizing the economic and financial situation. Carrying out the new directives and resolutions of the Party and State in the fields of distribution and circulation has achieved good initial results.

Efforts to ensure the supply of essential goods in planned quantities and at stable prices, along with food allowances for workers, civil servants and cadres contribute to reducing difficulties for wage earners, particularly in cities and zones of industrial concentration. Many localities have begun to expand business activities, and to implement measures on market management, goods inventory, price posting, control over business registration, collection of industrial and commercial taxes, and the fight against speculation and smuggling, etc. The above measures have the effect of helping state commerce secure more goods, prevent bad changes in the market, and make prices stable and prone to go down moderately but definitely in bumper-crop regions. Work and struggle units now can draw a number of experiences from more than a month of work. A common conclusion is that branches, localities and basic organizations must carry out synchronized measures in a resolute, continuous and flexible way so as to create a meaningful and comprehensive change.

In continuing to implement correctly the policies of distribution and circulation, the decisive factor is to step up production and concentrate goods in the hands of the state for distribution and utilization in accordance with plans, principles and regulations. Only production growth can guarantee income for laborers as well as financial and monetary revenue for enterprises, localities and the state budget. Correct distribution stimulates production and ever-growing production is the conditions for stabilizing distribution and existence. It is because of good crops that new policies can be favorably implemented. Building on the impact of distribution and existence. It is because of good crops that new policies can be favorably implemented. Building on the impact of distribution work and on new business methods, we should do our utmost to step up production of the summer-autumn crop, and the 10th-month crop, to prepare for the winter crop, and to boost consumer goods production.

The initial progress in production and distribution proves that the policies and measures already implemented are correctly oriented and that we can overcome difficulties and better exploit existing capabilities. However, this progress is just a beginning; many aspects of the campaign still lag behind, and objective difficulties are still numerous. The entire party and our entire people must strive more to do their level best to alter the economic situation and living condition. Many labor capabilities, lands, and material and technical bases have not been properly exploited. Many consumer goods production units have not operated at capacity although they can use domestic raw materials. Many sources of commodities, which can be mobilized, still are under the control of the free market because of improper organization and division of responsibilities. The delivery of products and coordination between the three interests still display many negative phenomena.

The tasks of managing commerce, the market, prices, and finance and currency are closely interrelated. The organs in charge have the common responsibility for the timely removal of doubts and obstacles from the distribution and circulation process so as to help production and business activities achieve high efficiency. Since conditions for goods production are still low and imports are limited, state commerce and socialist commerce in general must do even more to control goods for ensuring supply of essential goods to salaried laborers. Therefore, sale formulas and selling prices must be fully in line with common policies. We must block and firmly prosecute the bad practice of distributing goods to store employees rather than to costomers, and of conspiring with speculators to slyly channel state commodities into the unorganized market at the expense of consumer interest. Expanding the distribution network, socialist business activities and the services network constitutes a sine qua non condition for correctly carrying out the housewifely function of society and market management. Past progress generates momentum for future advances. Nevertheless, a tremendous and unyielding effort must be made in order to stabilize the situation and turn over a new leaf.

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'NHAN DAN' ON CONTROL OF PRECIOUS ELEMENTS

BK211625 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by Pham Ngoc Phong, officer of the Vietname State Bank: "Unify Control of Gold, Silver, Platinum and Diamonds"]

[Summary] Gold, silver, platinum and diamonds are precious state assets. The state uses these precious metals and stones as national reserves and as a kind of foreign currency for financial settlements with the outside world. Our people traditionally use these precious metals as jewelry. This is a legitimate requirement. "But evil and bourgeois elements trying to evade reeducation have stockpiled and use gold, silver, platinum and diamonds for speculating and blackmarketerring. They have used these precious materials to rig markets and to export and import goods illegally. Counterrevolutionary elements have used precious metals and stones as a means to carry out sabotage activities against the revolution and to undermine public order and security."

"Unifying control of gold, silver, platinum and diamonds, as stipulated in Decision No 39-CP of the Cabinet Council--now known as the Council of Ministers--is aimed at:

"1. Protecting the country's precious assets and supervising the people's legitimate ownership.

"2. Unifying the trade, export and import of these precious metals and controlling their processing in order to meet the people's legitimate requirements for gold, silver, platinum and diamonds and to avert speculation and illegal trade, export, import and fraud involving the above metals. This will facilitate market management, stabilize currency and prices, serve socialist transformation and encourage the establishment of new production relations.

"3. Guiding the people in the economic use of and insuring the meeting of all requirements for gold, silver, platinum and diamonds for production and scientific research."

Gold, silver, platinum and diamonds, whether they be in the form of jewelry, coins or solid bars, are subjected to control.

The state recognizes the people's legitimate and lawful ownership of gold, silver, platinum and diamonds. This includes the storing, transportation and trade of these substances.

Gold, silver, platinum and diamonds in the form of jewelry are authorized unlimited transport within Vietnam. However, to facilitate control by responsible authorities, those carrying gold, silver, platinum and diamonds above the following limits must obtain a permit from the State Bank:

--Gold or platinum: 37.5 grams
--Silver: 375 grams
--Diamonds: 3 carats or 0.600 grams

Those carrying gold, silver, platinum and diamonds in unprocessed or half-processed forms must obtain a permit from the State Bank.

In areas inhabited by ethnic minorities, such permits can be obtained from the provincial people's committees concerned with the consent of the Vietnam State Bank.

"With regard to trade and transfers, in order to manage markets and prices, those who own gold, silver, platinum and diamonds and who no longer want to keep them for their own use are authorized to resell them to state-owned gold corporations or shops at a reasonable price to be fixed by the state for each specific period. The selling of gold, silver, platinum and diamonds on the free market is prohibited."

The state bans all use of gold and silver for speculative hoarding or for financial settlements.

Gold ores dug out from underground deposits must be declared to the State Bank. The export and import of gold must be carried out in accordance with the state law now in force.

All citizens, religious organizations and resident aliens must declare all quantities of gold, silver, platinum and diamonds in their possession in order to obtain a certificate for use and storage. "After making such a declaration, the state will not confiscate nor will it take these metals from their owners through compulsory sales."

The state guarantees that all declared quantities of gold, silver, platinum and diamonds will be certified and the names of their owners will be withheld.

Unifying control of gold, silver, platinum and diamonds is a policy aimed at protecting our country's precious assets and the legitimate property ownership of the people. This will also contribute to managing currency and the market, and maintaining public order and security.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

NEW ECONOMIC ZONE RESETTLERS--Some 74,924 people from various provinces and cities in the Red River delta and in former Zone 4 were sent to build new economic zones in the central highlands and the Nam Bo region over the first half of 1981. These included 15,500 people sent to various rubber and coffee plantation zones, 27,700 to various rice-growing state farms in the Mekong River delta and 18,600 to various cooperatives and production collectives for participation in opening new lands and cultivating various kinds of grain crops. Between now and the end of the year, the country will be sending 65,000 laborers to various coffee and rubber plantation establishments in the central highlands and an additional 174,000 people including 24,000 laborers to a number of rice-growing state farms and cooperatives in the Mekong River delta. Some 67,000 among the above 65,000 laborers and 174,000 people will be taken from the northern provinces. [BK280145 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 25 Aug 81]

BETTER DISTRIBUTION OF WORKFORCE--During the past 5 years--1976-80, more than 840,000 persons have left Ho Chi Minh City for their native places or for resettlement in new economic zones in nearby provinces. However, shortcomings and weaknesses still prevail in the task of building new economic zones. This includes improper planning of economic and social development programs and loose management in production. Thus the people's daily life in various new economic zones is faced with numerous difficulties. In the next 5 years--1981-85, efforts will be concentrated on distributing the workforce to work in various agricultural zones, especially specialized cultivation zones, short-term industrial crops and forestry and fishing. Ho Chi Minh City will continue sending its labor force to work at the Song Be state rubber plantation, the Di An Dam in Dong Nai Province, the Vung Tau-con Dao natural gas zone, the Lam Dong bauxite zone and the Dac Nong forest site in Dac Lac Province. This is aimed at developing and exploiting local potentials and natural resources in order to help build suburbs in coastal areas, and in creating firm interdependent relationships between industrial and natural resources zones, and between export and import sectors. [Text] [BK290954 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 28 Aug 81]

CSO: 4209/470

AGRICULTURE REPORT FOR 10-20 AUGUST

BK211300 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Review of agricultural news for the past 10 days]

[Summary] "Since the beginning of the 10th-month rice crop the country has planted almost 2.5 million ha or over 300,000 ha more than the same period last year. Northern provinces and cities have planted nearly 1.3 million ha while southern provinces planted more than 1.2 million ha."

To date the northern provinces and cities have basically completed their 10th-month rice transplanting. They are now tending the ricefields and they have weeded more than 50 percent of the cultivated area in the second and third phases. Thanks to the recent tropical depression and typhoon No 5 the northern areas have sufficient water for cultivation. However, there has been a shortage of fertilizer in some areas. As a result, localities should strive to provide to agricultural cooperatives with sifficient fertilizer for a better yield of the 10th-month rice.

"Southern provinces to date have planted more than 1.2 million ha of 10th-month rice, almost 60 percent of the planned area. Thanks to recent regular rainfall, in many areas the pace of transplanting was quicker than last week." Provinces in Tay Nguyen have planted more than 90 percent of their plan norms, while provinces in eastern Nam Bo planted only 30 percent of the planned area. Since there is one more month to go, southern provinces should strive to complete their 10th-month rice area to make up for the shortfall in their winter-spring and summer-fall crops.

"Along with transplanting the 10th-month rice, southern provinces and cities have harvested more than 20 percent of the transplanted area. Tien Giang and An Giang Provinces harvested between 30-40 percent of the planned area."

Noteworthy is the continued appearance of harmful insects in the north. "To date, more than 400,000 ha of 10th-month rice--or over 200,000 ha more than the past 10 days--have been ravaged by harmful insects. On the average, more than 20,000 additional ha have been damaged each day."

To minimize the damage, various localities have established committees for eradicating harmful insects and, together with the Vegetation Protection Department, they have regularly inspected ricefields to discover the appearance of these insects during their nascent stage in order to eradicate them promptly.

Although between 70-80 percent of the ravaged rice area has been sprayed with insecticide, there is a tendency for harmful insects to spread further.

"At present Hai Hung, Hai Phong and Quang Ninh Provinces are experiencing massive damage in various areas. Localities are therefore required to continue their campaign of eradicating harmful insects to avoid further damage, especially during the period between late August and early September."

Regarding vegetable, subsidiary and industrial crops, to date the country has planted more than 400,000 ha or over 3,000 ha more than the same period last year.

With respect to animal husbandry, many localities have vigorously developed their hog raising. In Thai Binh Province alone, its hog population has increased to 320,000. Other provinces have also made considerable increases. "Noteworthy is the occurrence of cattle anthrax in Son La, Lang Son and Thanh Hoa Provinces. These localities must, therefore, promptly prevent the rinderpest from spreading to other provinces."

In the days ahead, localities must concentrate their efforts on carrying out the following main tasks:

The northern provinces, especially those hard hit by recent typhoon No 5 must quickly overcome its effect and promptly resume production. They must also pay special attention to eradicating harmful insects, especially brown leafhoppers, to prevent them from causing massive damage to ricefields. Localities must formulate plans to help possible waterlogged areas should heavy rainfall continue in the days ahead. They must also prepare a sufficient amount of seed and fertilizer for the winter crop cultivation.

Southern provinces must quickly harvest the summer-fall rice and accelerate their grain obligation task. They must integrate all facilities, material and the work force to transplant the entire 10th-month rice area during mid-September and take appropriate measures to prevent cattle from possible rinderpest.

CSO: 4209/470

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY LAUNCHES EMULATION DRIVE

BK270753 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture has recently launched an emulation drive for achievements to greet the Fifth VCP National Congress throughout the agricultural sector.

The main objective of this drive is to concentrate efforts on supervising and fulfilling the immediate agricultural work. This includes the completion of the cultivation plan norms, the caring for of the 10th-month rice, the urgent harvest of summer-fall rice and preparations for the success of the 1981 winter crop and the 1981-82 winter-spring crop.

Regarding the 1981 winter crop, the ministry urged various localities and cooperatives to formulate plans and make preparations to immediately ensure sufficient seeds, fertilizer and to create other favorable conditions for the cultivation of from 350,000 to 400,000 ha with the proper crop cultivation pattern, which includes from 150,000 to 160,000 ha of sweet potatoes, 80,000 ha of potatoes, from 40,000 to 50,000 ha of corn, 16,000 ha of soybeans, 4,000-5,000 ha of tobacco, 65,000 ha of assorted vegetables and beans and an additional 350,000 ha of duckweed.

In the 1981-82 winter-spring crop--the first crop of the 1982 agricultural production program, localities must widely apply the product-based contractual system, complete the managerial work, satisfactorily exploit the labor and land potential and the available material and technical bases in order to develop agriculture comprehensively, especially rice, subsidiary and industrial crops and animal husbandry.

Concerning technical work, the ministry called for the improvement of the material and technical bases to serve production concretely. This includes an improvement in the water conservancy work, the increase in drafting power, seeds and equipment and the establishment of a good foodstuffs storage system.

In addition, localities must continue accelerating the agricultural production movement and the application of fertilizer, especially organic fertilizer. Due to the expansion of extensive cultivation, the increase in cultivated areas and the limited production of chemical fertilizer, localities must pay special attention to the production and application of organic fertilizer and must regard it as the main source of fertilizer. They must also mobilize all work forces of the agricultural sector to serve local and grassroot units effectively and strive to improve their organizational, managerial and supervisory abilities in the process of production.

The agricultural sector is bending all its activities toward serving the grassroot production front, thus together with the local and grassroot units, they are contributing to stirring up the seething labor production surge in order to strive to score great and outstanding achievements to greet the Fifth VCP National Congress so as to build firm bases and help our nation's agriculture to advance firmly toward the large-scale socialist production.

CSO: 4209/470

INTERVIEW WITH NGUYEN NGOC TRIU

BK251541 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 Jul 81 pp 2, 4

[Interview with Minister of Agriculture Nguyen Ngoc Triu by NHAN DAN--date not given; passages within slantlines denote boldface type as published]

[Text] /Question/: As the Council of Ministers has issued a resolution on the /Mekong/ River delta, can you, Comrade Minister, tell us about the major features of agriculture in this region?

/Answer/: The Mekong River delta is the largest delta region in our country. Compared to the Red River delta, the Meking River delta is 2.2 times larger in natural land and 3 times in arable land. There is a possibility of turning most of the nearly 4 million hectares of natural land in this region into arable land. The rice area alone has accounted for 2.24 million hectares of the arable land in the region--nearly half (48 percent) the total rice area in the entire country.

The Mekong River delta is abundantly provided with favorable natural conditions--such as vast land, fertile soil, high temperatures and ample sunshine--and is almost free from typhoons. The region is also provided annually with a relatively large amount of rainfall together with an abundant source of fresh water and an enormous volume of alluvium from the Mekong River network for crop cultivation and so forth. With these existing favorable natural conditions, we can develop this region into a comprehensive, productive, multi-faceted and stable agricultural structure.

Great difficulties, however, still exist. At present, production still depends heavily on natural conditions and the area of land affected by acidity, alkalinity and waterlogging remains large. The water conservancy network has just taken shape and the construction of various projects to prevent salinity and to flush out acidity and alkalinity and counter flash floods has just begun. Soil improvement has been conducted on only a small area. There is a great shortage of establishments at the grassroots level and the number of industrial installations supporting agriculture--such as electricity, machinery, processing, construction materials and communications and transportation in particular--is still too small. Agricultural transformation still has not been carried out on a large scale while the distribution of the population is uneven and usually concentrated along the river banks, roadsides and canal banks. The district and grassroots levels play an important role but they still have not yet measured up to expectations.

Some of these difficulties can be quickly overcome but some will take more time and have to be gradually surmounted.

Generally speaking, however, it is obvious that the Mekong River delta has very great potentials for the development of agriculture, forestry, fishery, industry, export... If we can satisfactorily develop these potentials, we will be able to achieve extraordinary agricultural development in the region. According to our long-range planning, we may be able to eventually increase rice output to tens of millions of tons, raise the hog population to about 10 million and boost the production of other agricultural products such as soybeans, jute, and so forth, to hundreds of thousands of tons. There also are many favorable conditions for the region to realize its considerable potentials in the development of industry and export.

For this reason, with regard to the Mekong River delta, the long-range guideline is to build it into a developed agroindustrial economic zone, a task to be closely combined with the transformation of production relations and the building of a new socialist countryside. This is to ensure the speedy and steady improvement of the people's material and cultural life and the satisfactory fulfillment of the obligation to contribute to meeting the country's basic needs.

In the plan for the next 5 years, 1981-1985, the Council of Ministers, fully imbued with the resolution of the Ninth Plenum of the Party Central Committee, has decided: "/On the front of agricultural production, we must concentrate on guiding and make adequate investments for the exploitation of the Mekong River delta's considerable potentials so as to build it into the foremost key grain and food-producing zone of the entire country/."

To carry out this policy, during the next few years, we must concentrate on the following main tasks in exploiting the Mekong River delta:

Firstly, we must concentrate our efforts on /stepping up the production of grain and food/, especially rice, so as to make an important contribution to resolving the food problem for the entire country.

Second, we must strongly develop the production of /agricultural products for export and raw materials for industry/, concentrating on a number of principal crops such as soybenas, jute, sugarcane and other special crops concentratedly planted in a number of areas such as pineapple, banana, and so forth. We must develop the production of subsidiary food crops and promote the raising of hogs, ducks, fish, and other animals.

Thirdly, we must further strengthen /the material and technical base/ of agriculture to support our immediate tasks and simultaneously create conditions for vigorous development in subsequent years.

Fourthly, we must /achieve the socialist transformation of agriculture/ by using appropriate forms of organization and consolidate and build more state farms.

Fifthly, we must closely combine production development with /improving the people's living conditions/, developing culture, gradually enhancing public welfare and building a new countryside.

According to this guideline, in production we must attach importance to both crop growing and animal husbandry; satisfactorily carry out all three tasks of intensive cultivation, multicropping and opening new land; and strive to vigorously and comprehensively develop agriculture in the Mekong River delta. This is an extremely important targeted program for the development of our country's agriculture under the 1981-1985 5-year plan.

/Question: We talked a great deal about potentials in the past. Now we are talking about potentials again. Is there any difference between now and the past with regard to potentials?/

/Answer/: It is true that we have talked a great deal about potentials before and that we are now talking about the same thing again, but the difference is that the realities of our struggle in production during the last 5-year plan period have helped bring these potentials into sharper focus. Of course, we cannot yet see all the potentials of the Mekong River delta. It is noteworthy, however, that we have gradually seen the factors which restrict these potentials and now we know what to do to "unleash" them.

In agriculture, some potentials may be immediately exploited, but there are also some others which must only be gradually exploited and which require certain conditions for them to be realized.

In recent years, all the echelons, sectors and people in the Mekong River delta have made many efforts to achieve a significant development in agriculture. They have expanded multicropping and opened more virgin land, increasing the rice area by hundreds of thousands of hectares and the rice output by more than 1 million tons over 1975. This was an important achievement. More important still, however, was that the practice of production has provided us with a better understanding of and a great deal of experience in establishing crop growing schedules, developing crop cultivation patterns, planning the allocation of rice varieties, determining cultivation processes, practicing intensive cultivation, carrying out multicropping, organizing the opening of new land, and so forth. Many localities have fruitfully practiced multicropping and intensive cultivation. Thanks to our initial successes in realizing and taking advantage of the favorable aspects of the weather and climate, especially water in the rainy season; in appropriately allocating rice varieties and adopting crop planting schedules; in preserving and logically using water; in using more high-yield, short-term rice varieties, and so forth. Nearly all localities in the region previously grew only one rice crop per year--the 10th-month crop. Now, many of them grow two or three crops and achieve a yield of 4-5 tons per hectare in the newly added winter-spring and summer-fall crops. The cultivation of leguminous plants, especially soybeans, has been developed successfully in many localities. The cultivation of sugarcane, reed, pineapple, banana and many other vegetables and subsidiary food crops has also been increasingly expanded. The building of rice-producing state farms has achieved good initial results. The movement to raise hogs for manure and to produce and use stable manure, compost and green manure has been developed initially. The material and tec-nical base has also been expanded. The agricultural organizational, managerial and leadership standards and skills of the districts and grassroots units have been enhanced. The various policies providing incentives for production have produced initial effects, and so forth. These are concrete results and potentials which have turned and are turning into realities. This shows that if we work well we will be able to exploit the considerable potentials of this region more rapidly, more comprehensively and more efficiently. Therefore, it will not do if we talk about developing the Mekong River delta without analyzing its potentials. If we only talk about these potentials without creating realistic and favorable conditions for their exploitation, however, we will never be able to translate them into realities.

/Question: We used to talk a great deal about norms but little about measures. This time we are going to deal with measures, but are they specific and drastic?/

/Answer/: Norms are a concrete manifestation of the goals of economic policies and of given plans. In order to ensure fulfillment and overfulfillment of these norms, it is decisively important for us to adopt specific and practical measures and to provide guidance for the satisfactory implementation of these measures. As President Ho said: "Norms are important, but measures and determination are respectively 10 and 20 times more so." This remark is evidence of the importance of the adoption of measures and the determination to implement these measures satisfactorily in order to attain prescribed norms.

The exploitation of the Mekong River delta under the 1981-85 plan requires us to deal simultaneously with many major measures such as those involving designs and plans, the building of material and technical bases to serve production, the agricultural transformation in and the building of districts, the redistribution of labor and the boosting of labor productivity, as well as those concerning policies, organization and cadres and so forth. Here I want to cite only a few essential problems:

/First,/ we must carry out agro-forestry projects urgently and satisfactorily in accordance with plans. We must examine and revise projects of each district and each province in conjunction with the preparation of the five-year and annual plans, and must go ahead with preparing specific plans for each small area and each production establishment. Based on this, we will reorganize production structures, crop cultivation patterns, the systems of crop rotation, intensive cultivation and multicropping, and the patterns of animal husbandry, crop varieties and animal species. We will determine appropriate steps to be carried out by each area, and will link animal husbandry with crop cultivation and agriculture with industry, communications, transportation, distribution, circulation, cultural and social development and so forth. In planning, alongside with solving urgent economic requirements, we must pay attention to maintaining long-term profits and to protecting and improving ecological environments further. We must manage and use land in accordance with plans, satisfactorily carry out surveys, classification, registration and utilization of land and put an end to the wasteful use of land and so forth.

/Second,/ we must satisfactorily carry out all technical measures designed to serve production. In the years to come, the primary requirement is for us to take maximum advantage of the economic and natural conditions and the concentration of existing material and technical investments to step up intensive cultivation and multicropping and to open new lands in order to boost agricultural production by another step, especially the production of rice and soybeans. (The comrade minister also dealt with many measures involving water conservancy, crop varieties, fertilizer, mechanization, and vegetable and veterinary protection, particularly applied to the Mekong River delta.)

We must step up scientific and technical researches and quickly apply advanced technology in production in conjunction with practical experiences obtained by the masses.

/Third/, we must attach importance to building the infrastructure, developing communications and transportation and expanding the distribution and circulation network in support of production. These are very important factors directly bearing on production. Plans must be formulated soon for gradually building an efficient communications and transportation system in the Mekong River delta, especially the system of highways, piers, cargo handling facilities, warehouses, and so forth, so as to connect this region with the major economic centers. We must improve and satisfactorily organize the collection and purchase of agricultural products and the procurement of materials for production and construction and consumer goods for the people, especially those who live in areas far from communication axes and in newly developed economic zones. Plans must be devised for developing industrial establishments specializing in the processing of agricultural food products and exportable goods, and so forth. We must develop the construction materials industry to meet the demands of capital construction including the construction of production installations, public facilities and houses for the people. Measures must be devised to strengthen and develop the power grid so as to satisfactorily support production. Exports must be promoted to finance the importation of more materials and equipment for agriculture.

/Fourth/, we must further carry out the redistribution of the labor force and improve labor productivity. Under the current 5-year plan, we must satisfactorily develop and use the local source of manpower in the immediate future by redistributing the labor force in the Mekong River delta and strive to ensure that each laborer works 200 man-days a year. At the same time, we must formulate plans to bring in laborers from other localities to reinforce various state farms, to carry out capital construction and to provide more manpower to any area which needs it.

In reorganizing and redistributing the labor force, we must pay attention to promoting the establishment of brotherhood between the provinces, districts, villages, state farms, production installations, and so forth, in the Mekong River delta and other regions, thereby creating favorable conditions for laborers moving into a new locality to quickly stabilize production and life.

/Fifthly/, we must satisfactorily, actively and steadily carry out the socialist transformation of agriculture and strive to achieve within a relatively short period of time cooperativization in the Mekong River delta by using the production collective as the main form of organization. We must simultaneously attach importance to building a management system for production collectives and cooperatives, raising their management standards and strengthening and promoting their role.

The guidance over production development, the transformation of old production relations, the establishment of socialist production relations and the strengthening of the material and technical base for agriculture must be closely coordinated with the building of a new socialist countryside. New countryside building plans and especially population distribution plans must be consistent with production plans. The people must be supplied with necessary dwelling house construction materials through the two-way exchange system and guided in house building according to plan. Plans must be formulated for the building on a priority basis of public facilities such as hospitals, schools, day-care centers, kindergartens, cultural houses, wells, latrines, and so forth. Attention must be paid to the development of education, culture, art and literature, thereby gradually improving the spiritual life of the people, especially in newly developed areas where they are still facing many [problems].

/Sixthly/, we must satisfactorily resolve the problems of organization, cadre, policy and district building. These are very decisive factors. Along with satisfactorily training, fostering and using the existing contingent of cadres, we must quickly improve it both qualitatively and quantitatively so as to ensure the fulfillment of the tasks which the Party Central Committee and government have entrusted to all echelons and sectors in the Mekong River delta. We must attach the utmost importance to satisfactorily implementing the existing policies while amending and perfecting them as well as promptly promulgating policies designed to provide incentives for production in this region.

These principal measures--if their implementation is closely guided and satisfactorily organized--will certainly bring about new changes in production and life in the region.

/Question: Although the Mekong River delta is the number one key zone of the entire country, it has few cadres while the Ministry of Agriculture and a number of other ministries in the north have too many key cadres. Even when these cadres are sent to the Mekong River delta, it is only for a short stay. Is there any change in this matter this time around?/

/Answer/: As one of the sectors bearing the principal responsibility for the implementation of the Mekong River delta exploitation program, the agricultural sector has sent thousands of engineers and management cadres to the region to carry out surveys, zoning, planning, enterprise designing and scientific research, to build hundreds of state farms, to open new economic zones, and so forth. Leading cadres of the Ministry of Agriculture and various departments and institutes as well as many scientific and management cadres have devoted much time to studying and guiding the activities of their units in the Mekong River delta. The contingent of scientific and technical cadres working in various provinces and districts has also been strengthened. These efforts, however, have obviously not been sufficient to meet demands.

In our opinion, in organizational and managerial work as well as in agricultural scientific research, able key cadres are highly needed for essential work in the various central organs. The agricultural sector, however, has some characteristics which set it apart from the other sectors. The main battlefront of agricultural production is the localities, the grassroots units, the ricefields and the animal farms. For this reason, cadres in charge of leading and guiding agriculture and those specializing in agricultural science and technology are required to keep in close contact with the localities and grassroots units and to deeply engage in actual production work. This is in order to enable them to study and discover the demands created by production and to guide efforts to promptly meet them. As the foremost key grain and food-producing zone for the entire country, the Mekong River delta justifiably requires more cadres and guidance. At present, many units and many key cadres of the agricultural sector have not yet adequately met this requirement. Most of the cadres are concentrated in the administrative apparatus at the central level and not a few of them are afraid of visiting grassroots units or going on missions far from home. If these cadres have to go down to grassroots units, they just do it in a perfunctory manner, keeping their trips short and refusing to deeply engage in the work of these units to study and help resolve their concrete and practical problems. A number of key cadres has also not yet fully met their responsibilities to the Mekong River delta. Some cadres currently working in this region are not really doing their duties in full confidence, a fact which has limited their working abilities and the effectiveness of their activities. These are highly unwelcome phenomena which must be overcome. Of course, in the present situation, the living conditions of cadres working in grassroots units, especially in new economic zones, are very difficult. Concerning this matter, we would like to suggest that the state and upper-echelon organs concerned pay attention to creating, and resolve it so as to create favorable conditions for our brother and sister cadres to perform their duties well while serving in grassroots units.

In execution of the resolution of the Ninth Plenum of the Party Central Committee and resolution 148-CP of the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Agriculture has assigned to its key cadres the responsibility to devote abundant time in promptly studying, checking, supervising and guiding the operations of their units in the Mekong River delta. The Ministry of Agriculture will continue to send cadres as warranted to strengthen the organizations and contingent of cadres currently working in the region. At the same time, it will step up the training of local cadres.

/Question: Would you, Comrade Minister, please tell us what the various sectors and mass organizations should do to actively contribute to the program designed to ensure the fulfillment of the objective of developing agriculture in the Mekong River delta?/

/Answer/: Agricultural production is an activity involving many sectors. In the conditions of our country, agricultural production has been determined as the primary task and as the basis for achieving socialist industrialization. This calls for a high concentration of the forces of the entire country so as to create necessary conditions for agricultural production to develop strongly, comprehensively and steadily.

The Mekong River delta is the foremost key zone of the entire country. It has considerable potentials, but its agricultural production is still in the early stage of development. There are still many difficulties regarding production, technical means and political and social life. This requires even greater and very comprehensive joint efforts by all echelons and sectors in implementing the Mekong River delta development program. The water conservancy sector, together with the agricultural sector, has recently made efforts to study and initially meet many demands of production. The Vietnam Institute of Science, the State Capital Construction Commission, the Ministry of Defense, banking and financial organs and many other sectors have also actively contributed to implementing the Mekong River delta development program. The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union has launched a movement named "Assault youth for establishing brotherhood with the taking the lead of Mekong River delta rice farms," and so forth. These efforts, however, have not yet been well coordinated and are still hampered by difficulties in certain respects.

In many fields of activities--from production, distribution, circulation and economic-technical facilities to organization, management and welfare--we presently have many demands which need to be promptly met. If the cultivation season comes but we do not have enough gasoline and oil, our trucks and machines break down and spare parts are lacking, then how can we keep on schedule? There have been cases in which the people, following their harvests, sold grain and foodstuffs to the state but delays in collection and purchase, unsatisfactory storage and lack of transportation caused waste and even a lot of troubles for the people. In many state farms and cooperatives where our cadres and people have gone to open new land and to build new economic zones, many difficulties and trials have been overcome, initial results have been achieved and production has been fruitfully carried out. The production and living conditions of the cadres and people in these places, however, are very difficult and capital and material supplies are slow in coming. The information and liaison services in support of leadership and command have also encountered many obstacles. These are problems which must be resolved not by the agricultural sector alone but by well-coordinated efforts of all sectors and localities.

The resolution of the Council of Ministers has affirmed that the Mekong River delta agricultural development plan is a /uniform program with several major objectives/. It has also stressed that all sectors and echelons must uphold their responsibilities for guiding and organizing the implementation of this program and that, simultaneously, they must closely coordinate their activities with those of various localities. On its part, the Ministry of Agriculture is working with the localities and sectors concerned to promote the implementation of the program. Under the centralized and unified guidance of the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Agriculture earnestly wishes to work in close coordination with all sectors and mass organizations so as to organize, together with the localities concerned, the successful implementation of this important program. Concerning the specific programs of other sectors, we would like to suggest that NHAN DAN interview the comrade ministers in charge of these sectors.

CSO: 4209/470

MEETING VIEWS FOOD PROCUREMENT IN SOUTH

OW201035 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] The Council of Ministers on 11 and 12 August held a meeting in Ho Chi Minh City of chairmen of people's committees of provinces from Thuan Hai southward and of officials concerned of ministries and related sectors in the central government to assess the results of food production and procurement for the 1980-81 10th-month rice crop and the 1981 winter-spring crop and discuss the task of food production and procurement in the southern provinces for the current period until the end of the year. Comrade Do Muoi, alternate member of the Political Bureau and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, presided over the meeting.

The comrade minister of food presented a report on the results of food production and procurement in provinces from Thuan Hai southward during the past 8 months, that is, from December 1980 to July 1981. As for production, according to the report of the General Department of Statistics and the Agriculture Ministry, the southern provinces sowed and transplanted on more than 1.7 million hectares, attaining an output of 21.3 quintals per hectate for the 1980-81 10th-month rice crop. As for the winter-spring crop, these provinces sowed and transplanted on 390,810 hectares, attaining an output of 30.5 quintals per hectare.

In general, for the whole region, the area of the 1980-81 10th-month rice crop and winter-spring crop this year increased by 160,000 hectares while production increased by 530,000 tons compared to last year. The nine provinces of the Mekong delta alone achieved an increase of 467,000 tons.

As for food procurement, southern Vietnam by the end of July achieved 65 percent of the annual plan after readjustment; this includes agricultural taxes amounting to 72.4 percent of the annual plan. The nine provinces of the Mekong delta alone achieved 67.7 percent of the annual food procurement plan.

Area and sector leaders discussed and unanimously agreed with the assessment of the food and agriculture ministries on the results of food production and procurement in the past. They stressed the initial experiences gained in their respective areas and sectors in organizing food production and procurement. They also made suggestions to the state on further studying policies concerning investments in agricultural production and in building material bases in support of food procurement in the Mekong delta provinces, concerning prices and concerning current procedures in organizing food purchases.

The delegates from the various localities also discussed in detail the task of food production and procurement during the coming summer-fall and 10th-month rice crops and expressed full agreement with the tasks and targets of food production and procurement assigned by the central government for the current period until the end of the year. Specifically, in the field of production, the localities must care well for the summer-fall rice crop area under cultivation; they must additionally sow and transplant short-term rice on recultivable areas of the winter-spring or the 10th-month crop and at the same time actively fight drought and harmful insects, ensuring that the target area of the summer-fall and 10th-month rice crops will be surpassed and their yield will be higher than those of previous years.

As for food procurement, the various localities must satisfactorily achieve their targets in collecting taxes and debts, settling two-way contracts in coordination with purchases according to agreed prices and ensuring that a volume of food is obtained equal to half of that procured since the beginning of the year.

Summing up the results of the meeting, Comrade Do Muoi, on behalf of the VCP Central Committee and government, enthusiastically praised the peasants, cadres, workers and personnel of the various localities and sectors for their efforts and achievements in production, in guiding production and in the procurement and transport of food in the recent past. He also pointed to the shortcomings that still exist in food production and procurement, stressing the shortcomings in implementing policies on guarding material supplies and food at times of purchase, loading and unloading and transportation. He urged the localities and sectors to strive to comprehensively learn from experiences and rapidly multiply good examples to ensure that procurement work will achieve greater results in the time to come.

He also analyzed the importance of the Mekong delta in food production, its fundamental advantages in terms of geographical and climatic conditions and the party's and state's concern for this main rice region. He pointed out that food production is a task of strategic significance to the building and defense of the Vietnam socialist fatherland. In view of their important location and fundamental advantages, the various provinces must in 1981 concentrate more efforts on agricultural production. First, they must strive to fulfill and overfulfill the production targets for the summer-fall crop and the 10th-month rice crop.

In food procurement, the various provinces must give primary attention to collecting taxes and debts in a fair and rational manner and in accordance with policy. They must resolutely collect all taxes from those who are capable of paying them and collect all debts incurred by households during previous seasons.

While collecting taxes and debts, they must satisfactorily settle two-way contracts by ensuring that the quantity of paddy collected matches the amount of materials supplied by the state. At the same time they must step up efforts in exchanging material supplies directly for paddy and making purchases according to agreed prices. They must correctly apply the policy on prices and on measures of purchasing and selling food and material supplies in accordance with the various periods and areas. They must pay utmost attention to the procurement of subsidiary food crops. At present, procurement, distribution and use of these crops are not yet satisfactory and this has greatly hampered subsidiary crop production. The Food Ministry has the responsibility of purchasing subsidiary crops in the regions and mapping out plans to use them effectively.

Along with fulfilling the norms of food procurement, the various provinces must pay due attention to guarding against damage and losses and to assuring the quality of paddy and rice.

Referring to measures aimed at successfully implementing this year's food production and procurement plan, Comrade Do Muoi urged the various localities and sectors to still better perform the task of teaching cadres, party members and peasants their obligation in food production and food contribution so that everyone willingly makes his best contribution to meeting the food requirements at present; to consolidating and improving the procurement system to ensure that it is made up of cadres and personnel who are professionally competent, possess good qualities, maintain close contact with production and with the peasants and satisfactorily serve production and procurement; to improving purchase and sales methods on the basis of assuring the interests of the state and the peasants and consolidating the worker-peasant alliance; to better performing the task of completely controlling the market; and to fighting speculation and hoarding in the food sector.

CSO: 4209/470

BUREAUCRATISM CAUSES LOSS OF 3,000 TONS OF FERTILIZER

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by Le Trung and Pham Van Thanh, Central Committee Agriculture Department: "Apatite Wasted"]

[Text] Those passing through Ninh Binh City were grieved to see at the Ha Nam Ninh Agricultural Supply Corporation storehouse nearly 3,000 tons of apatite exposed to rain and sun, some of the fertilizer flowing into the river and roadway, even blanketing the railway. Following a rainfall, tens of tons of fertilizer belonging to the state were lost, causing considerable waste. We asked the storehouse keepers and were told, "The apatite stock was part of a 1980 allotment for the corporation to fulfill its plan, but now the factory has urged us to move the apatite out to use the storehouse for newly-produced goods; that is why we must dump apatite over here." Formerly, apatite was delivered directly to the districts but later, when the fertilizer was allotted, the provincial agricultural supply corporation no longer delivered it, forcing the districts to come there to receive it. The districts have not come and the undeliverable apatite is piling up there. The storehouse keeper also deplored the fact that each rainfall washed away tons of apatite. During the coming rainy season, all the apatite will certainly be washed away.

To produce a ton of apatite requires a large amount of labor and raw materials (for extraction, transportation and bringing the ore to the factory for processing) and finally the end product is being dumped there and allowed to flow into the river. Don't managers and responsible people at the Ha Nam Ninh Agricultural Supply Corporation know this in order to take measures to manage, distribute and use that apatite on things that help with production?

9213
CSO: 4209/443

BRIEFS

BEN TRE RICE PLAN--Various districts in Ben Tre Province have been making rapid progress in tilling land and transplanting the 10th-month rice after the harvest of the early summer-fall rice crop. The entire province has sown seed for the 10th-month rice crop on almost 6,500 ha--enough for transplantation on 75,000 ha. The province's agricultural supply sector is striving to supply the various districts with over 300 tons of chemical fertilizer for use in addition to organic fertilizer in the hope to achieve an average per-hectare yield of 25-30 quintals. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 24 Aug 81]

HAU GIANG RICE--As of 20 August, Hau Giang Province had reaped 20,000 ha of summer-fall rice, covering 27 percent of the cultivated area. Along with reaping the ripening rice, the provincial peasants have actively tended the late plantings of summer-fall rice and protected them from possible typhoons and flash floods. The province has also procured 5,000 tons of grain in discharging its grain obligation for the summer-fall crop. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 25 Aug 81]

PHU KHANH RICE--As of 15 August various localities in Phu Khanh Province had transplanted the 10th-month rice on almost 7,000 ha--a 17-percent increase over the same period last year. The provincial peasants are now striving to finish transplanting 20,000 ha of 10th-month rice on schedule. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Aug 81]

AN GIANG RICE HARVEST--As of 19 August, An Giang Province had reaped the summer-fall rice on 50,000 ha, covering more than 45 percent of the cultivated area, and recorded an average yield of 3 tons per hectare. Along with reaping its summer-fall rice, in the early days of August the province procured more than 10,000 tons of paddy, fulfilling 20 percent of its grain obligation quota for the summer-fall crop season. This figure brought the total amount of paddy procured since the beginning of the year to 21,000 tons. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 22 Aug 81]

CUU LONG DROUGHT, RICE--Due to the recent prolonged spell of sunshine, more than 10,000 ha of summer-fall rice and 10th-month rice seedlings in Cuu Long Province have been subjected to drought. The Provincial Party Committee and People's Committee have guided all sectors and echelons to assist the hard-hit localities in controlling drought. Along with combatting drought, the province has also devised a plan to prevent waterlogging in the districts lying on the banks of the

Tien and Hau Rivers. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 Aug 81] As of 20 August, Cuu Long Province had reaped the summer-fall rice on more than 15,000 ha, with many localities scoring a per-hectare yeild of 4-6 tons. Also by the same date the province had planted 70,000 ha of 10th-month rice, fulfilling 40 percent of the area plan. Along with their rice planting efforts, the local peasants have actively discharged their grain obligation to the state. In the early days of August the province delivered to state granaries 5,500 tons of grain, bringing the total amount of grain procured since the beginning of this year to 117,000 tons or 84 percent of the annual target. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 25 Aug 81]

CSO: 4209/470

CONCENTRATED WORK FORCE BUILDS CEMENT FACTORY, POWER PLANTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Jul 81 p 1

[Article: "Concentrate Work Force to Build Important Projects"]

[Text] At the construction site of the Bim Son Cement Factory, the Federation of Machine Assembly Enterprises is concentrating its forces and means on an urgent emulation wave to assemble and put in place the last 700 tons of equipment of production line 1. The federation dispatched trucks into Hai Phong port to haul hundreds of tons of equipment piling up there, and concentrated hundreds of skilled workers from assembly units to help each other with construction work. Cadres and workers of Assembly Combine 45 and crane units of Assembly Combine 1 in close coordination with Soviet technicians, organized work in three shifts, concentrating on assembling and setting the last tons of equipment of the remaining construction categories such as cement silos, clinker silos, machine plant, coal storehouse, packing plant, etc....

In 10 days of emulation in early July, the machine assembly units assembled and set up nearly 200 tons of the remaining equipment of production line 1.

The units taking part in construction of the Pha Lai Thermal Power Plant have speeded up the construction tempo of main categories of the project.

In June, the work site concentrated its construction force combining mechanized and manual labor to dredge 4,000 cubic meters of mud and pump up from foundation pits 15,000 cubic meters of water accumulated by heavy rains at the circulatory pumping station. As a result, the project has poured more than 2,200 cubic meters of concrete faster than expected, forming the body of the pumping station and various work decks from 4 meters below ground level to 3.2 meters above ground level.

The entire work site has dug and built 843,850 cubic meters of earth and stone, poured 20,314 cubic meters of concrete, built 8,835 square meters of wall of various kinds; assembled and set 3,164 tons of iron and steel, assembled 3,740 m of pipe of various kinds, and built 16,500 square meters of covered enclosures. Constuction Corporation 18 has hauled a large quantity of cement, bricks and stone, and received handicraft equipment to serve construction. Machine Assembly Enterprise 69-1 has assembled 9 cranes of different kinds, including the BK 1000 crane, which was for the first time assembled and set up in our country.

In April 1980, construction work started on the 220 kv, 65 km-long power line with 123 pylons from Ha Dong to the work site of the Hoa Binh Hydroelectric Power Plant on the Da River. The entire equipment has been furnished by Soviet aid. In phase 1 only the 33 km-long Ha Dong-Xuan Mai portion was completed. In the past 2 months, to make an achievement to salute the 5th Party Congress Vietnamese cadres and workers [working] day and night and shoulder to shoulder with Soviet technicians have overcome all difficulties in hauling supplies and equipment across a mountainous and jungled terrain with many heights, rivers and springs. The power station designed to receive 110-35/6 kv power has been completed and has begun to carry electricity.

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CSO: 4209/443

INCREASES IN ELECTRICAL GENERATING CAPACITY

BK260740 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Text] Implementing the resolution of the Fourth Party Congress, the electricity sector has, within the framework of the 1975-81 5-year plan, increased capital construction work to boost its power generating capacity by 160,000 kw and produced 17.5 billion kw of electricity, including 1.275 billion kw for agriculture, or 20 percent of the total power supply to the various sectors.

Despite difficulties concerning capital, supplies and equipment, immediately following the liberation of the south, the sector invested 51 percent of its capital in the restoration and expan sion of the various existing power facilities and in increasing the capacity of both power sources and carrier networks, thus taking an initial step toward overcoming the serious imbalance between sources and carrier networks that existed for many years.

The sector has restored the design capacity of eight power plants. Major power plants in the north--such as the Thac Ba, Ninh Binh and Uong Bi power plants that were destroyed by the U.S. aggressors--have resumed normal operation. The Uong Bi power plant has been expanded with its capacity increased by 55,000 kw.

In the south, restoration work has been completed on the Can Tho power plant and, particularly, complete repair work has been done on the Da Nhim hydropower plant, bringing its capacity from 120,000 kw to 160,000 kw with an increment of 200 million kw in power output and a savings of 60,000 tons of oil every year.

CSO: 4209/470

SEVERE PUNISHMENTS PROPOSED FOR PROMOTERS OF DEPRAVED CULTURE

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 11 Jun 81 p 4

[Article by Le Dinh, of the 18th Subward, Tan Binh District, in "Saigon People's Tribune Column: "There Must Be Appropriate Punishments"]

[Text] Recently, I attended a meeting with speeches at the Tan Binh District Club.

I was petrified on hearing a speaker tell about the amount of depraved and reactionary cultural products which had "infiltrated" a number of households in the district.

Though the actual figures were not quite great, I felt sorry because I am a local citizen.

It is clear that over the recent past we have slackened vigilance so that our ideological and cultural enemies have had a free hand to do harm.

Some families have stored, recorded, printed, used and disseminated rock music and perverse and reactionary books, newspapers and films including pornographic ones. Some households have also prevented and caused difficulties to the task of controlling depraved culture.

Since every household has children, what do the abovementioned families think of the future of their own children if the latter are allowed to assimilate those "sugar-coated poisons"?

Having been invited to attend an open trial of a houshold charged with accommodating prostitutes and smuggling, I found that the sentences passed were too light. The law should have meted out more appropriate punishments to those people in the same way it dealt with the instigators of the recording, printing, storage and circulation of depraved cultural products. No matter whatever the motives, their acts amounted to lending a helping hand to the enemy in his plot to revive and spread the neocolonialist culture.

It is suggested that the administration at all levels severely punish the abovementioned criminal acts.

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CSO: 4209/424

FORMER PUPPET PARATROOPER CONVICTED OF WRITING DIRTY BOOKS

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 11 Jun 81 p 4

[Article by Trinh Sat [Scout] in "Saigon's Many Faces" Column: "Cultural Parachuting"]

[Text] The total number of books and newspapers confiscated from shelf No 60 in the secondhand books market, Dang Thi Nhu Street, 1st Precinct, was 232.

At first sight, this number did not seem important, But Trinh Sat [Scout] would suggest that you cast a glance at the classification list to have an idea of the destructive power of these "directional time mines."

They were not many--only 232.

They included 17 depraved books intended for children, 34 nonsensical cartoon books for teenagers, 24 books of the "playboy" kind and five "music for the youth" books of various types. The remainder was composed of "Maoism" books (printed in the years between 1954 and 1960), five or seven miscellaneous brochures and especially two hand-written books entitled "Diary of My Life."

Can you say whose life is "my life"?

--It is the life of Bui Dinh Ha, the owner of shelf No 60 and a paratrooper in the former puppet armed forced.

Did the author relate the days when, with a "red beret" on his head and an M-16 in his hand, he was engaged in the "resistance against the country to save the U.S."?

--No, he was not so stupid as to do so because he was not a madman.

This paratrooper had fallen into a hopeless situation. However, with their traditional lenience and generosity, our people mercifully helped him stand up and saved him from the fate of a mercenary. Instead of rendering thanks, he continued to stir hatred.

Bui Dinh Ha stubbornly and recklessly "parachuted" once again to attack the people and sabotage the revolution. But this time he no longer wore a red beret and a motley suit and especially was not armed to the teeth like in the days he dropped on villages allegedly to "kill the communists" but actually to shoot and kill our people during mop-up operations.

Instead of abandoning the former criminal path, Bui Dinh Ha now "self-consciously" participated in another battle--on the ideological and cultural front and on a battlefield without gunshots! But how many of us know how many of our fellow countrymen, comrades, children and younger brothers and sisters have been sacrificed?

Acting in his so-called "Diary of My Life" as an assault soldier to kill people without physically wounding them, Bui Dinh Ha wrote with his own hand about dirty lust; he resorted to various tricks to stir up concupiscence, to steer 12- and 13-year-old girls toward sexual passion and to arouse their curiosity about pleasure.

In the same blunt, nauseating language, former puppet soldier Bui Dinh Ha bent his head and confessed that he was also the author of other hand-written books such as "A Rebellion Between Two Complexions," "A Minute of Pleasure" and "The Life of a 15-Year-Old Virgin."

Nor could Bui Dinh Ha mellifluously deny his sins under the pretext that in trying to make money, he had acted unintentionally ["voo tinhf," which also means literally "without love"--hence, "indifferent(ly)"]. But Bui Dinh Ha was so full of "love"! He was now propagating that kind of colonialist and imperialist "love" to instill it among the people.

The enemy of our nation and class has thus resumed "parachuting" on the cultural front to massacre our people!

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CSO: 4209/424

'TIN SANG' CEASES PUBLICATION AFTER FULFILLING ITS TASK

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 30 Jun 81 pp 1, 7

[Article by Nguyen Thach and Loc Nam: "TIN SANG Has Fulfilled Its Task"]

[Text] In the afternoon of 29 June 1981, the meeting that marked the end of the political task of TIN SANG was held at its headquarters. Le Quang Chanh, member of the Municipal VCP Committee and vice chairman of the People's Committee of Ho Chi Minh City; many representatives of committees, sectors, newspapers and radio station of the city; and all workers and staff members of TIN SANG attended the meeting.

Publisher Ngo Cong Duc, on behalf of the entire staff of TIN SANG, presented the intention to cease publication as of 1 July 1981 (see the text of his speech in this issue).

On behalf of the Municipal People's Committee, Le Quang Chanh declared acceptance of Ngo Cong Duc's above-mentioned proposal. He noted: "After having struggled for nearly 6 years in a situation that offered many new advantages and at the same time created many difficulties and complexities, TIN SANG has by now properly fulfilled its historic task. Along with other newspapers in this city it has made a remarkable contribution to the job of using propaganda, encouraging and guiding the masses toward taking part in the restoration, construction and defense of the land; has helped the masses to understand fully the line and policies of the party and state; and at the same time has reflected the feelings and aspirations of a segment of the masses for the responsible organs to know. For the staff of TIN SANG, the last 6 years was a stage of committing itself for the fatherland, for the defense and construction of the city on its way to socialism; a contribution to be proud of; and at the same time a road section full of hardship and challenge."

Le Quang Chanh added: "As the 7th year after the liberation has started, it is time for the city to observe the principle of the press as carried out by all of the true socialist countries, i.e., the press must be subordinate to party organizations and revolutionary mass organizations. Unity of will and unity of voice and action on the part of the people as a whole are now more than ever extremely necessary."

The vice chairman of the Municipal People's Committee emphasized: "All the workers and staff members of TIN SANG, who have long chosen to be fully committed for the fatherland and the people, in the time to come will continue to devote all of their energy to this heavy and glorious undertaking by doing work suitable for their specialized capabilities and personal situation in other mass communication organs, as well as in the economic and cultural organs and units of the revolution...."

Finally, Le Quang Chanh affirmed: "The basic spirit in every policy of the party and state which the city's VCP Committee and People's Committee always understand is to remain perfectly loyal now as before and not to forget the contributions everybody has made to the fatherland, the city, etc."

Then Ho Ngoc Nhuan, the editor in chief of TIN SANG, sincerely thanked the party for the special care it had been giving to the TIN SANG collective for the last 6 years. On behalf of all workers and staff members of the newspaper he promised that "every member of the TIN SANG collective will continue to struggle in the best way possible for fulfilling every task assigned by the party and state."

The meeting ended with a cordial tea party in the club of the newspaper.

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CSO: 4209/464

PUBLISHER BIDS FAREWELL AS 'TIN SANG' CEASES PUBLICATION

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 30 Jun 81 pp 1, 7

[Message to readers from Ngo Cong Duc on behalf of the TIN SANG collective: "TIN SANG Has Fulfilled Its Task"]

[Text] Dear readers,

Six years ago, after the day the country had been totally liberated, in the atmosphere of joy and enthusiasm of the first days of victory, in the spirit of eagerly making contributions to the country, we, back from abroad, and Ho Ngoc Nhuan and a number of friends at home applied for permission to publish the new edition of TIN SANG. The birth of TIN SANG, the presence of a private newspaper under the socialist regime, was not much the interest in the background of the old TIN SANG but rather an expression of the unchanging great national unity spirit of the Vietnamese communists in the new stage of the entire country being independent and reunified and moving toward socialism.

Nobody among us, from the very first days, entertained the idea of building this newspaper into a private possession, an independent voice and a characteristic not to be changed, but instead we considered it a tool of the regime and an appropriate means entrusted to us so that a number of people could contribute to the country.

The party had adopted a policy of great unity to create favorable conditions for everybody, in an appropriate way in each period and in each case, anyone having good will and the willingness to contribute to the national construction, to be present in the collective of patriots. TIN SANG was a proof of the party's great unity policy. Its birth also involved a historical mission in the first few years of the transitional period, a political mission that every one of us understood it was our task to carry out.

In the effort to improve ourselves, to struggle for greater understanding and to ceaselessly learn from the party, colleagues and collective, everyday we wanted to do a good job and to bring to our readers a truly useful newspaper, a newspaper that lived with its readers and moved forward along with the people's momentum.

That daily constructive effort, the work of all of us in all sections operating on a continuous basis 24 hours a day for nearly 6 years, was a very great one. We are very proud of that effort and our contributions and cannot help feeling grateful about the concern and care of the party, our colleagues, associates and readers -- a precious support that greatly contributed to our success.

We cannot help feeling grateful about the teachings and reminders of the party each time we encountered some shortcomings. We deeply regret having made mistakes, which were due to our political immaturity, professional failures and poor knowledge, and we sincerely offer our apologies.

Our choice is to contribute to the construction of a prosperous socialist Vietnam.

To serve the fatherland and socialism -- whichever task that is suitable and can contribute the most to the country we are ready to accept.

In the situation of the country encountering difficulties and many challenges and with the requirements of a revolutionary movement in which the country as a whole is on the offensive in all fields, we believe that there must be solidarity and unity of action, a concentration of total energy to defeat any enemy from without, to destroy the very roots of the reactionaries' sabotage and to dissipate pessimistic ideas and vacillation, and that we unify our will and concentrate our efforts to strongly defend the fatherland and to successfully build socialism.

Having understood the country's present political need and having seen the advantage of a new arrangement to concentrate our total energy under the party leadership, we requested permission to cease the publication of TIN SANG and all of us are now waiting for a new arrangement to accept a new task.

On behalf of the entire staff of TIN SANG, we convey to our readers everywhere and our friendly colleagues and associates this message: we have fulfilled the task of serving a segment of the population of the newly-liberated area in the first years of the new period, which the party organization and administration of Ho Chi Minh City had assigned to us. We now say thank you and bid you goodbye.

As we part, you readers and we members of the TIN SANG staff both have sad feelings. But we part here in order to meet again at a new place, on the common front of our socialist fatherland.

Socialism will surely succeed!

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LE QUANG CHANH SPEAKS ABOUT CLOSING OF 'TIN SANG'

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 30 Jun 81 pp 1, 7

[Text of speech by Le Quang Chanh, member of the Municipal VCP Committee and Vice Chairman of Ho Chi Minh City People's Committee]

[Text] Dear comrades and ladies and gentlemen,

After having consulted with and received the agreement of the representative of the Municipal VCP Standing Committee, Publisher Ngo Cong Duc, on behalf of the TIN SANG collective, has just presented the request for TIN SANG to cease publication beginning on 1 July 1981.

On behalf of the People's Committee of Ho Chi Minh City, I declare acceptance of the proposal which Publisher Ngo Cong Duc has just made in the name of the TIN SANG collective. On this occasion, as the representative of the Municipal VCP Committee and the Municipal People's Committee, I would like to say a few words to the TIN SANG collective.

After the day the city and the South were liberated, to respond to the needs of the political task in the new situation, the presence of TIN SANG has been necessary in a specific stage.

After having struggled for nearly 6 years in a situation that offered many new advantages and at the same time created many difficulties and complexities, TIN SANG has by now properly fulfilled its historic task. Along with other newspapers in this city it has made a remarkable contribution to the job of using propaganda, encouraging and guiding the masses toward taking part in the restoration, construction and defense of the land; has helped the masses to understand fully the line and policies of the party and state; and at the same time has reflected the feelings and aspirations of a segment of the masses for the responsible organs to know.

For the staff of TIN SANG, the last 6 years was a stage of committing itself for the fatherland, for the defense and construction of the city on its way to socialism; a contribution to be proud of; and at the same time a road section full of hardship and challenge. The old enemy colluding with the new enemy of the nation have been fully exploiting every one of our difficulties. Negative phenomena in society and within the managerial machinery have not ceased to affect every one of us. Through these challenges, although there were some problems within TIN SANG, the majority of its staff still continued to heighten their patriotism and to overcome difficulties in order to fulfill the task assigned by the party organization and administration of the city.

On behalf of the city's VCP and People's Committees, I warmly praise the achievements and efforts in the last 6 years of TIN SANG and its staff.

Dear comrades and ladies and gentlemen,

As the 7th year after the liberation has started, it is time for the city to observe the principle of the press as carried out by all of the true socialist countries, i.e., the press must be subordinate to party organizations and revolutionary mass organizations. In the last 6 years the enemy of the nation was seeking every means to sabotage and hamper our national defense and construction. But our people were still moving forward and repeatedly defeated all enemy plots. Not only have they refused to draw the lessons of defeat from the last 6 years but the enemies are colluding with each other to continue to sabotage and hamper our people's progress. Unity of will and unity of voice and action on the part of the people as a whole are now more than ever extremely necessary. Therefore, to carry out correctly the principle of socialist press at this time is an urgent need.

In addition, our city also needs to have a satisfactory arrangement for the local newspaper network to suit the present national newspaper network. As the "Regulation on organization of local newspapers" issued by the Department of Propaganda and Training of the Central Committee on 15 October 1980 indicates, "every province and municipality has a newspaper of the party organization.... Other than the party newspaper no other newspapers can be published by organs and mass organizations of provincial and municipal level.... Ho Chi Minh City alone, with its economic, political and cultural position and large population, can publish many newspapers." In our city, in addition to the party organization newspaper, SAIGON GIAI PHONG, and its Chinese edition, both being dailies, there are TIN SANG, six weeklies and two fortnightlies. This reality demands that rational adjustment be made.

The end of the historic role and task of TIN SANG after its 6-year presence and the fulfillment of its task in a specific stage actually originates from the objective needs of the situation of the country and city and is even more suitable for its own subjective situation.

Dear comrades and ladies and gentlemen,

Although TIN SANG has fulfilled its historic task, all members of its staff, from the publisher and editor in chief to workers in the service sections, have not yet completed their task. As they have long chosen to be fully committed for the fatherland and the people, they will surely devote all of their energy to this heavy and glorious undertaking by doing work suitable for their specialized capabilities and personal situation in other mass communication organs, as well as in the economic and cultural organs and units of the revolution, etc. The Municipal People's Committee will do its very best within its responsibilities and capacity to help all of you to have stable jobs.

The Municipal People's Committee is also very much concerned about the income and material living of you all, who have had relatively high wages. Until now, to help TIN SANG to operate properly, the central and municipal administrations have been supplying it with such strategic materials as gas and oil, newsprint and some building materials in the same quantities and at the same supply prices as granted to all organs and state-operated enterprises, and with grain, foods and other essential items for all its staff members, and at the same time freeing it from any obligation to contribute to the state budget, including any forms of taxes.

For the time being, according to TIN SANG's bylaws, "all of TIN SANG's assets are used to develop the daily newspaper and to serve the livelihood of its staff members. If for any reason TIN SANG no longer operates, these assets will belong to the state." However, to respond to the need for ensuring your relatively stable living, the Municipal VCP and People's Committees have made this decision: the state will not take possession of but return to the TIN SANG collective all of the newspaper's capital (except the real estates) so as to help you to stabilize your living and at the same time to maintain a sort of allowance fund for you while you wait for new jobs or to get some differential pay in the initial period after you get a new job and if your income is lower than before.

The common situation of the country and our city still faces many difficulties. However, the basic spirit in every policy of the party and state which the Municipal VCP and People's Committees always understand is to remain perfectly loyal, now as before, and not to forget the contributions everybody has made to the fatherland and the city, to do their best to care about stabilizing and improving the standard of living of the working people.

I hope that all of you further develop your proud contributions, struggle with confidence and relentlessly and train yourselves more everyday in the new challenges so as to score greater achievements in the new task.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS OF BOOK ENTITLED 'VIETNAMESE CRIMINAL LAW AND THE RIGHT OF COLLECTIVE OWNERSHIP OF THE WORKING PEOPLE'

[Book by Huynh Ngoc Chi entitled "Vietnamese Criminal Law and the Right of Collective Ownership of the Working People"; published by the Ho Chi Minh City Publishing House, 8,150 copies printed at the Tri Thuc Moi Printing Plant]

[Text] Publisher's Note

Socialist law is an effective tool in protecting the right of collective ownership of the working people, supporting socialist construction and abolishing the exploitation of man by man.

In past years, in Ho Chi Minh City and the provinces of the South, reactionary laws were promulgated by the puppet regimes from Ngo Dinh Diem to Nguyen Van Thieu to protect the interests of the traitors and country-robbers. The reactionary constitution and laws of the puppet regimes were anti-communist in content and suppressed patriots.

When the South was liberated, socialist law replaced the reactionary law of the old puppet regime. However, the effort to propagandize and disseminate socialist law has been very limited, consequently, our people have not had an opportunity to gain much of an understanding of socialist law. This small book is only designed to introduce to readers a number of fundamentals concerning criminal law and, at the same time, present a number of specific crimes with which everyone is concerned.

Le Duan, general secretary of the party, said: "To insure that the law is respected and scrupulously implemented, we must make every effort to propagandize and educate the people so that they clearly understand the law, clearly understand the rights and obligations of persons who exercise ownership.... We must publish small books of a general nature in order to widely disseminate the law among the people..." (Le Duan: "Upholding the Right of Collective Ownership and Building a Strong and Solid State," Su That Publishing House, 1978, pp 72-73).

We hope that readers will contribute their opinions concerning the contents of the book so that the publishing of books designed to provide an understanding of socialist law is always improved and meets the requirement of "strengthening the socialist system of law," which was set forth in the resolution of the 4th National Congress of Delegates of the Party.

April 1979
The Ho Chi Minh City Publishing House

Editor's Note

At present, in Ho Chi Minh City and the provinces of the South, the struggle against violations of criminal law and social ills is extremely important and pressing.

On the other hand, our personnel, cadres and people also want to understand socialist law, especially the specific codes of criminal law, in order to have a legal basis for the struggle against violations of the law that harm the interests of the state, social order and the life and property of the people.

In order to meet the above mentioned requirement, we have compiled this small book.

The specific crimes presented in this book are based on various legal documents that are not in effect throughout the country.

In order to widely support the working people, this book is general in nature and does not delve into general theory or specialized legal matters.

In compiling this book, we were guided by the opinions of Le Duan, general secretary of the party, as set forth in his book "Upholding the Right of Collective Ownership and Building a Strong and Solid State" published by Su That Publishing House in 1978. We also refer to the book "A Number of Universal Legal Matters" by a group of editors published by the People's Supreme Court in 1962 and the book "Understanding Vietnamese Civil Law" by Vo Tho and Vu Duc Chieu published by Pho Thong Publishing House in 1976. At the same time, we had the collaboration of Nguyen Van Hoi, deputy head of the Ho Chi Minh City People's Organ of Control.

This is the first printing of this book and its capabilities are limited. It is sure to contain many shortcomings and it is our hope that readers will contribute their opinions to us concerning the contents of this book so that the dissemination of socialist law can be improved.

We extend our sincere thanks to those who have worked with us.

Huynh Ngoc Chi
The Legal Committee of Ho Chi Minh City

Vietnamese Criminal Law and the Right of Collective Ownership of the Working People

The Nature of the State and the Law of Vietnam:

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7809
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HANOI'S REVIEW OF EVENTS FROM 16 APR-15 MAY 1981

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Jun 81 pp 32, 31

[Text]

APRIL

16. On the occasion of the 35th National Day of the Syrian Arab Republic, Acting President Nguyen Huu Tho and Prime Minister Pham Van Dong send a message of congratulations to their Syrian counterparts. The message expresses Vietnam's resolute support for the just struggle of the Arab Peoples against the Israeli Zionists

– A mass meeting is held in Hanoi to celebrate the 6th anniversary of Kampuchean National Day.

– Discovery in Ba Don (Binh Tri Thien province) of several dexterous stone tools and potteries. These findings are thought to date back to the later neolithic age, some 4,000 years ago. This shows that the people of Ba Don settled there very early and lived on rice agriculture.

17. Le Duan, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam, sends a message of greetings to Erich Honecker on his re-election as General Secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

– Addressing the Non-Aligned Coordination Committee's Ministerial Conference on Namibia, Ambassador Ha Van Lau, head of the Vietnamese delegation, condemns the apartheid regime in South Africa, and protests against the US and other western countries' schemes to prolong South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia.

18. On the occasion of the week of International Solidarity with Palestinian Political Prisoners, the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity with Afro-Asian Peoples sends a message to the PLO expressing its solidarity with and total support for the Paleestinian people in their struggle for basic national rights.

– *Vietnam News Agency* flatly rejects allegations by a spokesman of the Thai Army on 16 April that Vietnamese forces "used toxic gases in Oddar Meanchay province."

– A meeting to celebrate the one thousandth anniversary of Vietnam's victory over the Song invaders is held in Hanoi by the City Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, the Hanoi Municipal People's Committee and the Vietnam Institute of History.

21. An agreement on economic cooperation between the Polish Academy of Science, the Vietnam Institute of Science and the Vietnam Committee for Social Science for 1981–1985 is signed in Warsaw.

– *Vietnam News Agency* issues a statement rejecting allegations by the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Supreme Command of the Thai Army that Vietnamese troops "fired artillery into Thai territory", and asserting that the policy of the SRV is to "strictly respect the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of the Kingdom of Thailand."

22. Signing in Havana of a Vietnam–Cuba ten-year agreement on cooperation in science, education, culture, arts, health care, sports, broadcasting, news and the press.

23. A film entitled *Long Van Tu Hoi*, depicting the Vietnamese struggle against the French colonialists and the US imperialists, wins first prize at the Lille documentary film festival. It was produced by Le Lam, a Vietnamese resident in France.

– A spokesman of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry issues a statement on the situation in Lebanon, expressing the Vietnamese people's support for the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples' right to self-defence against the aggressive acts and intentions of Israel and the US in Lebanon.

24. The Swedish Socialist Childrens' Organization donates 15,000 *kronors* to Vietnamese children. The money was collected by Swedish children in a campaign of solidarity with Vietnam's national reconstruction.

– Representatives of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea at a tripartite meeting held in Vientiane issue a press communiqué concerning:

– world support for the proposals of the conference of foreign ministers of three Indochinese countries held in Ho Chi Minh City on 28 January 1981;

– the erroneous Resolution 35/6 of the UN General Assembly;

– acceptance of the proposal for regional consultations issued by certain ASEAN countries.

25. Vietnam takes part in the Spring Interparliamentary Conference held in Manila from 21 to 25 April 1981.

– Inauguration of the 8 March crèche in Lang Son, built with assistance from the Communist Party of Sweden and capable of caring for 150 children.

26. 97.78 per cent of the total number of registered voters went to the polls for the SRV National Assembly (7th Legislature), 496 out of 614 candidates were elected to the National Assembly.

27. Opening of the Second Congress of Third World Economists. Prof. Dao Van Tap, Director of the Institute of Economics and head of the Vietnamese delegation, joins the presidium of the conference.

– Phoune Sipaseuth, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, pays an official and friendship visit to the Republic of Indonesia at the invitation of the Indonesian Foreign Ministry.

29. Construction of the Dau Tieng reservoir (in Tay Ninh province) with a total capacity of 1,450,000 cubic metres begins with the assistance of the International Development Agency of the World Bank, the OPEC Special Fund, the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development and Holland.

– The Swedish Parliament approves a budget of 365 million *kronors* of aid to Vietnam in fiscal years 1981–1982.

30. The jury of the Vietnamese Writers' Association decides to award the "1980 Literature Prize" to two works. The first is *Duong toi thanh pho* (Approach to the City), a long poem by Huu Thinh, and the second is *Rat nhieu anh lua* (Fire Lights) a collection of stories and memoirs by Hoang Phu Ngoc Tuong.

– Projects for the "Restoration of Hue City" by a group of four fourth-year students of the College of Architecture under the guidance of Vu Dai Hai win a special prize at the 11th architectural competition on the occasion of the 14th Congress of the International Union of Architects to be held in Warsaw in june 1981

– A high-ranking delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam, led by General Vo Nguyen Giap, Political Bureau member and Deputy Prime Minister, leaves Hanoi for Vientiane to confer the Sao Vang (Yellow Star) Order, Vietnam's highest distinction, upon Kaysone Phomvihane, Prime Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos.

MAY

2 Hanoi: Signing of a non-refundable aid agreement for 1981 and a trade agreement between Vietnam and Kampuchea.

3 Havana: Signing of a cooperation agreement for 1981–85 between the Vietnamese Ministry of Labour and the Cuban State Committee for Labour and Social Security.

– A delegation of the Vietnam Peace Committee, headed by Professor Pham Huy Thong, Presidium member of the Committee, pays a visit to Nicaragua at the invitation of its Nacaraguan counterpart.

– An international conference for solidarity with the Kampuchean people was held in Phnom Penh from 30 April to 3 May. It adopted a statement denouncing the genocidal crimes of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique and praising the achievements of the Kampuchean people over the past two years. The statement also vehemently condemns the Beijing authorities for their collusion with the US imperialists and other reactionary forces in undermining Kampuchea's reconstruction.

– The Hoc Mon garbage fertilizer plant built with Danish aid on the outskirts of Ho Chi Minh City has begun operating.

– At the invitation of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with the Peoples of Other Countries, a delegation of the Yemen–Vietnam Friendship Association pays a visit to Vietnam from 4 May to 12 May.

5. Vietnam takes part in the Plovdiv International Fair (in Bulgaria) for the first time with such traditional wares as lacquer, bamboo and rattan objects, woollen carpets, ceramics...

6. At the invitation of the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education of Vietnam, a delegation of the University Institute of Mozambique led by its director Fernando Ganhao paid a friendship visit to Vietnam from 29 April to 6 May.

– A spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of Vietnam issues a statement strongly condemning the Chinese authorities for their continued armed provocations and their crimes against the Vietnamese people in the Vietnam-China border areas

– The Thaelmann Pioneers Organization (GDR) donates 3 million *marks* to the Vietnamese Pioneers collected from their "Copybooks for Vietnam" campaign.

7. A delegation of the Arab Baath Socialist Party of the Syrian Arab Republic, led by Mohamed Sareha Hermasi, member of the party's national leadership, pays a friendship visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

– The Central Committee of the CPV sends a message of greetings to the Romanian Communist Party, on the occasion of its 60th founding anniversary.

– Construction begins on the Can Tho – Soc Trang 110kv high tension line, the most important power line in the Mekong delta.

– A delegation of the Confederation of Finnish Trade Unions (SAK), led by its Secretary Touyo Hemppi, pays a visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions.

9. The Electoral Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea holds a press conference to announce the results of the general elections: 117 out of the 148 candidates are elected to the Kampuchean National Assembly.

11. Phoune Sipaseuth, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, pays an official visit to Malaysia at the invitation of Malaysian Foreign Minister Ahmad Rithauddeen.

14. The SRV Government decides to confer the Ho Chi Minh Order, Second Class, on the Ho Chi Minh Vanguard Pioneers Organization on the occasion of its 40th founding anniversary.

— The Government of the Kingdom of Belgium decides to donate 10,000,000 Belgian *francs* to help flood-and storm-stricken areas in Vietnam.

— Deputy Director of Department I of the Lao Foreign Ministry, Ky Kham, delivers a note to the Chinese chargé d'affaires in Vientiane protesting against China's repeated attacks and intrusions in Luong Nam Tha province, in northwestern Laos. The note demands that China put an end to its armed provocations which infringe upon the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos.

15. The CC of the CPV sent a message of greetings to the CC of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia on the occasion of its 60th founding anniversary.

— At an international photo competition organized on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of COMECON's Coordinated Programme, 4 photos from the *Vietnam News Agency* are awarded prizes.

— Phoune Sipaseuth, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the PDR of Laos, pays an official visit to the Philippines from 15 to 17 May, at the invitation of the Filipino Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo.

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END

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Vietnam Report

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VIETNAM REPORT

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SEVERAL HANOI WARDS PROMOTE MARKET MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 27 Jun 81 pp 1, 4

[Article by Tran Dinh Tai: "Heightening Market Management, Hoan Kiem Ward Uncovers Many Speculators and Counterfeiters; Dong Da Ward: Women Post Prices"]

[Text] Hoan Kiem Ward is promoting market management work by implementing seven proposals made by the Standing Committee of the Municipal Party Committee. The ward is providing closer guidance than before. Subwards report conditions daily to the ward.

As of 22 June, the ward had 2,773 merchants who had not registered; 5,419 families had registered prices, 5,158 had posted prices. Since the beginning of the month nine wards—Dong Xuan, Cua Nam, Hang Bo, Hang Bai, Hang Bong, Cua Dong, Trang Tien, Tran Hung Dao, Chuong Duong Do--tried...[1.5 lines indistinct] Cua Nam Subward tried 101 cases and collected 1,716 dong. Besides the above violations, the subwards investigated and arrested a number of speculators and merchants who were selling goods managed by the State. Cua Dong Subward had two cases: Nguyen Van Trong, of 18A Cua Dong, was in possession of 500 kilograms of firecracker explosives (50 kilograms of finished products) and 130 sets of fuzes; Tran Thi Xuyen, of 5 C Thanh Street, had 16 types of Western Drugs, weighing a total of 25 kilograms, and 750 cans of fake "Gold Star" medicinal ointment. At the time of the investigation, three people came to buy medicine. In a house in Cua Nam Subward were 200 dollars and 30 kilograms of monosodium glutamate.

Hang Dao Ward discovered that beer was being made and falsely labeled in houses from 24 to 26 Hang Dao Street. Seized were 60 bottles with brand labels, 100 bottles without labels, 34 kilograms of beer labels, and 36 kilograms of bottle caps.

Hang Bo Subward apprehended Do Thi Vuong, of 15 Hang Ga, for hoarding 400 meters of various kinds of synthetic polyester material, and Tran Thi Thien, of 80 Hang Bo, for possession of 1200 meters of foreign cloth and 237 packages of "Summit" cigarettes. The management board of the Dong Xuan/Bach Qua market seized 400 sets of falsely labeled batteries and 16 falsely labeled tires being sold in the market by peddlers.

Implementing the Policy of Posting Prices

From 5 to 20 June, the Dong Da Women's Association, in conjunction with the trade bureau of the ward, met with 230 women merchants and 51 women in charge of women's association cells to hold clear discussions about the circulation and distribution policy, posting prices, and selling at posted prices. The women discussed these matters and agreed that they were necessary to stabilize living conditions. The women brought up a number of points and proposals for fervent application, like:

—posting prices and selling at those prices
—weighing and measuring accurately
--being cheerful and pleasant with customers
--not losing solidarity in the market

The women will meet again each month to hold a critique on their progress toward implementing these things.

Ba Dinh Ward Public Security Participate in Market Management

During the past 20 days the Ba Dinh Public Security Force, coordinating with the various sectors and levels, directed the economy police unit, crime unit, and public security posts to participate in market management teams in subwards and, with the various sectors, agencies, and enterprises to inventory State property. This occasioned the discovery that Doi Can Bean Corporation was missing 3,000 kilograms of beans, which were carried away as concealed assets, and that Thuy Khue Leather Goods Factory was missing 10,000 dong worth of leather goods.

Informed by the people, public security agents employed professional techniques to investigate and break ten cases of using public office to misappropriate assets of the State; they confiscated 10 kilograms of gold, 1,000 kilograms of polyethylene plastic, 180 liters of gasoline, 4,000 kilograms of iron and steel, 15 kilograms of counterfeit monosodium glutamate, 8,000 meters of antenna wire for television, 120 kilograms of cement, four bicycles, and various other items. They also solved a number of criminal cases.

Exploiting the successes they have had, the Ba Dinh Public Security Force is pulling out files on four cases and checking them over preparatory to bringing them to trial.

9830
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DEATH PENALTY IMPOSED IN FOOD STAMP COUNTERFEITING CASE

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese, 28 Jun 81, p 4

[Article: "Death Penalty Imposed on One for Printing and Circulating Counterfeit Food Stamps"]

[Text] Within 3 days (from 25 to 27 June), the Municipal People's Court held a trial and sentenced a counterfeit ring for printing and circulating counterfeit food stamps.

On 13 March 1980, public security agents arrested Nguyen Xuan Tuyen, 36 years old, a resident of #8, A2 B, the Tan Mai Workers' Quarter, Hai Ba Trung Ward; Tran Duc Tu, 55 years old, a resident of #9 Doan Ket Lane, Kham Thien; Nguyen Thi Hop, 40 years old, a resident of #25 Lane 293, Bach Mai. The agents caught them red-handed, with all the equipment used for counterfeiting food stamps, in the kitchen of Tuyen's residence. Captured evidence consisted of two sets of plates for printing 5-kilogram ration stamps, eight cans of printer's ink of various colors, two presses, two paper cutters, a ruler, a magnifying glass, 80 pieces of white paper 1.8 meters wide, and 500 5-kilogram food stamps already printed.

Food stamps for nearly 40 tons of food, counterfeited by the Tuyen ring were sold in Gia Lam, Son Tay, Tu Son, Bac Ninh, and Hoang Lien Son areas by Le Thanh Than, Le Cuong, Tran Thi Van, and Nguyen Thi Hong.

Here we have an organized crime ring which, with meticulous and clever planning, counterfeited and circulated a large number of food stamps. Clearly, these illegal activities were of a nature to seriously damage State property, cause great harm to the policy of supply and distribution of foodstuffs. Nguyen Xuan Tuyen was a dangerous ringleader who masterminded the secret printing of food stamps in his house and oversaw the distribution operation. He had had a prior conviction (3 years imprisonment), and his declaration in this trial was in very bad faith attempting to conceal the truth in order to cover up for his accomplices.

Citing the seriousness of the case and all the criminals involved, the court passed the following sentences:

--Nguyen Xuan Tuyen: the death penalty plus a fine of 40,000 dong.
--Tran Duc Tu: 18 years' imprisonment and a 20,000-dong fine.

--Nguyen Thi Hop: 18 years' imprisonment and a 6,000-dong fine.
--Le Thanh Nhom: 6 years' imprisonment and a 7,400-dong fine.
--Le Cuong: 3 years' imprisonment and a 1,200-dong fine.
--Tran Thi Van: 2 years' imprisonment and a 600-dong fine.
--Nguyen Thi Hong: 4 years' imprisonment (commuted, due to a repentant change in attitude and because of having small children) and a fine of 4,000 dong.

9830
CSO: 4209/442

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

EVEN POL CADRE CAUGHT BUYING BLACKMARKET POL

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese, 25 Jun 81, p 7

[Article by Bach Thao: "Stop POL 'Leaks'"]

[Text] Recently, in one day from 9:00 am to 3:00 pm, the Nguyen Trung Truc Subward Public Security Post (in Hanoi), when tipped off by the people, managed to make arrests in three cases of illegal sale of POL supplies. The sellers were all workers or soldier drivers of state trucks. Among the buyers was a cadre from an agency of the General Corporation for POL! The public security agents confiscated for the State the POL that had been sold. They turned over the sellers and buyers to the authority of their cadre and worker management agency for prosecution.

The man who misappropriates the State POL is clearly guilty. Yet we feel that the one who buys POL illegally must also be severly punished. The sale of POL supplies takes place every day, every hour, out in the streets. Only if each person and each locality aggressively exposes and stops the practice, as in Nguyen Trung Truc Subward, can the loss of State POL supplies be checked.

9830
CSO: 4209/442

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PUBLIC SECURITY ASSAULTERS ARRESTED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 17 Jun 81 p 4

[Article: "Violent Thugs Must Be Severely Punished"]

[Text] At 2000 hours on 15 June, after being tipped by the people that two persons hauled wood stolen from the state into Dao Van Thuan's home at 7C Cau Dat, public security cadres and combatants of Chuong Duong Quay Ward went to Thuan's home to ask him to return that wood to the state. In the face of Thuan's stubborn behavior, security officials determined to force him to come to the post for questioning.

At that moment the electric light went out. Taking advantage of darkness, Thuan stabbed Hai, post deputy chief, with a knife, injuring him. As other combatants rushed in to arrest Thuan, his son Chung emerged from the back of the house, hitting Hanh's head with a hoe and wounding him before running away. Notwithstanding, the combatants succeeded in nabbing the violent Thuan. As for Chung, while fleeing toward Duong bridge he was exposed by the people and later arrested.

Thanks to appropriate care of Hospital 108, Hai is now out of danger.

Public opinion is very indignant at activities of those who have not only broken the law, held illegally acquired properties, but also assaulted authorities on official duty and believe that legal organs will try them promptly and strictly in order to protect justice as well as those who resolutely struggle against negativism.

9213
CSO: 4209/456

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

TEACHERS, STUDENTS BEATEN BY VILLAGE OFFICIAL, MILITIAMEN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 July 81 p 4

[Unattributed article: "Prosecution Begins in Case Involving Beating of Teachers and Students in My Duc, Ha Son Binh Province"]

[Text] Because of a long-standing disagreement with his wife, on 8 April 1981 Dang Van Giam, a teacher at My Duc School in Ha Son Binh smashed the furniture in his house. At nightfall, when Giam was resting, Pham Van Don, Vice Chairman of the party Committee and head of Public Security in Le Thanh Village, accompanied by a number of other people, came to his house, beat him, tied him up, and locked him in a warehouse. The next morning, Giam was taken to the district seat and wasn't released until that afternoon.

That incident caused concern among the teachers and students of My Duc School. On 11 April teacher Bui Kim Long, deputy secretary of the school's trade union, accompanied by teacher Nghiem Vu Manh, request a meeting with the governmental administration of Le Thanh Village to find out what happened and request that Giam's beating be investigated.

Meanwhile, teacher Nguyen Dac Vuong and 15 students from class 101 went to the village. The village administration, making the excuse that it was too busy, refused to receive the teachers. A student who knew where Pham Van Don lived led Vuong and his friends there. Teacher Vuong forbade the students to say anything that was threatening or vengeful, or to do anything provocative in Don's house. The younger brother of Don's wife, who lived next door, knew what was happening and sounded the alarm. A number of militiamen arrived and savagely beat the 15 students. Nearly all of the village's key cadres, who were holding meeting, saw what was going on and supported the beating. The teachers intervened and sought to break it up, but were also manhandled. Pham Van Don himself used a mattock handle to seriously injure a student who was running away and beat up many other students. Thirteen students and two teachers were beaten and tied up for 5 hours. Only after arriving at the hospital were they untied. Six of the students were seriously injured, and two of them were so seriously injured that they could not take the general school graduation examination. Fifteen bicycles, and a motorbicycle belonging to a teacher, were damaged and some of their parts were missing.

That incident caused anger among the teachers and the people. Public opinion vigorously condemned the illegal acts of Pham Van Don and his accomplices, and demanded that they be punished according to law.

On 7 July, the legal organs of Ha Son Binh Province decided to begin prosecuting the case, indicted nine defendants, and arrested Pham Van Don a number of the above-mentioned law violators. An urgent investigation is being carried out and the incident will soon be brought to trial.

5616
CSO: 4209/437

ARREST OF RICE THIEVES REPORTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by Thanh Lang: "Valiant Policemen Fight Crooked Merchants"]

[Text] After discovering that a number of crooked merchants used to assemble in a riverine zone in Cao Nhan village, Thuy Nguyen district (Haiphong City), to steal state rice on ships in cahoots with bad sailors, Nguyen Huu Hom, a police sergeant, and Nguyen Van Loi, a member of the unit, sculled a small boat to the middle of the river, making their way through dense thickets of bruguiera gymnorrhiza and mangroves. Thanks to flashlight, they saw through the night a boat carrying many sacks of rice operated by four men. Taking advantage of their negligence, Hom and Loi jumped aboard. One man panicked and plunged into the river to escape. The three remaining men put up a stubborn struggle. A knife-toting man leaped toward Hom who, using martial arts, promptly decked him. Leaving him lying there, Hom joined forces with Loi in knocking down and arresting the rest of the gang. That same night, after handing the three criminals over to other policemen for escort back to the unit--along with the grain they had stolen from the state--Hom and Loi continued sculling their boat through thickets of bruguiera gymnorrhiza and mangroves, looking for other lawbreakers. At 0300 hours in the morning, they discovered a boat with three sacks of rice on, but the crooked merchants had already fled. In close coordination with other pursuing thrusts, the combatants nabbed more than 10 criminals, recovering more than 2 tons of rice for the state. It was already 0500 hours and Hom, back at the unit, refused to rest, choosing instead to take part in the pursuit. With two other comrades, he returned to the place of crime, where they discovered another gang of criminals in the process of salvaging a rice cargo they dumped the previous night into the river before fleeing. Caught by surprise and unable to escape, they assailed the combatants, seeking an opportunity to escape. But Nguyen Huu Hom stepped in, using martial arts to knock down the most violent criminals. The remaining thugs persisted in their attempt to seize the sacks of grain and to attack Hom with carrying poles and canes. Hom resolutely stood up to them, refusing to give up to protect state properties until grievously injured. In a coordinated effort, people in the neighborhood and police rushed in, nabbing a number of criminals, recovering nearly 5 quintals of rice for the state.

On the front of fighting negativism, protecting state properties, supporting circulation and distribution, and managing the market, Police Sergeant Nguyen Huu Hom has always upheld the spirit of responsibility, actively helped the people, raised the value of integrity and sincerity and resolutely struggled against criminals.

9213
CSO: 4209/456

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BA DINH MAKES ARRESTS FOR SPECULATING, SMUGGLING, THEFT

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 28 Jun 81 p 4

[Article: "Keep Apprehending Many Thieves of State Property, Speculators, Smugglers"]

[Text] Implementing Directive 109, the Ba Dinh Ward People's Security Force, in cooperation with the various sectors and with the masses, found and arrested thieves of State property and peddlers of precious metals.

Seized in Ngoc Ha Subward were 23 bags of P400 cement illegally sold by the Ba Dinh Ward House Repair Corporation. The public security economy surveillance unit arrested Tran Van Cau, a driver for the Metals Corporation of the Ministry of Supply, for conspiring with a warehouse guard of another agency in Lai Chau to sell 3 tons of iron and steel. Caught red-handed were gasoline peddlers at #110 Pho Duc Chinh and #6 Nam Bo, peddlers of polyethylene plastic at #30 Kim Ma, and peddlers of newspaper printing paper (led by Hoang Thi Le, of 22 Hang Vai).

Nguyen Huy Thang and Nguyen Van Kinh, of #121 Nguyen Thai Hoc Street, who had longstanding, widespread contacts for dealing in gold and silver, were arrested on a trip to the south. Ba Dinh Public Security confiscated 7.5 kilograms of silver, worth hundreds of thousands of dong.

On 18 June, the public security post in Gia Lam Town broke a case of speculation and smuggling. The culprit was Le Thi Tue, of 83 Phi Truong Street; seized were 102 dollars, 195 meters of various kinds of foreign material, 28 kilograms of monosodium glutamate, four foreign bicycles still in packing crates, and a number of other items valued at hundreds of thousands of dong.

9830
CSO: 4209/442

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ARRESTS MADE FOR ILLEGAL STREET SALES IN HANOI

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 24 Jun 81 p 1

[Article: "Speculators and Smugglers Countered"]

[Text] Continuing their effort to detect speculators and smugglers, on 19 June, the public security post of Hang Bo Subward caught Do Thi Vuong, of 15 Hang Ga Street, in the act of illegally selling 150 items of children's clothing and 250 meters of material. On 21 June, the Hang Bo Post also caught, red-handed, Tran Thi Thien, of 80 Hang Bo, along with an accomplice from Ho Chi Minh City, illegally selling 237 packages of "Summit" cigarettes and more than 1,000 meters of various types of material.

On 22 June, the Cua Dong Post caught Tran Thi Xuyen, of 6C Thanh Street, with an accomplice from Hai Phong, in the act of illegally selling various types of Western drugs.

9830
CSO: 4209/442

PHU KHANH PROVINCE PEOPLE'S COURT CONVICTS BOAT HIJACKERS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 25 Jun 81 p 4

[Article: "Stern Sentences for a Gang that Seized Fishing Boats to Flee Overseas"]

[Text] The People's Court of Phu Khanh Province recently tried Nguyen Hoang My and his accomplices for the crime of conspiring to steal fishing boats to flee overseas.

Nguyen Hoang My was born in 1959 in Tan My Hamlet, Van Tanh Village, Van Minh District, Phu Khanh Province. In the beginning of July, 1980, My contacted Nguyen Hong Tam, Commander of the Tan My Hamlet Militia, and Nguyen Son, Huynh Huu Quy, Huynh Ngoc Trang, Ngo Nhieu, Tran Quan, Nguyen Van Hoi, and Tran Xeo and discussed fleeing to a foreign country. My collected 6,000 dong from the others and had his wife purchase fuel, food, and other necessities for the ocean passage.

On 15 August 1980, My, Tam, Xeo, Quan, Nhieu, and Trang went out to sea and, brandishing and firing two M16 rifles, seized three boats belonging toe Msrs Son, Thao, and Tuong. They planned to then rush back to the shore and pick up the fuel and their accomplices. On the shore, however, their friends Don, Quy, and Hoi had been caught by militia members Do Quang Duoc, Ngo Thong, and Mai Chay. My and his accomplices then got away by bribing Duoc, Thong, and Chay with four gold chains and two Seiko watches. They held a rendezvous on Hoan Nai Island to wait for the opportunity to seize a larger boat. When Mr Nhat was fishing out on the sea, they drew up alongside, seized Nhat, and tied him up. The rudder of Nhat's boat was broken, however, so they chased down and took over a boat belonging to Mr Sy, who was fishing nearby. They shot to death 16-year-old Ho Thanh Hoang and wounded one other person on the boat. With the help of the families of local fishermen, the militia of Tan My easily captured My and his accomplices with the stolen goods in their possession.

Convicting the criminals, the Phu Khanh Provincial People's Court imposed the following sentences: the death penalty for Nguyen Hoang My; life imprisonment for Nguyen Hong Tam; 18 years of Nguyen Son and Huynh Huu Quy. The others received sentences of 14-17 years. Do Quang Duoc, Ngo Thong, and Mai Chay were sentenced 28-30 months' detention for accepting a bribe.
9830
CSO: 4209/442

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

FINANCE BUREAU WORKER ASSAULTED--As HANOI MOI reported on 12 June 1981, on 3 June Nguyen Van Hoi of Nghia Do village was charged with assaulting a cadre of the Ba Dinh Precinct finance bureau on official duty. In the spirit of urgently investigating and trying thugs, and crooked merchants for hampering and sabotaging the implementation of market management policies, the Ban Dinh Precinct People's Court on 20 June 1981 tried the above crime (in first instance) and sentenced Hoi to 6 months in prison. [Text] [Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 23 Jun 81 p 4] 9213

GANG OF EXTORTIONISTS ARRESTED--At 21 hours on 11 June 1981, a gang of thugs came into the home of Nguyen Huu Quang, 7C Luong Su A, to extort money and seize many valuable properties. Items of evidence used in the commission of the crime and left behind were very few. Nevertheless, with the people's help and a highly responsible spirit, the public security service of Dong Da Precinct after 31 hours of investigation and pursuit arrested all the above thugs identified as Nguyen Ngoc Nien of 66 Giang Vo, Le Minh Tu of 49 Hao Na, Nguyen Luong Hai of K40 Giang Vo collective housing complex, and Nguyen Trong Quan of 108 Quan Thanh. All the loot was recovered. This indicates that no matter how clever, thugs cannot elude the security dragnet. [Text] [Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 24 Jun 81 p 4] 9213

CSO: 4209/456

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

'NHAN DAN' PRAISES CLOSE RELATIONS WITH MONGOLIA

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Jun 81 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Close Fraternal Relations"]

[Text] Today, we and the people of Mongolia very happily celebrate the anniversary of an important event: the 20th anniversary of the first Friendship and Cooperation Treaty between the two countries.

Reviewing the process of carrying out the treaty, we are very encouraged by the vital achievements of Vietnamese-Mongolian friendship and cooperation. Just as the messages of greetings from our party and state leaders to the Mongolian party and state leaders on this occasion have affirmed, that historical document "is an important event that has initiated a period of strong development in the spirit of militant solidarity and the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Mongolia based on Marxist-Leninist principles and socialist internationalism and has contributed to strengthening solidarity between the countries in the socialist collective."

Vietnamese-Mongolian friendship blossomed and developed in the long battle of the two countries' people. The victory of the Mongolian revolution was a great struggle comparable to our own struggle. Since the midpoint of this century, through the great Russian victory over fascism and through our two nations' great revolutionary victories, the militant solidarity between Vietnam and Mongolia has progressed to a new era. The Friendship and Cooperation Treaties of 1961 and 1979 between the two countries are important markers among the shining symbols of the broad and deep uninterrupted relations that have developed between our two countries.

The touching impressions of Vietnamese-Mongolian friendship burn forever brightly in our memory. We remember well the most passionate words of comrade Jambyn Batmonh, member of the Political Bureau of the People's Revolutionary Party, chairman of the Mongolian party and head of the state delegation that visited our country in 1979: "Our people, forever loyal to the unbreakable spirit of Mongolian-Vietnamese friendship and honor and treasure that friendship as our most precious achievement." In each stage of our revolution, we enjoyed profound solidarity with, and received firm support and immense assistance from the party, government and people of Mongolia. Those are the sincere sentiments of socialist internationalism, wholeheartedly in support of their comrades, sharing with them, to the greatest degree possible, the achievements of their labor. We greatly appreciate the precious support and aid of the Mongolian people for us during the period of resistance against America for national salvation as well as during this stage of building and defending the fatherland against Peking's hegemonic expansionism. The Mongolian party, state and people have also often given us timely assistance and helped us overcome the effects of natural calamities.

Through implementation of the new Friendship and Cooperation Treaty and the five-year signed agreements between the two sides concerning coordinating national economic plans and strengthening trade and cultural exchange, and through the two countries' participation in CEMA, relations between the two countries are developing even more and expanding in several spheres. The positive effects of the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty is concretely demonstrated in real life and is bringing gratifying results for building and defending our socialist fatherlands.

Vietnam and Mongolia are two socialist countries in Asia with a common enemy: the Chinese expansionists joined with U.S. imperialists. The strengthening of militant solidarity and cooperation between the two countries is highly significant for the popular revolution in each of our countries and for the common task of the socialist collective and of all nations. Our party, state and people willingly do everything in their power to strengthen fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation with the Mongolian People's Republic in the spirit of the treaty and believe firmly that that relationship is improving daily in the interest of the two peoples and in the interest of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism in Asia and around the world.

From the bottom of our hearts, we express sincere gratitude to the Mongolian party, government and people. May the fraternal Mongolian people, under the correct leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party headed by the illustrious Iu. Tsedenbal, achieve many great accomplishments in fulfilling the 7th 5-year plan outlined by the 18th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

9019
CSO: 4209/404

PHAM VAN DONG GREETS NAMIBIA'S NATIONAL DAY

OW260351 Hanoi VNA in English 0305 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Hanoi VNA 26 August--Premier Pham Van Dong today sent greetings to U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and president of the U.N. Council for Namibia Paul Lusaka on Namibia Day.

He said: "The South African colonialists' illegal occupation of Namibia constitutes an impudent violation of the independence, the right to self-determination, and other rights of the Namibian people, in defiance of the fundamental principles of justice and international law and the U.N. resolution on Namibia.

"The people and the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam vehemently condemn the South African government's crimes, and demand that it withdraw its armed forces from Namibia, including Walvis Bay, and respect the Namibian people's independence, sovereignty and self-determination in line with the U.N. resolution. It must be pointed out that it is with the backing of Western countries, especially some in the U.N. Security Council, that the South African Government has been able to prolong this illegal occupation and escape the sanctions provided for in Chapter 7 of the U.S. Charter.

"The people and the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam reiterate their principle stand of full support for the Namibian people's just, legitimate struggle in all its forms for self-determination and genuine freedom and independence under the leadership of the Southwest African people's organisation, their sole authentic, legitimate representative.

"The people and the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam strongly support the U.N. resolution Namibia aimed at forcing the South African government to respect Namibia's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and to withdraw its armed forces from the country as quickly as possible.

"The people and the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam believe that the Namibian people, under SWAPO leadership and with their unity and determination, will struggle through to the end for their noble objectives, namely independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

"We welcome the forthcoming General Assembly's Ad Hoc Session on Namibia, and hope that the international community will then take strong and effective measures regarding the South African Administration in order to restore self-determination and sovereignty to the Namibian people."

CSO: 4220/289

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN NATIONAL DAY ACTIVITIES--Hanoi VNA 22 Aug--A mass meeting was held at Hanoi's Long Bien engineering plant today in celebration of Romania's 37th National Day (23 August). The meeting was addressed by Nguyen Dinh Tien, acting director of the plant, and D. Simion, Romanian charge d'affaires A.I. in Hanoi, who praised the constantly consolidating and developing solidarity, friendship and cooperation between the communist parties, the governments and the peoples of Vietnam and Romania. D. Simion also voiced support for the Vietnamese people's just struggle for national construction and defence. A film was screened at Hanoi's international club yesterday evening by the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee and the Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with other peoples to celebrate the Romanian anniversary. On this occasion, the Vietnamese ministry of culture opened a photo exhibition on Romania in downtown Hanoi. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1538 GMT 22 Aug 81 OW240007]

SPORTS DELEGATION IN LIBYA--Hanoi VNA 21 Aug--A delegation of Vietnam's General Department for Physical Culture and Sports led by Nguyen Ung Chiem, staff director of the general department, left here today to attend the first physical culture and sports conference of the nonaligned countries to be held in Tripoli at the invitation of its Libyan counterpart. The conference will last from 23-26 August. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1602 GMT 21 Aug 81 OW240007]

GREETINGS TO SENEGALESE PARTY CHIEF--Hanoi VNA 16 August--Le Duan, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, yesterday sent a message greeting the success of the congress to found the independence and labour party of Senegal and warmly congratulating Seydou Cissoko on his election as the party's general-secretary. "May your party successfully implement the resolution of the congress, thus making big contributions to the cause of the nation, democracy and social progress of Senegal, and to the common struggle of the international communists and workers' movement for the noble objectives of our times-national independence, democracy, peace and socialism. May the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between our two parties and peoples further consolidate and develop." [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0718 GMT 16 Aug 81 OW160743]

GDR RATIFIES JURIDICIAL AFFAIRS--Hanoi VNA 22 August--Foreign minister Oskar Fischer of the German Democratic Republic and Vietnamese Ambassador to the G.D.R. Pham Van Kim yesterday exchanged letters ratifying an agreement on mutual assistance in juridicial and legal affairs between the two countries. Also present on the occasion was Hans Joachim Heusinger, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of justice of the G.D.R. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1542 GMT 22 Aug 81 OW221621]

MOZAMBICAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION--Hanoi VNA 24 Aug--A delegation of the Mozambican Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with other peoples led by its secretary-general Abner Samsao Muthemba has paid a friendship visit to Vietnam. While here, the delegation paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum, and visited a number of economic and cultural establishments in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and the northern border province of Lang Son. It also exchanged views with the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with other peoples on the promotion of solidarity and friendship between the two peoples. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1530 GMT 24 Aug 81 OW280347]

INDIAN EDUCATION MINISTRY DELEGATION--Hanoi VNA 24 Aug--A delegation of the Indian Ministry of Education led by vice minister professor Chandra Shekhar Jha paid a 9-day visit to Vietnam ending 20 August. While here, the delegation paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum and visited the late president's house and work place. It exchanged views with the Vietnamese Ministry of Higher and Secondary Vocational Education on the furtherance of the program of cooperation in higher education between the two countries in the recent past and discussed measures for further cooperation in the years to come. Minister Nguyen Dinh Tu cordially received the delegation. The delegation also visited a number of universities and cultural establishments in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 24 Aug 81 OW280347]

CSO: 4220/289

GUIDELINES FOR PARTY CARD ISSUANCE CLARIFIED

Hanoi XAY DUNG DANG [PARTY BUILDING] in Vietnamese No 5, May 81 pp 1-2

[Article: "Some Problems Relating to Guidance for Issuance of Party Membership Cards"*]

[Text] (*XAY DUNG DANG footnote: "Circular No 124 of 25 April 1981 of the Party Central Committee Secretariat") The issuance of party membership cards in 1980 resulted in heightening the qualities of party members, raising their party consciousness (even for those who were high- and middle-ranking cadres), purging the party of unqualified members, making the party organization wholesome and full of combat strength and promoting the fulfillment of immediate political missions by each installation.

The result was uneven, however, because of a failure to strictly apply the party membership criteria and also because of a rightist tendency shown in examining the party members' qualifications. In many areas, deferring the issuance of party cards for some period of time was a way to avoid expelling from the party persons failing to meet party membership qualifications; in addition, there were instances of harassment and rejection of persons who were "not on one's side". A rather prevalent tendency among many party organizations was to retain party members who had a low combat spirit, who failed to carry out party resolutions, who could no longer lead the masses effectively and who wereno longer trusted by them. In many areas, party members still showed indulgence, fear and hesitation toward cadres with responsible functions. There were times when the lack of organization, discipline and responsibility, the failure to correctly apply policies and the law and the habit of oppressing the masses did not lead to expulsion from the party.

In the later stages, party committees at different echelons slackened guidance and many areas failed to associate the issuance of party cards with the movement to step up production, to maintain security, to oppose negative practices and so forth and also did not link the party building task to the mass movement.

The [Party] Secretariat requests the various levels and sectors to firmly adhere to the following guidelines and to satisfactorily implement them:

1. The resolution of the Ninth Party Central Committee Plenum states: "It is necessary to complete the issuance of party cards by the end of 1981". The Political Bureau's policy is: "From now to the end of 1981, efforts must be concentrated on properly guiding the issuance of party cards and associating this task with the

strengthening of party chapters. This must be considered as an important measure to strengthen the party, to educate party members, to cleanse the party ranks and to simultaneously step up the execution of immediate tasks. Though it is necessary to strengthen the party while issuing party cards, one must also take advantage of the party card issuance to strengthen the party." This policy must be satisfactorily implemented in order to reap realistic results to greet the Fifth Party Congress.

2. Since most of the remaining party bases which have not yet issued party cards are weak and inferior, special attention must be paid to inspecting, observing, improving and strengthening basic party committees and chapter committees to turn them into really trustworthy supports for party committees at higher levels. Only by doing so can one make sure that the examination and classification of party members are corrently carried out and that the missions entrusted are effectively fulfilled.

If, in any basic party organization, there is some party chapter which is qualified to issue party cards, then anyone in this chapter who meets the party membership qualifications must receive a party card without having to wait until all party chapters are strengthened when a general issuance of party cards is effected throughout the party organization.

3. The examination of the party members' qualifications must satisfy the requirement that the classification of party members is correct and rigorous and that a struggle is conducted against rightist views, indulgence, tolerance and easygoingness--which will lead to a lowering of the party membership criteria--and also against individualistic and factional thinking and the habit of harassing party members [who are outsiders]. Party membership criteria must be rigorously applied in examining the party members' qualifications. Following are some examples:

--Party members who have grown old and weak, who are sick or who are retired cadres and workers will be issued party cards if they still retain their revolutionary qualities; old age, weakness and limited abilities are not a reason for party membership disqualification.

--Party cards will be issued to female party members who were once active but whose task performance is now less effective because their households are encountering difficulties and lacking manpower or because they are busy with small children, provided they still retain their revolutionary qualities. Party organizations must entrust appropriate tasks to them to enable them to satisfactorily fulfill their duties.

--Party cards will be issued to party members who are demobilized armymen with combat achievements, who have returned to their respective localities and who have trouble doing their jobs in party installations because their families are faced with difficulties, provided they do not have any serious shortcoming which reflects on their party membership qualifications.

--Party cards will be issued to party members in the newly liberated zones who--though having carried out tasks for some period of time--have not yet conducted any study and undergone any advanced training but who, if educated, can improve and become able to fulfill their duties as party members and if they enjoy the masses' sympathy.

--Party cards will be issued to party members who belong to the ethnic minorities in the mountainous and border areas and who have some bad customs and habits--such as opium addiction among the H'mong--but who are loyal to the party and revolution and oppose the Chinese reactionaries.

--Concerning party members with some impediments in their curricula vitae or political backgrounds, the high levels must quickly draw a conclusion. Even though circumstances are not conducive to a quick conclusion, these party members will receive their party policies and if they actively carry out tasks. Meanwhile, party organizations must continue to examine their political records to reach a conclusion. The Central Organization Committee and the Central Control Committee have a document clarifying the political background problem in the spirit of Directive No 192.

Concerning cadres and party members who have been denounced, the various levels have the duty to investigate and adjudge their cases and to draw a conclusion soon.

Instead of being delayed in a sweeping manner, the issuance of party cards will be deferred only with regard to party members who have been subjected to the party's disciplinary measures or who have really committed mistakes. If, after examining these party members' cases, the party chapter finds it necessary to spend some time observing the correction of their mistakes, the issuance of party cards will then be deferred but only for 6 months. In the next stage, the party chapter must reexamine and solve their cases.

4. The elimination of [bad] party members must be carried out more vigorously and resolutely to purify and better the party members' ranks; the Political Bureau Resolution No 32 of 20 November 1980 must be strictly and thoroughly applied.

In examining basic party organizations and the party members' qualifications and in dealing with party members, it is necessary to truly rely on the masses, to carefully study the opinion of party members and the masses and to closely link these tasks with the struggle against negative manifestations. Where these manifestiations are serious, it is necessary to coordinate the above activities with guiding the implementation of Directive No 81 of the [Party] Secretariat to distinguish right and wrong so as to provide a basis for examining and classifying party members.

5. It is necessary to revamp the leadership exercised by party committees at the district, town, city and precinct levels; to closely coordinate the strengthening of party installations and the issuance of party cards with the accomplishment of political tasks and also to eliminate the tendency to tackle immediate tasks while neglecting the strengthening of the party and the issuance of party cards.

To complete the party card issuance by the end of 1981, additional cadres drawn from other committees and a number of provincial cadres experienced in party building must be assigned to strengthen the organization and control committees of district and precinct party committees; it is also possible to employ a number of retired but capable cadres to build the party.

--As for the utterly weak and rotten party chapters and basic organizations in which most party members have degenerated or committed so grave mistakes that they must be expelled from the party or are obviously intent on opposing the party line and policy, the provincial and municipal party committees have the right to dissolve them at the proposal of the district or precinct party committee and after conducting a direct and careful inspection and receiving the approval of the Party Central Committee (according to the Party Statute). Those party members who are authorized by the higher-echelon party committee to register again as party members and to receive party cards will be introduced to a nearby party organization to continue party activities or will be assigned to set up new party chapters.

--If the issuance of party cards to party members who are cadres managed by a party committee at a higher level (provincial or central) is to be temporarily deferred, such deferment must be decided by a district, precinct, town or city party committee; if these party members are not qualified to receive party cards, their case must be reported to the party echelon committee which manages them for decision (in pursuance of Regulation No 7 of 16 December 1977 of the Secretariat).

If, by the end of 1981, there still are party members who do not yet meet the criteria for party card issuance because they have not tried to improve, their names will be deleted from the party members' list by the party organization.

Provincial and municipal party committees must check plans for speedy issuance of party cards as well as plans for deployment of the cadres' force to insure that the issuance of party cards is basically completed by the end of 1981. It is necessary for the high levels to intensify inspection and to specifically direct the issuance of party cards at important or weak basic organizations, to promptly correct erroneous tendencies and to guide the preliminary review of each phase of party card issuance and also the recapitulation of this task by the end of 1981.

The standing committees of provincial and municipal party committees must hear concrete reports on the progress of party card issuance in certain basic party organizations beset with difficulties in order to help district and precinct party committees carry out this task satisfactorily.

Party committees at all levels must rely on Resolution No 32 of the Political Bureau, Directive No 83 of the Secretariat and the present circular to exactly achieve the objectives and to meet the requirements of the issuance of party cards.

9332
CSO: 4209/434

NEW PARTY MEMBERS RECRUITED FOR INTERIOR MINISTRY

Hanoi XAY DUNG DANG [PARTY BUILDING] in Vietnamese No 5, May 81 p 30

[Article by Hoang Chi, Deputy Head of the Organization Board of the Party Committee in the Ministry of Interior: "Party Organization in the Ministry of Interior Steps Up Party Development"]

[Excerpt] In 1980, the Party Organization in the Ministry of Interior carried out the task of expanding the party rather well. The number of new party members recruited in 1980 was double that in 1979--when the recruits' number was the largest ever in the 5-year period between 1975 and 1979--and was equal to the total number of party members recruited throughout that 5-year period. Party development plans for 1980 were drawn up by 100 percent of party organizations and chapters attached to units having nonparty members; 87 percent of these units managed to recruit new party members though certain party chapters attached to these units did not expand the party in the previous 4 or 5 years. Though having to move about to carry out activities in scattered and distant areas, some party organizations overcame difficulties and recruited new party members in a number equal to that of the existing ones. Important units with secret missions paid attention to the recruitment of new party members, thus obviously raising the party members' ratio versus the total number of their personnel.

Of the newly recruited party members, 88.35 percent are outstanding members of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, 100 percent have received commendations and rewards and 26 percent are emulation combatants.

9332
CSO: 4209/434

BRIEFS

PARTY CARD ISSUANCE--In pursuance of the Resolution of the Fourth National Congress of Party Delegates and Directive No 83 of the Party Central Committee Secretariat, we have issued party membership cards in five stages since 1980. In the four stages in 1980, party membership cards were issued to 59 percent of the total number of party bases with nearly 46 percent of the total number of party members throughout the party. [Excerpt] [Hanoi XAY DUNG DANG [PARTY BUILDING] in Vietnamese No 5, May 81 p 3] 9332

HA NAM MINH PARTY CARD ISSUANCE--In 1980, the Ha Nam Ninh Party Organization made out party membership cards for 86.5 percent of the total number of party bases and 72.2 percent of the total number of party members and issued these cards to 83 percent of the total number of party bases and 64.3 percent of the total number of party members. [Except] [Hanoi XAY DUNG DANG [PARTY BUILDING] in Vietnamese No 5, May 81 p 13] 9332

CSO: 4209/434

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL URGES URGES INCREASED EFFORT TO FULFILL PLAN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 July 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Develop All Existing and Latent Capabilities"]

[Text] The working class and the laboring people of our country are competing in production labor to fulfill the state plan for the third quarter. It is the pivotal quarter of the annual plan and entails very difficult tasks. The new factors and new progress in implementing the state plan during the first 6 months of the year provided us with much experience and confidence that we can do a better job and attain higher economic effectiveness.

There are still many difficulties, but on the basis of the advantages that have been created our people can, if they have a high degree of determination and make great efforts, attain many new accomplishments in production and life.

An important concern at present is the development of all existing and latent capabilities. In all production bases, sectors, and localities, there are still many capabilities regarding labor, land, raw materials, materials, equipment, etc., which have not been utilized. If they carry out careful inventories, are fully aware of all material and technical forces at hand, and take the initiative in using them rationally, fully, and effectively, they can produce additional wealth for society. If the ports of Hai Phong and Saigon do a better job of managing and receiving imports, we will have additional materials for production and consumer goods for the people's lives. If we use economically, and do not waste, damage, or lose to thievery, grain, POL, coal, electricity, wood, cement, etc., we can reduce their scarcity and contribute to promoting production and construction. If the communications and transportation sectors rectify their management and overcome negative phenomena and tardiness, we will have many additional transportation facilities to use, or increase our cargo-hauling capabilities. If we create and tightly manage economic-technical standards and norms, we will have additional labor, energy, and materials with which to step up production, increase output, and lower production costs. If the factories organize production shifts at night when there is a surplus of electricity, it is certain that they will increase output. If the state commerce sectors strengthen their management and prevent corruption and "internal distribution," and if the factories turn over all output to the state, there will be additional goods to serve the people. Those are capabilities which we now have. If every person and all sectors have a sense of responsibility and take positive steps, those capabilities can be developed.

In economic management, we are gradually eliminating irrational restrictions, correcting inappropriate structures, eliminating bureaucratic administrative-supply management, and creating conditions for the production and commercial bases to increasingly take the initiative with regard to planning and finance. We have begun to implement the new economic policies set forth by the party and state. Although there are distortions that must be corrected, they have served to encourge workers to work enthusiastically and the bases to develop initiative and creativity in fully utilizing labor, land, equipment, and materials, and increase output for society and the income of workers. If we continue to closely guide the implementation of those policies in the direction delineated by the state, there are prospects for transforming the economic situation and living conditions in a more favorable way.

In addition to promoting production and practicing economy it is necessary to implement strong proletarian dictatorship measures to protect production and socialist production. The Beijing reactionaries, in league with the U.S. imperialists, are waging an all-round war of destruction against our country. We must always be vigilant and resolutely punish their lackeys who sabotage production and upset the market. Those who speculate, engage in blackmarketing, are corrupt, or steal state property are also enemies of socialism. Our people and state must be more stern and appropriately punish them.

Organizing a strong, seething mass movement to develop initiatives, compete in production labor, practice economy, and develop all existing and potential capabilities are decisive factors which determine the fulfillment of state plans. In an important speech delivered to the first session of the Seventh National Assembly, General Secretary Le Duan stated that "Whether the development of production and the stabilization and improvement of living conditions attain many results or not, and whether they are rapid or slow, to an important degree depend on the initiative, enlightenment, consciousness of discipline, and efforts of all our people all workers must positively advance to becoming brave and able warriors, diligent and bright masters on the production and distribution front. Only thereby can we achieve an important transformation in the national economy and overcome the present difficulties."

5616
CSO: 4209/437

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL CALLS FOR FULL COLLECTION OF TAXES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 July 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Industrial and Commercial Taxes"]

[Text] Industrial and commercial taxes are an effective tool of the state which is intended to manage and control collective and individual commercial and industrial production activities, and to guide the development of those activities in correct accordance with the state policies and regulations. In addition to financial income from the state economic sectors, the principal source of income of the state budget, industrial and commercial taxes are an important source of income. They are the principal means by which the collective and individual economic sectors, and the broad masses of people in general, fulfill their obligation of contributing to the enterprise of economic-social construction and development, and to stabilizing living conditions and defending the nation. The promotion of the industrial-commercial tax task at present not only contributes to balancing the budget but is also a positive measure for restoring order on the market, and at the same time stimulates the development of artisan industry and handicrafts production, expands the circulation of goods, and serves to regulate irrationally high incomes.

Since the beginning of this year, and especially during the past 6 months, the financial organs in the provinces, municipalities, districts, and precincts throughout the nation have made all-out efforts to collect the various kinds of industrial and commercial taxes. The collections in the localities have been many times greater than during the same period last year. But in comparison to the requirements and actual capabilities, the collection level is still too low and is not yet half of the planned collections for all of 1981. Many places, including Hanoi, Hai Phong, and Ho Chi Minh City, have allowed collection shortfalls and have not tightly managed collection. Instances of reluctance to pay taxes, tax evasion, engaging in commerce without registering and paying taxes, speculation and blackmarketing, producing ersatz goods, etc., have not been promptly dealt with in accordance with laws currently in force, which has exerted a bad influence on production, prices, and the market.

The localities must firmly grasp the situation of the production and commercial activities of the collective and individual industrial, commercial, and service bases and assure that they have commercial permits, sell the products they registered to sell, and are subject to tax collection. They must make a complete list of all bases which must pay taxes, categorize the collective commercial bases and the individual households, and correctly determine practical collection rates, in order to have tax collection measures that are in correct accordance with policies. In each specific sphere, the financial organ must collect all taxes and develop the effect of each kind of tax: commercial tax, income tax, commercial shipment tax, commodity tax, butchering tax, etc. The management of collections at the source must receive emphasis, but it is also to closely control circulation. Each station, subward, and village must strictly implement monthly and quarterly tax collection plans.

The industrial-commercial tax task can achieve good results when it is closely combined with commercial registration, goods inventorying, and the posting of prices. The implementation process demands that attention be paid to propaganda and to encourging the producers and merchants to fulfill their obligations. The administrative measures are also very important and it is necessary to continually oversee the production and commercial activities of collectives and individuals, and to appropriately punish people engaged in illegal livelihood, speculators and blackmarketeers, and tax evaders. The financial cadres must manifest a sense of responsibility and discipline, be brave and incorruptible, collect the full amount of taxes in correct accordance with policies, and struggle against, denounce, and severely deal with schemes to deceive and bribe on the part of those engaged in illegal livelihoods. Close cooperation between the financial, commercial, and public security organs on the one hand and the mass associations on the other hand is a way to assure that the task of collecting industrial and commercial tasks attain good results.

5616
CSO: 4209/437

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

EDITORIAL CALLS RESOURCE CONSERVATION A NATIONAL POLICY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Jul 81, p 1

[Editorial: "Conservation Is a National Policy"]

[Text] It is the duty of our people to increase production and produce effectively, in order to alter the economic situation and living conditions. Only the best and most rational use of labor, land, equipment, machinery, materials, and capital creates the conditions needed to increase accumulation and raise the standard of living. Thus, conservation must go hand-in-hand with production increases. Conservation has strategic significance in economic management; its aim is to raise socialist labor productivity, reduce the price of products, and upgrade the economic effect of the social product.

Our country still has a poor economic base. Most petroleum, raw materials, supplies and equipment must be purchased from foreign countries, while rising prices on the international market limit our import capability. Even domestically produced energy and raw materials are much more expensive, because extraction is getting more difficult. If we want to maintain and increase production, we must practice strict conservation in all fields, especially energy, raw materials, and supplies.

In recent years, economic sectors and mass organizations have sponsored many conservation drives, such as "A decimeter of land is a decimeter of gold," "Gasoline is as precious as blood," "Collect pieces of scrap metal, scraps of paper," and such campaigns as "Recover six million cement bags," and "Save ten percent of the electricity in production, 15 percent of the electricity in the home." These drives have realized some fine results. Shortcomings in economic and social management, however, and the failure to regularly carry out the education task have resulted in the low economic effectiveness of those drives. At times the economic effects were insufficient to compensate for the large-scale waste and property loss pervading our society and the economic establishment of our country.

In present circumstances, conservation has become an important policy. The economical use of the goods of society and consuming what we have rationally constitute a critical aspect of Party and State economic policy. The operational slogan in the field of economics is: produce better and more material goods with the provisions and supplies issued by the State, whether equal to or less than before. Conservation must characterize the expenditure of those things in very short supply: food, electricity, coal, POL, cloth, paper.

Mobilization to practice conservation is taking place in all sectors, at all levels, in all localities, and among the people, in all fields and in every processing link, from preparing for production or construction to formulating plans and setting up economic and technical norms for production and construction, to distribution, consumption, recovery and complete use of things discarded after use.

The policy of conservation and rational use of energy, supplies, equipment, labor, capital, and consumer goods demands rapid improvements in economic management. Most important is the need to set economic and technical norms and to implement economic accounting. In very many places the amount of energy, raw materials, and building materials used per unit of production is three or four times higher than pre-war levels, yet the director is not the least concerned. There is overall foot-dragging in the crooked administrative system and the bureaucracy. The rather large-scale misappropriation of electricity, oil, supplies, and equipment of the State is also due in part to many shortcomings in some management work.

Conservation requires the application of science and technology and progressive experience to organize labor for high productivity, to produce a maximum quantity of goods with minimum use of energy and materials, to find energy and supply substitutes, to make maximum use of discarded materials and rejects. Optimum use of machine productivity, increased use of return trip transport, and organizing work in the third shift in order to use the large amount of electricity available at night will also produce many more goods for society.

Needed are appropriate policies and suitable organization to collect discarded materials and rejects, discipline people and units guilty of corruption and waste of energy, materials, equipment, and capital and honor people and units successfully practicing conservation, and increase the inspection of supply warehouses and the payment of products to the State.

Party organizations and mass organizations have the duty to lead and guide the conservation drive toward practical results, turning it into a self-conscious and voluntary movement of the masses.

9830
CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

PRICES STABILIZED DUE TO GOOD MARKET MANAGEMENT

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 10 Jun 81 pp 1, 7

[Article by PTH: "Good Changes in Market Price Management"]

[Text] Anyone who tours the various markets in the city at a time when we are eagerly trying to manage the market in order to stabilize prices can see rather clearly that encouraging changes are taking place in these markets' activities. Uniform price lists have appeared at all shops and a new attitude in doing business is being shaped up though not yet steadied. All female small traders have recently had the opportunity to study and work and to unanimously contribute to stabilizing the market. As a result, prices in all markets are being gradually stabilized.

In the Ba Chieu and Thi Nghe markets, Binh Thanh District, price lists have been posted up rather quickly. Since the afternoon of 4 June, price lists have been put up for all goods displayed for sale--not only staple foods such as rice, meat, fish and vegetables but also fruit, flowers, objets d'art, clothes, shoes and sandals. Many shoppers have been pleased with these price lists which have spared them the trouble of hearing sellers ask exorbitant prices as in the past. Shoppers can now compare the prices asked by different shops and choose those which suit their pockets without fear of making mistakes. There have been less squabbles between buyers and sellers. The Ba Chieu market management board is determined to turn the display of price lists for all types of goods into a uniform and regular routine.

In reply to a question about the fixing of prices for various commodities, the head of the Binh Thanh district market management board said that these prices had been studied by the board in consultation with female small traders. The District People's Committee then temporarily fixed the most appropriate prices. On 7 June, after successfully enforcing the order to put up price lists for 2 days, the market management board managed to reduce price pork by 5 dong per kilogram. Along with the display of price lists, a pretty large number of personnel were sent to two principal markets in the district to supervise this measure. There were scores of cases of violation of the regulation on price list display and on overcharging, each of which was fined 2 to 4 dong. It is clear that the organization of the display of price lists in the Ba Chieu and Thi Nghe markets is a good example to be followed by other markets.

However, the struggle for price stabilization has been fiercest in the Fifth Precinct markets. On 4 June, the Precinct People's Committee issued a notice fixing specific prices for a number of staple commodities. Compared with other markets, these prices are rather low (6 dong for a kilogram of white or brown rice, 7 dong for a kilogram of sticky rice, 50 dong for a kilogram of lean meat, 45 dong for a kilogram of round steak, 25 dong for a kilogram of fresh-water goby, 17 dong for a kilogram of castor sugar and 1.8 dong for a [as published] duck egg.)

At the An Dong market (the principal one in the Fifth Precinct), the newly fixed prices caused a number of sellers to "complain" that they were lower than the "cost" prices--that is, the ones they had to pay when buying goods for resale. Despite these "complaints," we have learned and seen that the number of sellers and the quantity of goods for sale are still as large as in the previous days and that no small trader has been forced to stop selling goods because they have had to "sell at a loss." The new prices have been applied rather strictly. Nevertheless, some traders have continued to sell at prices higher than the listed ones but many shoppers have immediately notified the management board for action against these merchants. The An Dong market management board has in turn intensified its activities. Loudspeakers have regularly blared out regulations on prices to remind sellers of the obligation to properly implement these regulations and, at the same time, to call on buyers to uncover sellers guilty of overcharging. The control force has also been strengthened to be able to intensify inspection and to deal with infractions.

The "splendid" management measures set forth by the Fifth Precinct and the initial success won in the past few days of "testing" have clearly demonstrated that price hikes have been mainly caused by rumors launched by bad elements and by traders bent on taking every opportunity to make a profit. Meanwhile, the price of grain, foodstuffs and agricultural products in the western provinces have remained stable and price hikes, if any, have also been due to false rumors and to the dishonest dealings of traders.

A concrete proof can be found in the purchase of pork in various precincts and districts of the city. Based on rumors and with a view to controlling and monopolizing the market and competing with the state in the purchase of goods, traders have unilaterally raised the price of live-weight pork by 3 to 4 dong per kilogram and also its wholesale and retail prices. Consequently, state food shops and consumer cooperatives have experienced difficulties in vying with traders in purchasing goods, which has made it easy for traders to raise prices over the recent past.

The experiences drawn from the implementation of the Fifth Precinct's administrative measures on prices show that these measures can be applied in other localities to stabilize the market. The fixed prices which have remained stable with only a few minor fluctuations can be observed at the markets of the Go Vap and Thu Duc Districts. The state and cooperative trade sectors have brought large quantities of staple commodities into these markets, making it difficult for traders either to raise prices or to cause disturbances. At the Go Vap market, almost all small meat-dealers have become agents of the state so that meat price has remained at 47 dong per kilogram and has risen, if ever, to only 50 dong at the maximum. When small traders were about to ask permission to raise the price of rice, the District Trade Board brought out a large quantity of rice for sale, thereby preventing any price hike right at the outset.

Situation in Retail Markets

While principal markets at the precinct and district level are controlling prices gradually and effectively, control is still slack in small markets at the ward level. At a result, about 100 traders have failed to put up price lists and have unilaterally raised prices.

During our tour of some small markets in Binh Thanh District, we heard from shoppers that prices there were raised unreasonably, with pork having sometimes been sold at 60 dong a kilogram. Generally speaking, there are only a few principal markets in each precinct or district but many small retail markets in its subordinate wards. Because most of these small markets have no management boards of their own and also because the consumer cooperatives' participation in trading activities is still negligible, many traders have unilaterally raised prices. Most people complain that prices have gone up because they have not been controlled at these small retail markets.

9332
CSO: 4209/421

CONFERENCE HELD TO REVIEW IMPROVED DISTRIBUTION, CIRCULATION OF GOODS

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 22 Jun 81 pp 1, 4

[Article by P.V.: "Conference To Review the Implementation of Measures To Improve Distribution and Circulation of Goods"]

[Text] SAIGON GIAI PHONG--Since the beginning of June 1981, our city has implemented numerous measures to step up production, to control sources of goods, to expand business and to manage the market. The socialist commercial forces have taken many active and versatile measures to carry out purchase. State trade corporations have maintained close contact with the centrally-run and local production enterprises to get to know their situation and to help them solve difficulties in the production process and in taking care of the workers' living conditions and have also signed specific contracts in order to take hold of commodities. Owing to these efforts, the value of contract goods has increased by 40 million dong over the previous month and the purchasing task has continuously been improved in June.

Precincts and districts have intensively exploited sources of supplies and raw materials to organize contractual manufacture and processing, signed additional contracts on the purchase of goods made on their own by small industry and handicraft installations, and brought exchange goods to the provinces. In carrying out this task, the 5th, 6th and 10th Precincts have reaped good results.

The cooperative trade sector and the Women's Union in precincts and districts have rapidly received thousands of tons of rice from the Grain Dealing Corporation for conveyance to and distribution among wards and markets, thereby stabilizing the price of rice in many areas.

To date, Go Vap District has continued to lead the movement to purchase pork and introduce it into the market. The markets in Go Vap District have maintained the pork price at the May 1981 level. Because the 1st, 6th and 11th Precincts and the Binh Thanh District have brought a pretty large quantity of pork for sale at the Tan Dinh, Binh Tay, Pho Co Dieu and Ba Chieu markets, the price of pork has remained stable in these areas.

Since the beginning of June, precincts and districts have also intensified price management in various markets. In pursuance of the Municipal People's Committee decision on registration and the posting up of lists of commodity prices and services charges, small traders in many markets have publicized prices and a number of them have sold goods according to these prices. Many precincts and districts have obtained the mass organizations' participation in carrying out propaganda, motivating and educating small traders and inspecting the price publication and the sale according to published prices.

Almost all large and medium-sized markets throughout the city are reorganizing themselves into perfect economic-administrative units with a view to strengthening and rearranging different goods sections and teams and continuously striving to lower prices.

Apart from the rice price and various service charges, the prices of certain good products and industrial goods are still high while the prices of a number of agricultural and food products in many markets have been brought down to nearly the same level as those applied on 1 June 1981.

However, market management over the recent past has been affected by a number of shortcomings requiring correction. In fact, the amount of commodities purchased has increased but does not yet meet the demand, the quantity of goods brought into the market for sale is still insufficient, cooperation has not been close among the forces responsible for management and price control, the education of small traders has not been duly intensified, these traders have not received adequate guidance for the publication of prices and the sale according to published prices, and there have been slow developments in the management of service charges.

At the conference held on 20 June to review the implementation of the Political Bureau directive on improving distribution and circulation, the Municipal People's Committee indicated that the following tasks should be carried out immediately: continue to properly execute the Political Bureau directive on improving distribution and circulation, consider this task to be the best opportunity to motivate the working class and laboring people to display a high sense of responsibility to the nation, and launch an emulation movement to increase productivity, to strengthen labor discipline, to save materials, goods, money and time and to produce more wealth for the society. It is also necessary to take firmer hold of goods and currency, to innovate working methods, to gradually seize the market and to effectively stabilize prices.

To carry out the tasks indicated above, the various sectors and localities must implement the following measures satisfactorily and uniformly:

--Step up production, overcome difficulties and exploit the capacities of the equipment belonging to centrally-run and local production enterprises located within the municipal area.

--On the basis of production development, intensify purchase and take hold of sources of goods falling within all the three sections A, B and C of the plan. The municipal trade sector must manage to grasp the goods falling within sections B and C of the plan and produced by the state-operated production sector and the joint state-private one. It is necessary to expand the purchase of goods produced on their own by small industry and handicraft installations, to broaden the purchase of goods from the provinces and to help solve difficulties in finding raw materials for production and commodities for consumption.

--Step up the business activities of the socialist trade sector, manage to seize the market while steadily supplying goods to cadres and manual and office workers according to the fixed standards and rations.

--Strengthen the task of managing the market and prices in order to prevent sudden price hikes, speculation and hoarding.

--Continue to properly carry out measures (supplying of goods in kind, the supplementing of salaries, the application of the product wage system and so forth) aimed at stabilizing the life of cadres, manual and office workers, and the armed forces and laboring people in the city.

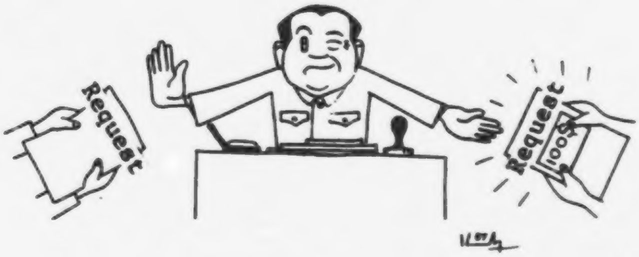
9332
CSO: 4209/431

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

CARTOONS DEPICT ECONOMIC, BUREAUCRATIC PROBLEMS

Hanoi VAN HOA NGHE THUAT in Vietnamese No 5, May 81 p 81

[Text]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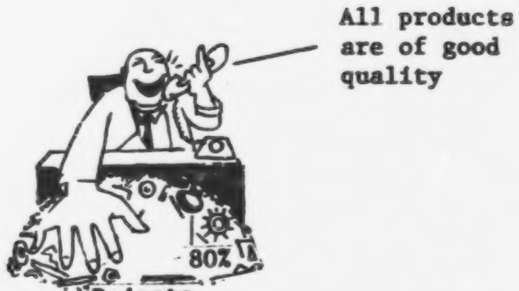
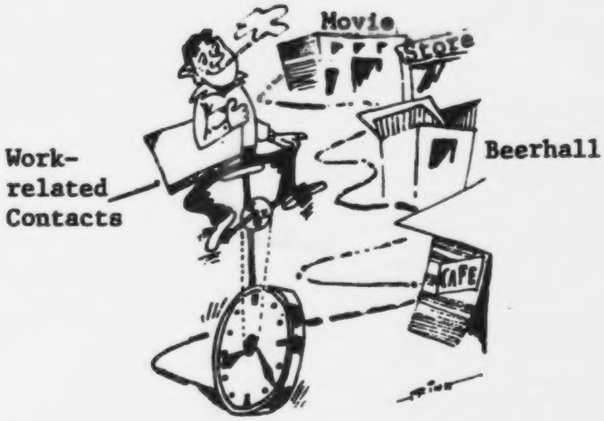
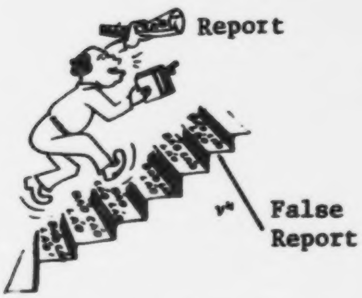
Bribes Needed To Conduct Official Business


All products are of good quality
80%
Rejects

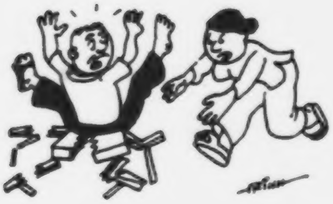
Rosy Reports Belie Poor Product Quality


Movie
Store
Beerhall
Work-related Contacts
KAFE
Eight "golden hours"

Time-Wasting Practices Deplored


Report
False Report

A Despicable Path To Follow



Heavens! You didn't listen to me when I told you not to buy the chairs produced in the "accelerated fourth quarter" production phase.

Consumers shy away from goods produced in 4th quarter of year when need to meet quota results in shoddy products.

CSO: 4209/483

COOPERATIVE TRADE SECTOR STARTS RETAILING FOOD PRODUCTS

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 10 Jun 81 p 1

[Article by Th. Ng.: "Cooperative Trade Sector Entrusted With Extensive Dealings in Rice, Vegetables, Fish and Meat"]

[Text] TIN SANG 9 Jun--To cope with the present state of the market, the municipality on 9 June decided to entrust the rice trade to the retail network of the cooperative trade sector for the purposes of selling rice at a truly commercial price [gias baor damr kinh doanh] and thus participating in the market. This plan is being developed by trading units of consumer cooperatives in the city and may be implemented soon. To deeply and widely disseminate this commodity among various markets and to actively struggle in this segment of the market, consumer cooperatives which do not yet possess a retail network in various markets may consign rice to certain small traders acting as sale agents under the condition that both the price and quantity of goods consigned will be tightly managed.

On the other hand, to expand the network dealing in raw and fresh food products, specialized trading corporations such as Food Corporations No 1 and 3 and the Vegetables and Fruit Corporation will consign meat, fish and vegetables to retail shops of the cooperative trade sector throughout the city so that these units may have the opportunity to broadly serve the local people, thereby alleviating the distribution process, and that the specialized trading corporations may concentrate forces on purchasing goods, attracting and grasping their sources and mobilizing them from the provinces to the city.

Thanks to the broadened retail network of the cooperative trade sector, specialized trading corporations will be able to concentrate commodities and to widely spread them throughout the municipal market, thus exercising a good influence on the state of prices which have tended to fluctuate in this market area.

In view of the present situation, the abovementioned commercial shift effected by the specialized trading corporations and the units of the cooperative trade sector will positively contribute to market stabilization.

9332
CSO: 4209/421

AGRICULTURE

'NHAN DAN' EXPLAINS INCENTIVES FOR OPENING NEW FIELDS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Jun 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Expand Opening of New Small Fields"]

[Text] For the past several years, application of the labor redistribution policy directed at developing labor and land potential throughout the country and within each region, is normally organized in two forms: concentration and dispersal. Reclaiming large areas of wilderness to establish specialized cultivation areas requires large investment capital most important for the establishment of initial material bases for production and for organizing living conditions.

Multicropping is one form of increasing growing areas which brings fairly rapid economic results because it is production on familiar ground, the expense is small and the construction of fields is minimized. Reclamation of small abandoned and untilled fields also greatly reduces costs because of the full utilization of production and life support facilities already extant in the area.

At a time when the state has a limited investment capability, along with concentrating on a steady reclamation capability in large uncultivated land areas, we need to strongly stimulate multicropping and the opening of new small fields with the precept: the state and the people working together.

In pursuance of the policy of building new economic zones, the Council of Ministers decided to supplement the policy of opening new land and reclaiming idle land. This policy encourages localities and production installations to accept additional workers and residents to reclaim abandoned land, fallow land or land being farmed but with potential for multicropping. This policy also encourages collectives and individual workers in areas lacking in farm land to make the primary investment of their own efforts and capital to move their families and settle down in areas where new land is being opened and idle land reclaimed.

The essence of the supplementary policy is: to strongly develop the right of collective ownership and the spirit of self-reliance and self-strength in everyone, and--based on the state's policies of encouragement together with fulfillment of the policy of redistributing working strength throughout the nation--to rapidly increase agricultural production, primarily grain and food.

The main element of the new policy is: each collective unit or individual family has the right to choose where to go to request its allotment of land on which to work and live. City people, who go to open new land are maintained on the population register where they used to live, for the first 3 years. If they feel they can live there permanently, then they can transfer their registration completely to the new location. People who open new land have the right to choose the appropriate form of production organization. They can join a cooperative or a production collective or organize a labor rotation team, or labor exchange team, then gradually advance to establishing a production collective and then a cooperative. Land newly opened or reclaimed is exempt from agricultural taxes and from the obligation to sell agricultural products for many years more than centrally opened lands. Products made (except for state monopolies) can be sold at local markets; if sold to the state, they are sold at negotiated prices. People who open new land receive a priority in buying road transportation tickets and signing contracts with shipping enterprises for transporting production and living materials to their new homes. The state will reserve a portion of investment capital for the budget of areas with newcomers to increase public welfare work and production service work, and to assist people opening new land with a portion of transportation, food expenses, etc. during the initial period.

In the spirit of voluntarism, everyone should try to join in and contribute to the labor redistribution movement aimed at economic development and improvement of the people's way of life.

9019
CSO: 4209/404

NAM NINH RESIDENTS ATTEMPT TO START NEW ECONOMIC ZONE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Jul 81, p 2

[Article by Tran Manh Sy: "Nam Ninh: More Than 21,000 Residents Leave To Build a New Economic Zone"]

[Excerpt] Nam Ninh is a district of Ha Nam Ninh Province, important for rice, with an average population density of 996 persons per square kilometer, a plentiful labor capability and with a small land area averaging 720 square meters per person. Rice yield is not stable. In 1976 it reached 64 quintals per hectare; in 1978, 46 quintals; in 1980, 41.3 quintals. The per-capita food consumption, therefore, also fluctuates. Some years it is high, with an average per-capita harvest of 18 kilograms; in years when there is a crop failure, only 7-8 kilograms might be realized.

Nam Ninh is conducting a drive for people to leave and build a new economic zone, with the aims of clearing wilderness and expanding the cultivated area, producing many new goods for society, raising the people's standard of living, and contributing to the implementation of the policy of labor force distribution on a nationwide scale.

Though some noteworthy efforts were made in the movement to build a new economic zone, Nam Ninh only attained 21 percent of the population movement plan. The reason for this was that, due to lack of persistence in party and government leadership echelons in their political education work and guidance, the movement has not yet become steady and constant. Few people left from places with a low ratio of land to population, such as Nom Giang, Nam Thanh, Trung Dong, Nam Hong, and Nam Duong villages. Many people, but not yet as many as planned, left from scattered hamlets. The mobilization has recruited the family and the worker but has not yet mobilized whole villages and whole farmsteads. A considerable base is needed to build a cooperative in a new economic zone, which creates part of the difficulty for grass roots leadership. Ninh Hoa (in Di Linh) gathered the people of 20 villages. There were villages whose people left, but cadres and party members did not form the core, and the masses lost trust; in a number of places, when hardships were encountered, the people even left on their own for home. Investigations of individuals who were to go were not conducted carefully. Some families did not meet standards having many members but too few workers, which created problems at the grass roots level. Planning at places of departure as well as at their destination was not well done, which was another source of trouble.

To do a good job of leading people to go and build a new economic zone requires good grass roots installations and a good site, with concrete planning and with close coordination between the place of departure and the destination. It requires detailed preparations, and it absolutely requires a core of cadres and party members. A lesson learned at Nam Ninh is that a place in which cadres and party members do not provide a good example is a place without a movement. Investigations must be carefully conducted on those who go, and assurance must be obtained that the entire family goes and that the departure is orderly. Property must be properly liquidated, and all requirements provided to ensure good living conditions (food supplies for 1-2 months) and provision made for plants, seeds, tools and implements needed for production.

9830
CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

MEKONG DELTA RICE PRODUCTION--Hanoi VNA 22 Aug--Rice-growing state farms in the Mekong River Delta provinces have so far planted 60,000 hectares of rice in this autumn crop, twice as large as by this time last year. The figure included more than 22,000 hectares of newly-reclaimed land. The farms have been supplied with 600 tractors, rice strains and fertilizers to step up intensive farming. The more than 5,000 workers of these farms are building more small-sized irrigation canals to prevent waterlogging in the current rainy season. [Text] [OW240007 Hanoi VNA in English 0259 GMT 22 Aug 81]

STOCK BREEDING IN SOUTH--Hanoi VNA 28 Aug--All provinces from Quang Nam-Da Nang southward are raising more than 3.5 million pigs including 521,000 sows, up by 20.8 percent over the same period last year. In the 3 Mekong Delta provinces of Tien Giang, Dong Thap and Long An, the number of pigs increased by 42 percent. The cattle herd in the south includes more than 513,000 buffaloes and 985,000 cows, up 5.9 percent compared with last year. Lam Dong province in the central highlands is leading in cattle breeding. The number of its buffaloes and cows increased by 23 percent and 16 percent respectively. A number of dairy farms have increased their cow herds. The An Phu farm on Ho Chi MInh city's outskirts is raising more than 1,000 dairy cows, an increase of 30 percent over last year. [Text] [OW240007 Hanoi VNA in English 1602 GMT 21 Aug 81]

CSO: 4220/289

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

DELAY IN REPAIR OF TRANSFORMER STATION DEPLORED

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 9 Jun 81 p 2

[Article by Nguoi Thanh Pho [City Citizen] in "Tales of the City" Column: "The Transformer Station in the 11th Ward, 8th Precinct, Must Be Repaired Soon"]

[Text] During my visit to a friend of mine in the 11th Ward of the 8th District, I heard tell that on the night of 19 May, there was an explosion at the transformer station near house No 540 Hung Phu Street and that ever since most of that area has been completely deprived of electricity for about 10 days.

To date, some task force teams have been sent by the electricity sector to the area for inspection but the transformer station has not yet been repaired and the local people are still experiencing difficulties caused by the power cutoff.

I know that there are many production installations in the area. This lack of electricity has badly reflected on the people's productivity. On the other hand, the local people's households have encountered numerous difficulties in their daily activities. Moreover, this situation has somewhat directly affected the maintenance of order and security as well as road traffic...

I would suggest that both the Electricity Management and Distribution Service and its branch in the Cho Lon area pay attention to the need to solve the power cutoff problem as soon as possible for the benefit of the people in the 11th Ward of the 8th Precinct. I take the opportunity to express the hope that in similar cases of breakdown for which repairs may take a long time, the electricity sector and the local administration will jointly issue a notice so that the people may clearly know the cause of the breakdown as well as the waiting time they will have to endure.

9332
CSO: 4209/421

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

DIRT, ROCK CONVEYER CONSTRUCTION COMPLETED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Jul 81 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Construction of Rock Conveyer With Transportation Power of Three Million Square Meters a Year Completed at Coc 6 Coal Mine"]

[Text] The Flat Surface Construction and Installation Enterprise (Uong Bi Coal Corporation) has just completed the construction of the dirt and rock conveyer system at Coc 6 coal mine and satisfactorily tested it under load. This is a key construction project of the Ministry of Mines and Coal, has a transportation power of three million square meters a year, and conveys dirt and rocks from core +30 of the center of the Left Bank mine pit to the dumping field. The construction consists of bunkers for containing dirt and rocks and a system of six conveyer belts from 1.2 to 1.6 meters wide and 2.4 km long, and is equipped with semiconductor and micro electronic combined control devices. When put into use, this conveyer belt system will be able to replace 14 to 20 trucks having a load capacity of 27 to 32 tons, thereby creating conditions for increasing the volume of conveyed dirt and rocks for the Left Bank mine pit, a principle coal producing work site of Coc 6 mine.

In the process of construction, units of Uong Bi Coal Corporation and of Hong Gai Coal Corporation combined their efforts and safely transported and received more than 1,000 tons of equipment, speedily solving problems related to the necessary procedures and technical projects, concentrating the labor force and equipment for the construction. Workers and cadres of the enterprise developed initiatives and improved techniques, thereby gaining more than 40 thousand dong for the state. Many of the major initiatives were valuable such as the initiative of changing the design of the C 2 Crane in compliance with changing work conditions on the mine road terrain saving nearly 300 cubic meters of concrete; the initiative of using a natural wall system by enlarging the base of a talus instead of building a protective rock wall at a U-turn point, which economized 2,500 cubic meters of large rocks; the initiative of installing bogies on trailers to transport large concrete sections over hilly and curved roads, increasing the volume of dirt transported by four or five times.

Coc 6 coal mine has paid attention to training a body of technical workers and drawing up technical and production plans so as to effectively use the dirt and rock conveyer belt system.

8418
CSO: 4209/436

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

BRIEFS

LAO CAI APATITE MINE INCREASES TRANSPORT PRODUCTIVITY--The shipping of consumable mineral ore is the final important link in the Lao Cai Apatite Mine production chain. At the work site, BelAZ trucks load and transport earth and clear the way for EKG vehicles to pick up the ore. Maz transport trucks line up single file and busily shuttle ore all day and all night. The ore in field 2 is piled as high as a mountain and the industrial installations getting it take it away in an endless stream. During the first 3 months of the year Maz convoys moved 24,000 tons over plan, bringing the amount of ore stored at field 2 up to 100,000 tons. Much high labor productivity emerged. The new transport capability and shipping productivity permitted ore to be transported as quickly as it was extracted. /Excerpt/ /Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Jun 81 p 2/ 9019

CSO: 4209/404

RUMOR ON RISING TRANSPORTATION COSTS SQUELCHED

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 12 Jun 81 p 1

[Article by PHH: "The Muncipal Transportation Service Denies Any Change in Transportation Costs"]

[Text] TIN SANG 11 Jun--Some people recently launched the false rumor that the state was about to raise transportation costs. This false rumor may have a bad effect on market prices. On 9 June, the Municipal Transportation Service issued a directive requesting transportation units to take the following urgent measures:

The first measure is for corporations, enterprises, transportation and communication bureaus in precincts and districts, and cooperatives to strictly and correctly apply the promulgated policy on transportation costs without unilaterally raising the transportation costs and cargo handling fees on any line or means of transportation. It is forbidden to raise the transportation costs under whatever form (such as collecting more money, fuel or supplies or increasing the transportation distances) and no matter whether the tasks involved are part of a principal or local plan.

The second measure is that vehicle stations and harbors must strictly carry out the regulation on the publication of transportation costs applied to each line and must fully and correctly implement the published price list.

The third measure is to assign cadres to regularly control the application of the fixed transportation costs by each unit within its own scope of activity and also to severely deal with any infraction in matters of transportation costs.

It is necessary to disseminate the present directive on application of transportation costs among vehicle drivers, ship pilots, members of mechanized and rudimentary transportation cooperatives and cargo handling workers and to ensure that the directive is implemented. All cadres, manual and office workers and cooperative members in the transportation sector must be reminded of the long-term and basic benefit to be derived from the efforts to maintain the current transportation and stevedoring costs.

9332
CSO: 4209/421

VIGILANCE AGAINST VOA, 'REACTIONARY CULTURE' URGED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 18 Jun 81 pp 1, 4

[Article by Phan Van Thanh, 27th Ward, Binh Thanh District, in "Saigon People's Forum" Column: "The Most Effective Armor Against the Venom of Depraved, Reactionary Culture"]

[Text] There still are people with vague ideas about the plots woven by the enemy on the cultural and literary front. In our opinion, negligence and lack of vigilance will make us pay dearly for these schemes.

It is not by sheer chance that VOA--in the so-called "Musical Program From Overseas" conducted by Le Van-Do Ngoc Yen--has broadcast songs composed by imperialist henchmen with the aim of instigating our people to leave their country and opposing and undermining Vietnam. Nor is it a matter of chance that cultural merchants have illegally printed 150 kinds of novels and nonsensical, ghastly and fictitious stories aimed at poisoning the minds of teenagers and children. It is not accidental that Bui Dinh Ha, owner of a second-hand book shop in Dang Thi Nhu Street, First Precinct, has "written" and rented out depraved books and so forth.

This is clearly a plot to attack us on the cultural and ideological front. We fully agree with our friend Pham Phu Nhuan in his article entitled "The Grey War" and published by SAIGON GIAI PHONG on 8 June 1981 when he said:

"The psychological warfare waged by the imperialists and Beijing expansionists does not consist of sporadic and patchy activities but constitutes a very reactionary and cunning scheme which has been meticulously planned and is carefully carried out to attack us."

Closing down camouflaged coffee shops, confiscating depraved and reactionary music, songs, books and newspapers and prosecuting illegal dealers, smugglers and cultural speculators is not enough. The root of the problem is the need for everyone of us to become aware of his responsibilities in the current struggle against the reactionary and depraved culture. To this end--as Pham Phu Nhuan said--we must have a strong "political, moral and psychological" body, which means our resistance must be built up through "firmly adhering to the party line and standpoint, cultivating good revolutionary qualities and ethics, clearly distinguishing right and wrong and thinking and acting rightly."

In short, being naive and daydreaming on the cultural and literary front is falling into the enemy trap. We ought to display a high revolutionary vigilance. A strong political, moral and psychological body is the most effective armor for preventive and defensive purposes.

9332
CSO: 4209/431

FOOD STORES CRITICIZED FOR RUNNING OUT TOO SOON

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese, 30 Jun 81, p 3

[Article: "Consumer's Notebook Column"]

[Text] Recently, at a number of food outlets, customers have often been hearing an indifferent, "All sold out" when they bring in their ration coupons.

For goods to run out when the coupon will still be valid for a while probably doesn't bother anyone. The consumer is very sympathetic to the city's problems with goods these days. Deliveries might be delayed by shortages in transport facilities or for some other reason.

But when the expiration date is tomorrow, and they say "All sold out" today without any explanation as to what might be done--that's irresponsible.

On the afternoon of the 5th of last June, a number of customers brought ration coupons to Hom Market to buy spices. They were referred from store to store, each finally saying, "All out."

The food sector used to have a system for replenishing stocks and for adding enough sales personnel and outlets to ensure that food was available right up to the last day on which ration coupons were valid.

Today, with foodstuff problems widespread, it is only proper that a sense of responsibility be maintained toward the customer on the last day that ration coupons are valid.

We hope that the managing corporation will attend to this matter. Sufficient stocks should be available, especially on the last day before ration coupons expire; enough sales personnel and outlets should be added, in the spirit of continuing sales as long as there are still customers to sell to. If the expiration date is getting close, and demands were estimated too conservatively, the shortage should be announced early to keep customers from losing patience.

9830
CSO: 4209/442

GRAIN DISTRIBUTION NORMS FOR CADRES, WORKERS

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 19 Jun 81 pp 1,4

[Article by P.F.: "Rationally Adjust Norms of Grain Distribution to Various Categories of Recipients as of 1 July 1981"]

[Text] SAIGON GIAI PHONG--On 16 June, the Municipal People's Committee issued Decisions No 409 and 410 on the distribution of grain to various age groups belonging to a nonagricultural section of the municipal population and on the readjustment of grain rations to cadres and manual and office workers according to uniform regulations in force throughout the country.

1. Following are the norms to be applied in distributing grain to various age groups of dependents of on-the-job cadres and manual and office workers, armymen on active service, cadres and manual and office workers who have either retired or are on leave because of their incapacity to work, fallen heroes, wounded soldiers having returned to live with their families, and persons who had done meritorious service to the revolution but have now grown old and weak and can no longer work:

--Under 12 months of age: 4 kilograms per month.

--1 to under 2 years of age: 5 kilograms per month.

--2 to under 5 years of age: 7 kilograms per month.

--5 to under 10 years of age: 10 kilograms per month.

--10 to under 15 years of age: 13 kilograms per month.

--15 to under 18 years of age and exactly 18 years or more but still attending cultural general schools: 15 kilograms per month.

--Parents, wives or husbands of cadres and manual and office workers who are above the working age or who have lost their capacity to work: 10 kilograms per month.

Whenever they exceed a particular age group to which they have so far belonged, the dependents of cadres and manual and office workers will be reclassified to the next [elder] age group and their grain rations readjusted accordingly.

2. Cadres and manual and office workers will receive the following grain rations according to the labor categories in which they have been classified:

--13 kilograms per month for persons holding functions in various sectors and trades classified as Category A, cadres and manual and office workers who have retired or are on leave because of their incapacity to work, anti-French wounded soldiers of Categories 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 and anti-U.S. wounded soldiers of Categories 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 who have returned to their families.

--15 kilograms per month for persons holding functions in various sectors and trades who have been classified in Category 1.

--17 kilograms per month for persons holding functions in various sectors and trades who have been classified in Category 2 and for students of colleges and vocational middle schools.

--19 kilograms per months for persons holding functions in various sectors and trades who have been classified in Category 3, for anti-French wounded soldiers of the Special Category and Category 1 and anti-U.S. wounded soldiers of Categories, 6 7 and 8 who have returned to their families.

--21 kilograms per month for persons holding functions in various sectors and trades who have been classified in Category 4.

--24 kilograms per month for persons holding functions in various sectors and trades who have been classified in Category 5.

The abovementioned decisions will be implemented beginning 1 July 1981.

9332
CSO: 4209/431

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

POLICY ON DEALING WITH BRIBERY EXPLAINED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Jul 81 p 2

[Article by Pham Van Phat: "On the Policy for Dealing With the Crime of Bribery"]

[Text] Together with corruption and oppression of the masses, bribery has caused serious harms by decreasing the people's trust in the managerial effectiveness of the State, considerably hampering the realization of our Party's and State's policy lines, policies and laws, and rudely violating the working people's collective mastership. This is a dangerous behavior, a most negative and evil phenomenon in social life. The ordinance on punishing bribery promulgated on 20 May 1981 responded in a timely manner to the demand for struggle against this category of crime, thereby providing our State, people and army with an additional sharp weapon with which to stop and eradicate bribery.

Previously, our State had policies on dealing with bribery. They were expressed in decree 223/SL of 17 November 1946 and decree 03/SL of 15 March 1976. However, under the present conditions bribery involves complex variations and sophisticated schemes which have developed on a rather universal basis, thereby making applications of the old legislation inappropriate. Previously, the concept of bribery paid attention only to the close relationship between the person who offers the bribe and the one who receives the bribe to conceal crime and evade discovery. Therefore it did not clearly differentiate between the nature and level of harm of each act of offering bribes and accepting bribes, thus leading to dealing with both aspects of bribing in the same way and punishing both acts in the same way. Thus crimes were not discovered in time or remained undiscovered, and discouraged everyone from actively participating in the struggle against bribery, thereby weakening the preventive effect.

This time, the policy on dealing with bribery has many new amendments. On the basis of applying the principle: coordinate serious sanctions with leniency, punishment with prevention and reeducation insure a serious carrying out of policies and laws; strengthen State management insure that the ranks of State cadres and personnel firmly maintain their revolutionary qualities and integrity and put all their hearts and efforts into serving the people. The amendments to the policy are expensses in the following principal problems:

1. The attribute of bribery is that the criminal act takes place stealthily between the person who gives the bribe and the one who receives it, the latter being usually a cadre or employee of the State having a certain duty or power. The handling must be based on analyzing the nature and level of harm of the criminal act and its

consequences. Actually, the acts of offering and accepting bribes differ from each other in regard to goals, criminal motives, situations and causes, and especially in regard to the harmful degree and nature of the consequences. Therefore, in order to clarify the strictness and justness of laws and to insure accurate processing, our State considers accepting bribes more dangerous than offering bribes or mediating bribery because this is a duty related crime which endangers State management in many aspects. To a certain extent, it disturbs the normal operations of the State apparatus, especially in the present situation. Thus when we have to do our utmost to speed up production, gradually improve the people's life and overcome the weaknesses in social management, this act must be identified and dealt with severely.

2. Bribery is one of the negative phenomena which is condemned most severely by the masses and the people because it directly violates the working people's mastership. Degenerate cadres and personnel, taking advantage of the duties and powers entrusted to them and using loopholes in the managerial link have resorted to all possible tricks to carry out activities that go against State regulations to extert money and squeeze the people. The law identifies this gang. Here, it is necessary to see how determined our State is in the fact that there is no need to determine whether or not the criminal has already received the bribe and that it regards acts of asking for bribery whether or not the bribe is received as a crime and to be dealt with as bribery. That is, anyone who expresses the intent to ask for a bribe is to be sentenced as if he had already received it.

The act of receiving a bribe is also examined in terms of whether the bribe is received to carry out a duty or not to carry out a duty (for instance, a tax cadre is bribed to let dishonest merchants illegally transport State-managed goods through check points) and whether the bribe taker abuses his function and powers to do something illegal. Acts that belong to the second category are more dangerous because they demonstrate the criminals' spirit of no concern, no principles and disregard for the laws. Experience in dealing with corruption regarding socialist property show that these individuals often infringe upon socialist property to a great, serious extent. It is the same with bribery. They cause damage which cannot be fully measured to the State's management, diminish its prestige and sow doubt about managerial effectiveness among the people.

Simultaneously and on the basis of this analysis, our State clearly provides for cases of bribery which, because they are specially serious, must be dealt with severely for the sake of general warning and prevention, which is very necessary. The warning and threatening effect of law comes not only from serious punishment but also and essentially from a comprehensive use of necessary legal, administrative, educational, etc measures so as to struggle to prevent and oppose crimes. A crime committed by anyone regardless of his position or importance, must be uncovered and appropriately punished. This applies specially to bribery, which is a duty associated crime, in which the offender must bear a responsibility for his crime appropriate to the post and responsibility entrusted to him.

3. The guiding thought in the policy on dealing with bribery is to set forth concrete, accurate and strict regulations so as to express high determination along with great leniency, thereby enabling anyone with criminal intent to foresee that it is impossible to avoid being discovered and punished. At the same time constantly show tolerance and save those who sincerely repent and self-consciously report and denounce accomplices.

It is easy to recognize that the weakest spot in the close relationship of those involved in bribery is that they greatly fear being reported and denounced by partners. Therefore, to divide them by encouraging criminals to self-consciously report or denounce partners is to aim at this weak spot. Thus we notice a very strong point in the present policy which is that in addition to leniency if the persons who gives the bribe is granted leniency, that is, exempted from criminal responsibility, he will get back a part or all of the bribe. This paves the way for criminals to voluntarily report and to be assured that they will have their ciminal responsibility waived and that the State will return the riches they mistakenly used for bribery.

Also, in order to contribute to motivating the struggle against crimes, thoroughly understand the people's feelings in situations when they are forced to bribe, and encourage them to voluntarily report and denounce those who ask for bribes. In this case the state considers them not guilty and will give them back all the riches they used for the bribery.

This is a very important point in the policy in dealing with bribery in the present situation. It illustrates the depth and accuracy of the policy, clearly seeing that an attribute of the act of bribery is that the person doing it is afraid of being punished by the law and, therefore, does not dare to voluntarily report it and even intentionally covers it up when suspected or interrogated. Thus it may be also said that this is the highest level of leniency ever reached by the State's laws, manifesting the very deep socialist humanity.

4. Our State has always implemented incentive regulations vis-a-vis meritorious persons in the struggle against violations and offenders, such as rewarding those who discover and stop smuggling, gambling, goods speculating, etc. With the present policy, the State pays attention to rewarding the cadres and personnel who are honest and firmly maintain revolutionary cadres' qualities. Social opinion values very highly the cadres and personnel who possess precious qualities setting them up as typical examples of honesty and intengrity for all the ranks of cadres and personnel of our Party and State. In order that this policy highly develop its effect, the installations, army units, etc which have cadres and warriors who, while carrying out their duties, struggled straightforwardly, refused to receive bribery and denounced bribers and their middlemen, must reward them in a timely manner in line with State regulations. They can be cited in newspapers, broadcasts, etc if necessary.

5. Besides the points mentioned above, in order to insure that bribery be discovered in time and dealt with strictly, the policy even pays attention to punishing the elements who use their influence upon persons in official position or positions of influence to commit bribery and who threaten informants, concretely regulating a body of penalty, levels of fines and measures to insure the carrying out of sentences, etc. These points are spelled out in the ordinance on punishing bribery.

The ordinance on dealing with bribery is promulgated just at the time when our entire Party, people and army are hecticly struggling against negative phenomena in social life. Many examples of bravery and unselfishness for the sake of revolutionary duty have appeared among the armed forces. The latter's participation in the struggle against negativism has made great contribution to increasing the strength of the State, a dictatorship of the proletariat, in struggling effectively against negative phenomena, which include bribery.

8418
CSO: 4209/436

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

ELECTRIC SERVICE DIRECTOR ANSWERS READER COMPLAINTS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 23 Jun 81 p 4

[Article by Dang Duc Ha, Director of the Hanoi Electric Power Management and Supply Service: "On Irregular and Unfair Electric Power Supply"]

[Text] Since mid-May, 1981, the supply of electric power has been unreliable in the evenings for city residents, especially in the vicinity of Hai Ba Trung Ward and in the areas near the center of the city. This is mostly because of low power generation, but it is also true that our service has not yet managed to stop households from violating regulations on the use of electricity.

Besides, our service lacks the technical management tools needed to supply electric power with relative fairness among the various wards in the city; thus, the flow of electricity is never interrupted in some places, while there are long power failures in others.

We welcome constructive criticism from the people. Next week the electric service will announce to each subward which nights each week they will have a stable supply of electric power and which nights the power might fail due to weak generation or breakdown in the electrical network.

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CSO: 4209/442

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Nguyễn Cổng Bình [NGUYEENX COONG BINHF]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Tien Giang Province; Chairman of the People's Committee, Tien Giang Province; recently he accompanied Political Bureau Member Truong-Chinh on a visit of his province. (NHAN DAN 10 Aug 81 p 1)

Phạm Văn Bổng [PHAMJ VAWN BOONGR]

*Acting Secretary of the VCP Committee, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his article "Examining a Contracted Rice Crop and the Individual Laborer in Ha Nam Ninh Province" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 Aug 81 p 2)

Lê Đình Chí [LEE DINHF CHIS], *Major General

On 10 Aug 81 he represented the Ministry of National Defense at a meeting in Hanoi supporting solidarity with Namibia. (NHAN DAN 11 Aug 81 p 1)

Lê Thành Công [LEE THANHF COONG]

Vice Minister of Culture; on 5 Aug 81 he signed an agreement for cultural cooperation between the SRV and Laos. (NHAN DAN 6 Aug 81 p 1)

Tống Văn Công [TOONGS VAWN COONG]

Editor-in-Chief of the newspaper CONG NHAN GIAI PHONG; his appointment to the Legislation Committee of the People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City appeared in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 5 Jun 81 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Đài [NGUYEENX VAWN DAIF] aka Nguyễn Hậu Lạc [NGUYEENX HAAUJ LACJ], Deceased

Member of the VCP; former head of the Popular Education Bureau of the Education Service, Nam Bo; he was active in mobilizing intellectuals in Ho Chi Minh City during the Anti-American resistance; he died of a protracted illness at the Thong Nhat Hospital on 30 Jun 81 at age 81. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 2 Jul 81 p 4)

Phạm Ngọc Hán [PHAMJ NGOCJ HANS]

*Secretary of the Trade Union Federation, Thai Binh Province; recently he was elected to this position. (LAO DONG 30 Jul 81 p 2)

Trần Kiên [TRAANF KIEEN]

*Deputy Secretary of the Trade Union Federation, Ho Chi Minh City; his article on developing wholesome cultural activities appeared in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 23 Jun 81 p 2)

Lê Liêm [LEE LIEEM], Senior Colonel, Deceased

Born in 1923; Deputy Commander for Political Affairs, 32nd Corps [Binh Doan]; Member of the VCP; he died at the 108th Military Hospital on 22 Jul 81 as the result of an accident. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 23 Jul 81 p 4)

Lê Văn Lương [LEE VAWN LUWOWNG]

Member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee; Secretary of the VCP Committee, Hanoi; on 31 Jul 81 he attended ceremonies marking the 90th Anniversary of the Bulgarian Communist Party. (NHAN DAN 1 Aug 81 p 1)

Trần Mạnh [TRAANF MANHJ]

Head of the Civil Aviation General Department; on 7 Aug 81 he attended the opening of a new Aeroflot office in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 8 Aug 81 p 4)

Huỳnh Anh Mua [HUYNHF ANH MUA]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Ben Tre Province; recently he accompanied Political Bureau Member Truong-Chinh on a visit of his province. (NHAN DAN 9 Aug 81 p 1)

Hồ Nghinh [HOOF NGHINH]

Alternate Member of the VCP Central Committee; Secretary of the VCP Committee, Quang Nam-Danang Province; recently he accompanied VCP General Secretary Le Duan on a visit of his province. (NHAN DAN 11 Aug 81 p 1)

Lê Văn Phẩm [LEE VAWN PHAAMR]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Tien Giang Province; recently he accompanied Political Bureau Member Truong-Chinh on a visit to his province. (NHAN DAN 10 Aug 81 p 1)

Vũ Quang [VUX QUANG]

*Head of the Civil Proselytizing [and Front] Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 5 Aug 81 he attended a reception for a delegation from the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party. (NHAN DAN 8 Aug 81 p 1)

Hoàng Bích Sơn [HOANGF BICHS SOWN]

Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs; on 7 Aug 81 he attended the arrival of a Namibian delegation. (NHAN DAN 8 Aug 81 p 1)

Thái Ngô Tài [THAIS NGOO TAIF]

*Secretary of the Trade Union Federation, Nghe Tinh Province; recently he was elected to this position. (LAO DONG 30 Jul 81 p 2)

Nguyễn Văn Tân [NGUYEENX VAWN TAAN]

*Vice Chairman of the State Capital Construction Commission; on 22 May 81 he spoke at a seminar on capital construction management for cadres of the provinces of South Vietnam. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 28 Jun 81 p 7)

Hoàng Minh Thắng [HOANGF MINH THAWNGS]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Quang Nam-Danang Province; Chairman of the People's Committee, Quang Nam-Danang Province; recently he accompanied VCP General Secretary Le Duan on a visit of his province. (NHAN DAN 11 Aug 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Thường [NGUYEENX THUWOWNG]

*Head of the General Issues Department [Vu Cac van de chung], Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on 7 Aug 81 he attended the arrival of a Namibian delegation. (NHAN DAN 8 Aug 81 p 1)

Vũ Tiến [VUX TIEENS]

*Head of Africa Department 2, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on 7 Aug 81 he attended the arrival of a Namibian delegation. (NHAN DAN 8 Aug 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Trung [NGUYEENX VAWN TRUNG]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Ben Tre Province; recently he accompanied Political Bureau Member Truong-Chinh on a visit to his province. (NHAN DAN 9 Aug 81 p 1)

Trần Vĩ [TRAANF VIX]

Alternate Member of the VCP Central Committee; Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Hanoi; Chairman of the People's Committee, Hanoi; on 31 Jul 81 he attended ceremonies marking the 90th Anniversary of the Bulgarian Communist Party. (NHAN DAN 1 Aug 81 p 1)

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Vietnam Report

No. 2307

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MAJOR GENERAL HOANG DIEN COMMENTS ON REAR-SERVICES SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN [People's Army Review] in Vietnamese No 5, May 81 pp 38-45

[Article by Major General Hoang Dien: "On the Rear-Services Scientific Work and Rear-services Science and Technology at Present"]

[Text] During the recent period, the rear-services scientific work and rear-services science and technology have been developed well and have operated effectively.

The rear-services scientific work has adhered closely to the military and rear-services missions, has developed relatively comprehensively theoretical research, the drafting of statutes, the recapitulation of war experiences, and the preparation of historical accounts, and has begun to develop a system and meet the requirements of guiding rear services and training cadres.

Although difficulties have been encountered in the rear-services scientific-technical work, scientific-technical research and the application of scientific-technical advances to actual rear-sercices activities have attained notable accomplishments and brought about real results. In the sphere of the entire sector, the scientific-technical work has been carried out along the lines of improving the living conditions and health of the troops, promoting production in order to create material resources, and guiding, commanding, and managing rear-services along professional, modern lines.

The organization, elementary training, and supplementary training of cadres have also been carried out effectively, have been increasingly perfected, are carried out smoothly, and have contributed to enabling the rear-services scientific-technical work to develop and to exert its effect under actual conditions.

Building on the initial victories and results, while at the same time endeavoring to overcome the deficiencies and weaknesses, we are determined to do a good job of fulfilling the directions and missions of the rear-services scientific work and rear-services science and technology in future years.

With regard to rear-services science, we must primarily and principally concentrate on the following major objectives:

Strongly promoting all-round study of the basic matters of the rear-services in war to defend the homeland, in order to contribute to guiding the rear-services work and build a rear services sector that is appropriate to the new phase of the revolution and is equal to the new development of war and the army.

Recapitulating the rear-services of the rear-services activities in the wars against France, the U.S., and the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists. That is an important matter, an indispensable content of building an all-round rear-services science. From the experiences that have been recapitulated, we must isolate the theoretical matters and principles which have an actual, scientific basis in order to provide guidance and resolve the new problems that are posed.

Promoting the systematic compilation of textbook materials relevant to the rear-services sector, a system of rear-services statutes, and the sector's history, and concerning ourselves with such secondary fields as rear-services geography, rear-services terminology, etc.

Those are matters which are both urgent immediate concerns and have a basic long-range nature. Doing a good job of carrying them out would contribute importantly to allowing the sector to quickly overcome the deficiencies and weaknesses of its rear-services production and management and become a professional, modern sector.

With regard to rear-services science and technology, we must concentrate our capabilities and enter deeply into applied research, in order to attain the following three objectives:

Increasing the productivity, quality, and effectiveness of the task of assuring materiel, living conditions, military medicine, and transportation, in order to promptly and definitively resolve difficult, complicated problems in organizing rear-services, especially with regard to the material lives of the troops at the front, including their messing, living quarters, and medical facilities, and the supplying and transporting of foodstuffs and consumer goods.

Researching and applying scientific-technical advances to the sphere of production in order to create sources of materiel. To meet that objective is to rapidly increase the sector's capability for agricultural, industrial, and consumer goods production, in order to stabilize and improve the troops' living conditions. And by that means the sector can have a material reserve in order to always take the initiative in assuring rear-services under all complicated circumstances of our country's economy and of war. We must apply scientific-technical advances to improve the quality of rear-services guidance, command, and management and to keep abreast of our army's development with regard to modernizing the task of commanding and managing troops.

In the process of implementing the above directions and missions, we must firmly grasp the following guidance thoughts:

Paying attention to the mission of building and perfecting rear-services science and science and technology in general with regard to rear services, while at the same time being adequately concerned with developing the professional, specialized, and technical theory of each sector and of each armed forces branch, combat arm, production and service base, etc.

We must carry out simultaneously and effectively the research, compilation, and recapitulation tasks in rear-services scientific activities and in researching, disseminating, and applying inovations, improvements, inventions, and scientific-technical advances in rear-services scientific-technical activities.

We must closely combine theory with practice, recapitulation with theory, short-range research and long range research, applied science with basic science, and rear-services science and technology, military science and technology and social science.

We must urgently complete the recapitulation of the rear-services work in supporting combat and building up the armed forces during recent years, and rear-services experiences in our nation's history. At the same time we must adhere closely to, and enter deeply into researching, the actual situation at present, and forsee future development in order to have correct research directions and plans, promptly resolve the new problems that are posed, and do a good job of carrying out long-range basic development.

We must firmly grasp the economic aspect and effectiveness of scientific-technical activities in order to correctly design, and do a good job of fulfilling, the research programs and topics. At the same time, we must apply innovations, improvements, inventions, and scientific-technical advances to actual situations as soon as possible, with the highest quality and at the lowest cost, and restrict to the minimum the waste of time, money materiel, manpower, and intelligence.

We must develop to the maximum all capabilities of the corps of specialized scientific-technical cadres and the collective strength of the research organs, and rely on the intelligence and advanced experience of the cadres and men throughout the sector, while at the same time winning the support and cooperation of the entire army and of the organizations and individuals engaged in scientific-technical work in the other state sectors.

We must positively serve the immediate requirements and missions but must also endeavor to prepare for the development and construction of rear-service science as well as rear-services science and technology, so that they can make greater, more lolid progress. It is especially necessary to pay attention to developing, training, and using the corps of specialized research cadres and to strengthening guidance and management of research, in order to rapidly increase the rate at which research plans, programs, and projects are carried out and apply them to actual conditions promptly and attain high effectiveness.

The year 1981 -- the first year of the third five-year plan -- has an especially important position with regard to the fulfillment of that plan. Therefore, in 1981 we are determined to bring about a new transformation in rear-services scientific activities and rear-services science and technology, and create momentum for the complete fulfillment of plans in future years.

In order to achieve that transformation, we must do a good job of applying the following principal measures regarding leadership, guidance, and management:

1. Improving a number of important and urgent aspects of the guidance, organization, and management of rear-services scientific research and rear-services science and technology.

We must immediately improve our planning, along the lines of developing to a high degree the capabilities, knowledge, and experience of the cadres and men, especially the responsibility and creative capabilities of the specialized scientific-technical research organizations and cadres, in order to overcome tardiness, a lack of balance, and low effectiveness of all scientific-technical activities. We must enable plans to truly become an effective management tool for increasing the productivity, quality, and effectiveness of the scientific-technical activities.

The plans that are drafted must be based on the military missions and the plans for providing rear-services support for the people's armed forces, and effectively serve those missions and plans. The over-all plans, the individual plans and programs, and the specific projects of each sector and echelon must manifest the directions, missions, and guidance thoughts of the plan to develop military science and military science and technology. They must be concrete, rational, and appropriate to the actual situation, and they must be positive, realistic, and active but must also clearly state each solid step and be appropriate to the capabilities of the organs and cadres carrying out research and the conditions of the army and the nation regarding the developmental pace of military science and technology, the investment of cadres, funds, and materiel, etc. We must resolutely overcome all tendencies to be subjective, impatient, conservative, timid, etc., in drafting plans. We should not organize programs and projects which we are not capable of carrying out, but we should not, because of difficulties and obstacles, ignore the key, urgent matters.

The over-all plan of the sector, as well as the individual plans of each sector, organ, and unit must also be complete and balanced, in order to enable the rear-services scientific activities and rear-services science and technology to develop harmoniously and solidly, both definitively resolving each problem and aspect and fulfilling the directions, missions, and objectives that are set forth. Both the short-range plans and the long-range plans of an echelon are drafted by that echelon in accordance with the directions, missions, and over-all plans of the upper echelon. All research programs and projects in each plan must clearly state the objectives that must be attained, and there must be a clear division of labor and close cooperation among the relevant individuals and organizations, and at the same time it is necessary to take into consideration the material factors ensuring the fulfillment of the plan. It is necessary to strictly carry out the drafting of plans from bottom to top, and pay all-out attention to the right of organs, sectors, and base-level units to take the initiative in drafting plans. Furthermore, we must absolutely observe the principle of explicit division of labor and decentralization, and have the approval of each competent echelon, so that plans can truly become legal orders which must be carried out by the lower echelon.

It is difficult to draft plans, and it is even more difficult to completely fulfill the plans that have been drafted in the present situation. Therefore, under the di direct leadership of the party committee echelons the commanders and organs managing science and technology must firmly grasp the plans, heighten their sense of responsibility, and find the most effective ways for the organization to victoriously fulfill the plans that have been drafted. Although all plans must be taken into consideration, they must not give them all equal consideration, but must have a central emphasis and a clear order of priorities focusing on the key, most useful matters and tasks.

We must promptly rectify the management of rear-services scientific research and rear-services science and technology. If that is to be accomplished, the most important matter is close management in accordance with plans, standards, and norms, the good implementation of division of labor and decentralization, and the assignment of responsibilities to collectives and individuals. At the same time, we must create a movement to carry out serious research, with scientific methods and discipline, increase the efficiency, effectiveness, and quality of research; disseminate and apply the results; and reduce expenditures of time, materiel, manpower, and intelligence.

We must positively research and immediately policies and systems to encourage scientific and technical activities, in correct accordance with the regulations and systems promulagated by the state and the Ministry of National Defense. It is necessary to immediately step up the study and concretization -- as soon as possible -- of systems, policies, and standards regarding rewards, compensation, and authors' emoluments in rear-services scientific-technical research, and the rewarding of innovations, improvements, and inventions in rear-services scientific-technical research. We must do a good job of organizing reviews in order to assure the scientific nature and accuracy of the research projects; correctly, justly, and rationally evaluate the ability and intelligence of groups and individuals; and make awards in correct accordance with the systems, policies, and standards that have been promulgated.

We must further expand cooperation in scientific-technical research between the General Department and the organs of the army and the other state sectors. An important matter regarding cooperation which must receive special attention is selecting for cooperation organizations and people capable of completing the programs and projects rapidly and with good quality. At the same time, we must focus on the objectives and requirements of the programs and projects, and must espeespecially be concerned with directly serving the combat-readiness, combat, development, training, and production of the armed forces. We must implement the entire plan, but must concentrate on the most urgent, difficult, and complicated problems. At present, we must pay the most attention to supporting combat and giving support with regard to living conditions, health, disease prevention, medical care, and transportation.

2. Building, consolidating, and developing an army-wide system of management organizations, and perfecting, training, and utilizing the corps of rear-services scientific research cadres and rear-services science and technology cadres, so that they can be equal to the missions assigned them.

At present, a rear-services scientific organization has begun to take form within the Rear-Services General Department and there is a relatively clear division of labor among sectors, but it has not been developed into a complete, solid system encompassing all sectors and the entire army. With regard to the rear-services scientific-technical apparatus, although the rear-services sector's supply and production units have been formed at all levels -- from the General Department down to the departments and organs -- throughout the army, they are not yet strong enough quantitatively or qualitatively to fulfill their missions. Therefore, an urgent organizational task is to urgently perfect the apparatus and add cadres, in order to assure that the rear-services scientific-technical activities and rear-services science and technology are put on the right track and attain increasingly higher productivity, quality, and effectiveness.

In perfecting the management apparatus, in addition to forming and consolidating organizations specializing in rear-services science and technology at the various echelons to form a complete, strong army-wide in accordance with the established table of organization, it is necessary to conduct research in order to quickly form a network of collaborators. That is a good form for enabling large numbers of cadres, scientists, and technicians to participate in scientific-technical research, and reduces the number of people involved while still allowing the fulfillment of missions. If that is to be accomplished, the mission of the apparata at the various echelons is to create a solid basis on which to readjust and reorganize the apparatus or build new apparata in places where there are none.

On the basis of clarifying the functions and missions, and resolving the problem of maintaining the stipulated tables of organization, it is also necessary to immediately isolate experiences in order to, by that means, draft regulations and improve the research methods.

A decisive matter in victoriously fulfilling responsibilities and assuring that the scientific-technical organizations fulfill their functions and become increasingly strong is to continue to develop and train cadres and have directions and policies for correctly using the crops of specialized cadres in research in the immediate future, and to quickly advance to having a succeeding corps of cadres capable of doing a good job of long-range research.

A problem that is posed is resolving all aspects and segments, promptly adding a sufficient number of people, in correct accordance with the requirements, tasks, and functions of the organization and appropriate to the responsibilities and professional capabilities of each person and urgently training the cadres in order to increase their research levels and capabilities, along the direction of development of rear-services science and military science, and of rear-services science and technology and military science and technology. In adding people, it is necessary to resolutely replace the cadres incapable of carrying out research with cadres who have theoretical knowledge, actual experience, and research ability, in order to assure that the task of perfecting research organs attains good results with regard to both numbers and quality, and that such organs are balanced and complete. In elementary and supplementary training, it is necessary to pay attention to both the older cadres and the young cadres, and to cadres both within and without the scientific-technical organizations. Especially, with regard to the cadres who will carry out long-range research, there must be plans to develop them into a new class of mid-level and high-level cadres and advance to attaining higher levels -- the college and post-graduate levels.

Good training is very important, but we must not lightly regard utilization, which is the final phase but has a positive effect on achieving the qualitative transformation of the organs and cadres. Only if they are well utilized can the cadres be content, concentrate their intelligence on their work, increasingly improve their ability and knowledge, accumulate much experience, and devote all of their spirit, energy, ability, and creativity to science and technology. Furthermore, only by good utilization can we uncover and select good, capable people who have good potential in order to develop them into skilled leading cadres and key aides, into experts who can fulfill the role of hard-core forces in all scientific-technical activities.

Therefore, when the organizations at all echelons require cadres they must pay attention to making careful selections and ensure that cadres are added in correct accordance with the requirements and functions of the organ and the position and responsibilities of each person, and use them in correct accordance with their occupations, knowledge, and capabilities.

All of those tasks must be organized and implemented in accordance with a unified, scientific plan, and carried out in coordination with the plans regarding the organizational and cadre tasks of the entire sector, the entire army, and of each echelon and unit.

3. Rapidly increase the sector's scientific-technical information capabilities.

Information capabilities are now very rich and are derived from many sources, but there must also be correct understanding of their significance and role, and especially there must be information organizational forms and methods that are effective and very responsive and accurate, in the form of a system of scientific-technical information organizations of the sectors and echelons and the expansion of contacts with individuals and scientific-technical organs in our country and abroad.

Therefore, in order to rapidly increase our scientific-technical information capabilities we must pay attention to both of those operational forms. We must urgently put in order the scientific-technical organizations, libraries, and bookshelves where they exist, while creating new ones in places which do not yet have them. We must also select, assign, and train cadres who have the necessary levels, knowledge, and ability, in order to improve the quality of the organizations doing scientific-technical information work, especially at the General Department and departmental levels.

4. Do a good job of organizing and managing the movement for the masses to partcipate enthusiastically in scientific-technical activities.

In order to do a good job of organizing and managing that movement, we must enable everyone to correctly understand the role and creative capabilities of the cadres and men. The command echelons and cadres, and the scientific-technical organs, must have a strong sense of responsibility toward the movement and be conscious of respecting and assimilating the innovations of the masses. Furthermore, there must be plans and measures to raise the scientific-technical level of the masses, and persistently encourage, actively appeal to, and guide the cadres and men to initiate and carry out research projects and technical improvements which are in accordance with the general requirements and directions and are appropriate to the positions and capabilities of each person and each component.

The launching, organization, and guidance of the movement must be carried out comprehensively, with regard to all aspects, throughout the sector, in all units, and at all levels, but there must also be a central focus and concentration on the units and sectors with high requirements regarding scientific-technical development, the key organs and units, and the scientific-technical topics which serve the urgent tasks with the greatest impact. It must be carried out step-by-step; each task must be completely finished and the results must be applied as soon as they are obtained. Then there must be continuing research to further perfect the results. At the same time, there must be close cooperation between the mass movement and the scientific-technical research organs and cadres, under the leadership of the party committee echelons and the direct guidance of the commanders.

5. Strengthen the leadership of the party committees and the commanders at the various levels with regard to the rear-services scientific work and rear services science and technology.

As is true with regard to military science and technology, rear-services scientific research rear-services science and technology constitute a major component of the leadership and guidance task of the party organizations and commanders at the various levels.

The party committees at the various levels must directly lead the rear-services scientific work and rear-services science and technology. They must exercise leadership principally by means of issuing resolutions, making certain that the resolutions are fully understood, and organizing the implementation of those resolutions by the command echelons, the scientific-technical organs and cadres, and all units. Whether the leadership of the party committee echelons is effective or not also depends on whether or not they enter deeply into science and technology and have the knowledge to serve as a solid basis on which to develop the strength of the party committee echelons in leading science and technology and enabling them to develop favorably and in the right direction, and attain high quality and effectiveness.

The commanders at the various levels must also, along with the deputies in charge of rear-services, assume direct responsibility for all tasks directly related to the results of implementing the echelon's resolutions and the upper-echelon directives and orders regarding the rear-services scientific-technical work. If they are to fulfill that responsibility, in addition to developing the effectiveness of the specialized cadres and organs, the commanders must also study in order to improve their knowledge and enter deeply into science and technology. At the same time, they must study, organize the implementation of,and guide the plans and specific contents of,the programs and projects, carry out preliminary and final recapitulations, isolate experiences, and make decisions regarding the accurate, prompt application of research results to actual situations.

5616
CSO: 4209/399

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BOGUS SOLDIERS, PUBLIC SECURITY PERSONNEL ARRESTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Aug 81 p 2

/Article by Thanh Lang: "Coordinate in Arresting Bogus Soldiers, Public Security Personnel"/

/Text/ Knowing that the family of Le Huu Cang is wealthy, professional hoodlums often visit him in an attempt to deprive him of his wealth.

One day Cang received a passport for traveling to a foreign country and they immediately arrived. When Cang returned home, two men, Pham Trong Han and Pham Duy Khuong, pretending to be cadres from the Ministry of Interior, came to demand that Cang return the permit with an amount of money in order to "give consideration." Knowing that the Ministery of Interior had issued a notice on criminals pretending to be soldiers or public security personnel to conduct illegal activities, Cang immediately secretly informed the ward public security and self-defense forces.

Receiving this information, the Ward II, Binh Thanh Precinct, Ho Chi Minh City public security forces quickly coordinated with the self-defense forces of the ward to apprehend the culprits. The bogus public security cadres fled but not in time. The people of Ward II joined the public security and self-defense personnel in arresting both men.

On another day, a military control team stationed at a road checkpoint outside Ho Chi Minh discovered something suspicious on a vehicle carrying passengers into the city: a number of soldiers were dressed in accordance with regulations but their manner of speech and address were not precisely in keeping with the behavior of the people's army. The military control team personnel carefully inspected their papers and discovered five men carrying false papers among this group of personnel wearing military uniforms, caps and insignia. All five men confessed that they were pretending to be soldiers in order to engage in activities to deceive and deprive the people of their property.

Knowing that there were many others disguised as soldiers for illegal activities, the military control team brought this group to their headquarters to join the public security personnel in further interrogation and in the pursuit and arrest of others. Relying on the spirit of vigilance and assistance of the people, the public security personnel and military control team found the man making the fraudulent seals and papers, Huynh Van Xam in Go Vap. Due to close coordination between the public security personnel and troops, in only a short time, they apprehended Xam and confiscated the equipment used for making fraudulent seals and papers, halting their illegal and fraudulent activity.

7300
CSO: 4209/481

INSPECTION OF PUBLIC SECURITY FORCES' ACTIVITIES INTENSIFIED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 18 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] To contribute to building, strengthening and purifying its forces, the Public Security Service has intensified inspection by doubling the previous number of cadres assigned to this task, by promptly examining the people's complaints and denunciations, by citing units and individuals with outstanding achievements, by taking stern disciplinary measures against faulty cadres and combatants by publishing the outcome of the handling of cases of violation of policy, law and regulations by public security cadres and combatants.

9332
CSO: 4209/441

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

STATE FUND EMBEZZLERS SENTENCED IN DONG THAP

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] VNA--The Dong Thap Provincial People's Court recently tried four men named Trinh Van Tan, 55, cashier cum secretary at the War Invalids and Social Welfare Bureau in Hong Ngu District; Nguyen Tri Dung, 25, file keeper at the War Invalids and Social Welfare Service; Nguyen Tri Tham, 24, employee at the War Invalids and Social Welfare Service and Ho Giap Thiep, 42, employee at the War Invalids and Social Welfare Bureau in Hong Ngu District, on charges of misusing their functions and power to steal the state money and consequently seriously undermining the army-rear policy.

Taking advantage of the duties entrusted to them, they embezzled the state money by counterfeiting the files and certificates necessary to the payment of death compensations and destitution allowances to families of fallen heroes and wounded soldiers. Their embezzlement amounted to 111,206 dong.

The court verdict also condemned the laxity committed over a long period of time in administering the personnel and managing the state property in the war invalids and social welfare agency. Throughout 3 years, this agency failed to control the cash fund, to carefully examine certificates and to closely control the use of seals, thus providing opportunities for bad elements to connive with one another in fabricating files and certificates.

Following are the sentences meted out by the Dong Nai Provincial People's Court: Trinh Van Tan, life imprisonment and payment of an indemnity to the state and a fine totaling 62,193 dong; Nguyen Tri Dung, 17 years in prison and payment of an indemnity to the state and a fine amounting to 23,000 dong; Ngyuen Tri Tham, 13 years in prison and payment of an indemnity and fine amounting to 22,000 dong and Ho Giao Thiep, 3 years in prison and payment of a 4,012-dong indemnity.

9332
CSO: 4209/449

BOAT CARRYING U.S. MUSIC TAPES CONFISCATED IN HO CHI MINH CITY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Jul 81 p 4

[Unattributed article: "Ho Chi Minh City Confiscates Boat Carrying Decadent Music Records"]

[Text] According to the newspaper SAIGON GIAI PHONG, the public security police recently confiscated at Bach Dang wharf a boat transporting eight cases of provocative, decadent music records, including 480 disco music cassettes bearing U.S. labels which were produced in 1981.

Those decadent cultural products were received from the U.S., via an intermediary, then sent to our country by sea.

The perpetrator of that depraved "commercial" transaction was Ly Xuan B, a no-good who works in a corporation. Social opinion vigoriously condemns people who intentionally speculate in such decadent cultural products and demands that they be severely punished, according to law.

5616
CSO: 4209/402

FINANCIAL CADRES ATTACKED WHILE DISSEMINATING PRICING POLICY

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 12 Jun 81 p 2

[Article by L. B.: "Hooligan Acts Need Stern Handling"]

[Text] At 1100 on 3 June 1981, while Ms Nguyen Thi Thanh Van and Mr Tran Ngoc Thanh--cadres of the Finance Bureau--were propagandizing and disseminating the implementation of Decision No 2341 of the Municipal People's Committee on the posting up of price lists in order to call the attention of free businessmen and traders in the Doc Buoi area to this obligation, Nguyen Van Hoi, aged 44 and residing in Nghai Do (Tu Liem), who was selling bamboo in that area, used a farmer's pipe to hit Mr Thanh in the face. More seriously, Hoi's son named Nguyen Van Dat and aged 15 pulled out a fence pile from the ground, repeatedly lashed it out at Mr Thanh's body and ran away. On that very day, the responsible organs hunted down and arrested both Hoi and Dat and compiled a file to take legal proceedings against them.

Beating cadres while they are carrying out their mission is serious enough but beating them while they are helping implement the publication of prices to promote market management, to oppose speculation and price hike and to stabilize the life of cadres and the people constitutes an act which is aimed at sabotaging the state policy and which must, therefore, be severely punished.

9332
CSO: 4209/441

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MEDICAL EQUIPMENT CORPORATION HEAD FIRED FOR MALFEASANCE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Jul 81 p 4

[Unattributed article: "Director of Medical Equipment Corporation Dismissed"]

[Text] The Ministry of Public Health recently announced that it has dismissed Le Phuong, Director of the Class-1 Medical and Chemical Test Equipment Corporation of the Materials Department of the Ministry of Public Health. The dismissal was decided upon after the Ministry suspended Le Phuong while it reviewed such serious mistakes and deficiencies as the unprincipled internal distribution of medical equipment and the coercion and bullying of people who had a spirit of struggling to uncover mistakes by the cadres in charge, etc., such as the NHAN DAN reader who brought the affair to light.

5616
CSO: 4209/411

MINERALS CORPORATION EMPLOYEES TRIED FOR CORRUPTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Jul 81 p 4

[Unattributed article: "Prosecution of Corruption and Bribery Case in Minerals Export-Import General Corporation Begins."]

[Text] Last month, NHAN DAN wrote about an incident involving corruption and bribery in the Minerals Export-Import General Corporation of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. Then a large number of readers in both the north and the south wrote letters to the party newpaper expressing their anger toward the errant cadres in the above-mentioned corporation, criticizing the deficiencies in economic management, and recommending that the party and state deal with those people promptly and strictly in order to educate everyone.

NHAN DAN collected all of those opinions and sent them to the competent organs. After investigating and verifying the case, the Supreme People's Organ of Control recently decided to begin criminal prosecution. The decision was numbered 01-KSDT. The Ministry of Interior is carrying out an investigation.

The decision of the Supreme People's Organ of Control to begin prosecution of those who were guilty of corruption and bribery in the Minerals Export-Import General Corporation demonstrates the strict attitude of our party and state toward violations of socialist property and their determination to implement socialist laws.

5616
CSO: 4209/411

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BOGUS HOUSING CADRE TRIED FOR SWINDLING, BRIBERY

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 21 Jun 81 p 4

[Article by V.T.: "Case of Swindle and Bribery Relating to Housing Projects Tried"]

[Text] Nguyen Van Ngoc was a contract employee in charge of literary and artistic activities at the Housing Corporation subordinate to the Hanoi House and Land Management Service. From 1978 to early 1979, he used many tricks to defraud 38 persons of 72,650 dong.

When calling at some place, Ngoc usually passed himself off as an organizational cadre of the Housing Corporation, saying that he could easily help anyone needing a dwelling house or desiring to change houses as they pleased. The condition was that they should give him a deposit of 1,000 to 3,000 dong so that he might "offer some gift" to Mr such-and-such! To gain the confidence of credulous people, Ngoc produced a number of stolen documents and blank "House Lease" forms bearing the seal and counterfeited signature of the responsible cadre. Some people even introduced their children, nephews, acquaintances and close friends to Ngoc to offer him money to get into his good graces in the hope that he would agree to help them rent houses.

In the first-instance trial of 19 June 1981, the Hanoi Municipal People's Court sentenced Nguyen Van Ngoc to 9 years in prison and ordered the confiscation of all his property to pay indemnities to the persons cheated by him.

The money which people gave to Ngoc as a bribe or for use in further bribery would be confiscated. However, the court ordered Ngoc to fully idemnify the persons who badly needed houses, who were in strained circumstances and who had the merit of denouncing him and giving full information to state organs to enable them to investigate the case.

At the trial, it emerged that over the past few years a number of elements have impersonated public security or housing service cadres to swindle money out of credulous people who wrongly believed that everything could be "settled with money". Our people ought to be very vigilant and to denounce any bribe seeker to the administration or public security organ.

9332
CSO: 4209/441

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

COAL CORPORATIONS CONDUCT ILLEGAL COAL SALES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Aug 81 p 3

/Article by Huy Minh, Quang Ninh Province in the column "Readers' Opinions": "Sale, Transportion of Coal in Excess of Plan!"/

/Text/ The provinces of Nghe Tinh, Binh Tri Thien, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Nghia Binh, Phu Khanh, etc. have serious shortages of coal and the state has no coal to supply in accordance with plan norms. However, from the end of 1980 to July 1981, many ocean going vessels transported coal in excess of the plan (about 50,000 tons) which was directly sold by the Hon Gai Coal Corporation to five districts in Quang Nam-Da Nang Province (the majority good coal). If the amount of coal above had been transported down and supplied to the provinces above, the state would have had a fairly large volume of industrial and consumer goods to support production and daily living. By carrying coal for sale outside the plan in such a manner, the units above have sold a portion of this coal in the free market at a high price or used part of the coal in expenditures not precisely in accordance with principle, in steps: relations along the route, renting sea going vessels and vehicles, offloading and movement of cargo at the ports and disturbing market prices.

We know that the Ministry of Mines and Coal has issued an order forbidding the sale of coal outside the plan but to the present time, the Quang Ninh Coal Corporation has not strictly complied. During the two months of June and July 1981, four ocean going vessels transported coal to the districts related above.

This arbitrary sale and transportation of coal has created a poor public opinion of the provinces above and it is suggested that the Ministry of Mines and Coal inspect, examine and formulate methods of overcoming the situation. It is necessary to inspect the coal sales and for what requirements this fairly large amount of coal was used. The Ministry of Communications and Transportation should also inspect and formulate methods of complying with the transportation plan in accordance with state plan norms and signed economic contracts with units managing coal vessel transportation and the midland provinces. Transportation units must be instructed to precisely comply with state plan norms and economic contracts, not bringing sea going vessels to transport coal to units in excess of the plan because such service is not to the proper recipient.

7300
CSO: 4209/481

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

STATE PLANNING DIRECTOR COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC-TECHNICAL NORMS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Jun 81 p 2

[Article by Che Viet Tan, Deputy Director of the State Planning Commission: "Strengthen Economic-Technical Norms to Contribute to the Improvement of Planning"]

[Text] Economic-technical norms are a scientific basis for planning and managing the socialist economy. Therefore, the strengthening of norms is an important requirement in improving economic management and planning. In economic planning and management during the past several years the economic-technical norm task has attained definite results. The drafting of norms regarding the use of materials, labor, and capital has been carried out for a long time in a number of ministries, general departments, localities, and bases, and has served the drafting of plans and the management of production and commerce.

However, the economic-technical norm task is still too backward in comparison to the requirements of improving economic management and planning, and is still beset with many deficiencies. The system of economic-technical norms is still incomplete: there are still no norms for many products and tasks. The norms are not uniform and there is a lack of a compulsory relationship among the factors of the production process. For example, the labor expenditure norm is drafted separately from the norms regarding the use of raw materials and materials. In some sectors, localities, and bases, the management of norms is still lax and the norms are not continually reviewed and promptly adjusted when conditions regarding equipment, the organization of labor, and management change. The systems, regulations, and methods of the economic-technical norm task have not received adequate attention or been promulgated in a uniform manner, which has led to the situation of each echelon having a different way of understanding and applying norms. Failure to stipulate an organizational system has prevented the norm task, from the base level on up to the central level, as well as distribution of labor and decentralization regarding the norm task, from being clear, specific, and tight. The cadres carrying out the norm task are deficient in numbers, are weak, and have not been well-trained.

Those deficiencies were present for many years in the management structure based on the bureaucratic, administrative-supply system and have been overcome slowly, which has lowered the quality of planning, affected the production and commercial activities, and led to the situation of management being ineffective and inefficient and of there being serious waste of labor, materials, and capital in production and commerce. Recently, the expansion of the paying of salaries according to output and the paying of bonuses in industry and commerce, the expansion of contracting-out in agriculture, etc., have had a good effect on production and the increasing of labor productivity. But a number of units have arbitrarily lowered the norms and increased the unit prices, which has increased the incomes of workers irrationally, in comparison to labor productivity and the results of labor. In view of the requirements of improving economic management and planning and, in the immediate future, the drafting of the 1982 plan and the third five-year plan (1981-1985), it is necessary to quickly overcome those deficiencies and take positive steps to create a strong transformation in the strengthening of the economic-technical norm task and assure that the economic-technical norms are truly a scientific basis for economic planning and management.

The strengthening and further improvement of the economic-technical norm task has become an extremely urgent requirement in improving economic management and planning at present.

Only if we do a good job of drafting a system of scientifically based economic-technical norms, in order to calculate draft plans in the bases, sectors, and localities, can we do a good job of exploiting latent capabilities, increase the effectiveness of production and commerce, overcome the bureaucratic administrative-supply management method and create a new management structure. Therefore, the Council of Ministers issued Decree No 201-CP, dated 26 May 1981, "Regarding the management of economic-technical norms." The implementation of the Council of Ministers decree will create a new transformation in economic planning and management.

The economic-technical norm task is a process made up of many elements which follow one another and are closely interrelated: drafting, review, promulgation, and managing the implementation of norms. That task is all-encompassing and has very deep, all-round and complete professional contents, from beginning to end. The strengthening and improvement of norms is carried out step-by-step.Improvements are made as the work is carried out, and stimulating the increasing of the effectiveness of the use of materials, labor, and capital permeates the strengthening and improvement of the norms task.

In the immediate future, it is necessary to organize the drafting of economic-technical norms to serve as the basis for calculating annual and five-year plans. In the coming period, concentrating on drafting norms in the base-level units, in order not only to create a foundation for the drafting of norms by the sectors, the localities, and the state, but also create practical conditions for drafting and synthesizing plans from the base level on up, is a requirement of the improvement of planning as well as the drafting and expansion of the economic accounting system in management, and is appropriate to the policies of the Council of Ministers regarding the expansion of the right to take the initiative in production and commerce and the implementation of financial autonomy by the base-level units. Experience clearly indicates that norms must be drafted from the base-level units on up and must be appropriate to the economic-technical conditions of each base-level unit, for only then can the actual value of the norms be high. The list of products (or tasks) requiring the establishment of norms in the sectors and echelons must meet the requirements of balancing plans and economic management, and must be pyramidal in form: narrow at the top, with a few key products or tasks, and broad at the bottom, with many detailed products or tasks.

In order to ensure the unity of norms from the base level to the central level, the planning organs at the various echelons, along with the scientific-technical research organs, the ministries, the general departments, the localities, and the colleges must study the drafting of regulations and systems regarding the norm task, and guide the common norm methods, in order to serve the annual and five-year plans. On that basis, the sectors and localities must provide specific guidance for the base-level units with regard to the method of setting norms.

The decentralization of norm approval is carried out in accordance with the decentralization of plan approval. To ensure that approval is carried out in accordance with the scientific qualities (progressive, practical, etc.) of the norms, it is necessary to organize norm-approval councils made up of representatives of planning, scientific-technical, labor, materials, financial, price, statistical, and other organizations. Such councils are advisory in nature and their principal functions are to investigate the methods and bases for making specific calculations resulting in effective norms, analyze the economic effectiveness of the norms, and recommend the conditions necessary for the head to make a decision before the norms are approved and promulgated.

The approval and promulgation of economic-technical norms will be a basis on which to calculate and unify them in all aspects: drafting plans, supplying, and cost accounting, as well as organizing the implementation of those norms in the process of fulfilling plans. The promulgation of norms must be carried out before plans are drafted and synthesized.

It is necessary to do a good job of organizing statistical systems, initial notations, meter reading, and accounting norms and methods, and organizing the collection and processing of information in the management of norms.

In order to create favorable conditions for the sectors and echelons to do a good job of implementing norms, the distribution and supply organs must strictly implement the norms, do a good job of standardizing weighing, measuring, and counting, and ensure that the time and place for delivering and receiving are in proper accordance with specifications and technical standards. We must create and perfect organizational systems to carry out the norm task in the sectors and echelons consisting of trained, specialized cadres. The organizational systems carrying out the norm task in each sector, echelon, and unit have the functions of coordinating with relevant elements and organizations and helping the heads of the sectors and echelons guide that task, from drafting, approving, and promulgating norms to managing their implementation.

The strengthening of the economic-technical norm task has a very great importance and significance. If it is carried out well in all sectors, echelons, and base-level units, it is certain to contribute positively to improving economic management and planning, while at the same time making a good contribution to guiding the implementation of the 1981 annual plan and the drafting of the 1982 state plan and the third five-year plan (1981-1985).

5616
CSO: 4209/402

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS PROMULGATES DECISION ON RESEARCH ECONOMIC CONTRACTS

Hanoi DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP in Vietnamese No 5, May 81 pp 30, 32

/Council of Ministers Decision 175/CP on Signing, Implementing Economic Contracts for Scientific Research, Technical Development/

/Text/ Office of the Premier
175/CP

Socialist Republic of Vietnam
Independence-Freedom-Happiness

Hanoi 29 April 1981

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Based on the Council of Ministers Organization Law passed by the National Assembly on 14 July 1960;

To develop the creative labor capabilities of the scientific and technical cadre ranks and to promptly answer the economic and social missions of the nation while simultaneously encouraging cooperation within the scientific research and technical development fields and to assist in completing the scientific and technical plans of the nation and of all sectors and echelons;

In accordance with a suggestion from the Chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission.

DECISION

Article 1: The application of a system of signing economic contracts in scientific research and technical development is permitted.

Article 2: The bases for signing economic contracts in scientific research and technical development are state plan norm missions or goods orders.

The contract signing and implementation must be conducted precisely in accordance with the following stipulations:

1. Must be on a voluntary basis between the scientific research and technical development agencies and colleges and vocational middle schools with each other or with state and collective economic organizations.

The signed contract is a legal document in the economic relations of the participating parties.

2. No obstacles to completion of state plan missions may be caused. Contracts in goods orders are fulfilled in the following circumstances:

When the party assigning the contract has fully utilized all his capabilities but has still not completed state plan norms.

When the party accepting the contract, after fully arranging conditions for completing state plan norms, still has the capabilities possible for full utilization.

3. Contract participants may agree on compensatory funds for contract fulfillment in excess of research and development expenses, losses and other expenses. The party accepting the contract is permitted to use a portion of the compensatory funds for material encouragement of individuals participating in contract completion.

In contracts with goods orders, the accepting party will not deposit compensatory funds in the state budget but will use them as follows:

a. In projects not using state labor time to achieve (achieved outside of administrative hours), participants completing the contract will receive all the compensatory funds.

b. In cases where upper echelons allow the use of state labor time to complete the project (achieved during administrative hours), part of the compensatory funds will be used to supplement the scientific work and collective welfare funds of the unit with the remainder distributed to the cadres participating in contract completion.

4. The higher level agencies of contract participants have a responsibility for following, assisting and creating favorable conditions for the participants to sign contracts precisely in accordance with the law and to fully and strictly fulfill the pledges. Upper agencies have joint responsibility in cases where their decisions lead to contract revisions, cancellation and violation.

5. Projects completed through contracts in accordance with the stipulations in this decision will all assure legal equality in the review and evaluation of awards and issue of patents, etc. in accordance with the overall system of the state.

Article 3: The treatment of scientific research and technical developments disputes and violations will be applied in accordance with the Economic Contract Statutes but with full attention to the special characteristics of scientific and technical activity.

Article 4: Based on this decision:

The Chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission, after reaching agreement with the State Economic Arbitration Council and related sectors, will promulgate stipulations on the signing and fulfillment of economic contracts in scientific research and technical development.

The Chairman of the State Economic Arbitration Council will provide guidance in contract signing and resolving disputes when violations occur.

The Minister of Finance and the General Director of the State Bank of Vietnam will provide guidance in payment procedures for contract participants.

Article 5: The Chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission, Chairman of the State Economic Arbitration Council, General Director of the State Bank of Vietnam, chiefs of related agencies and the people's committees of provinces, cities and special sectors directly subordinate to the central government bear responsibility for implementing this decision.

On behalf of the Council of Ministers and
the Premier

Deputy Premier
Vo Nguyen Giap

7300
CSO: 4209/478

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL CALLS FOR EXPANDED EXPORT-IMPORT ACTIVITIES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Expand the Export-Import Activities of the Enterprises and Localities"]

[Text] In order to encourage the sectors and localities to develop their latent capabilities and rapidly increase the supply of goods for export, the Council of Ministers has decided to allow the central enterprises and the localities to engage directly in exporting and importing. From now on, they will have the right to take the initiative in production and commerce, to exercise financial autonomy, and to effectively use the existing production capabilities, create many export goods, and gradually balance their requirements for imported raw materials and materials, in order to assure that production stabilizes and develops. That will tie in our country's production more closely with the world market and encourage the application of technical advances.

In order to increase the effectiveness of those activities and effectively serve the planned economy, the central enterprises and localities are allowed to engage directly in exporting and importing when they have all the essential conditions stipulated by the state, and must be managed in a centralized, unified manner in accordance with the principle of the state having a monopoly with regard to foreign trade and all economic relations with foreign countries.

There must be statutes to stipulate the operational spheres and conditions, and the authority and responsibilities, of the enterprises and corporations in commercial relations with foreign countries. Those organizations are responsible for strictly observing the laws of the state, especially the systems and regulations regarding the management of foreign exchange and finances, and are subject to the supervision and control of the state organs managing those spheres. Before goods are exported or imported, export-import authorization must be obtained from the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the only organ competent to grant such authorization. All provinces and municipalities are authorized to import and export directly, and need only form a unified organization to deal in local imports and exports. The enterprises and corporations of the other ministries and localities are allowed to engage directly in exporting and importing, under the management of the Ministry of Foreign Trade with regard to foreign trade policies, regulations and professional matters. There must be appropriate organizational and management structures to prevent competition in buying and selling exports and imports, and to ensure the many long-range commercial interests of each unit and of the state. In its function of state administrative-economic management, the Ministry of Foreign Trade guides, assists, oversees, and controls all export and import activities, and at the same time, along with the sectors, and localities, seeks all ways to develop the production of export goods in accordance with state plans, and to fulfill our international obligations.

The sectors managing finance, banking, and prices are responsible for promptly drafting, adjusting, and supplementing realistic policies and regulations, in order to effectively expand export-import activities.

In over to do a good job of serving production, distribution, and circulation we we must seek all ways to expand economic relations with foreign countries, and to promote exports and imports. Our country, which is advancing from small-scale production, has various natural resources in all localities and is capable of promoting exports and imports in order to develop production. We export what we have in order to import what we cannot yet produce. In all such activities we must attain high socio-economic effectiveness. Therefore, we must not only take into economic-technical plan but must also change managerial and commercial methods in our country.

To expand export-import activities along the lines mentioned above is to develop the collective mastership right of the workers and develop all existing and latent capabilities of the enterprises and localities.

5616
CSO: 4209/411

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR STRICT DELIVERY OF GOODS TO STATE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Delivering Products to and Gathering Commodities for the State"]

[Text] The products of the state economic sector including industrial, agricultural, forestry and fishing enterprises must be delivered to the state in strict accordance with the plan and system promulgated by Decision No 64-CP. Another important source of goods which is mostly composed of the products and goods made by the collective and individual economic sectors must be collected for the state through the system of agricultural tax, debt payment and sale based on two-way economic contracts between peasants and that state and also through the relationships with small industry and handicraft production installations based on the contract ordering of goods, the sale of raw materials and the purchase of finished products. A further source of valuable goods includes production means, technical supplies and import consumer goods. Concentrating all sources of goods in the hands of the state according to plans and to the fixed time limits, quantities and qualities is an important condition for rational distribution according to the requirements of production, consumption and exportation. To do so is also to apply the principle of unified and centralized management, the law of the state and the discipline of the party with the common objective of building and defending the fatherland. The various enterprises, sectors and localities are responsible for strictly carrying out the system of delivering products to the centrally-run competent organs for the purposes of redistribution.

In developing the right to take the initiative in production and business and the right to financial independence, many state enterprises have formulated and implemented tripartite plans and have thus created the necessary production conditions to manufacture many more products for delivery to the state. In this way, it has been possible to combine the three benefits and, in particular, to rationally increase the laborer's income, to augment the legitimate profit of the enterprise and to contribute larger proceeds to the budget. This working method conforms to principles and must be encouraged. We must try to overcome the tendency to strive only for high income and profit and to care only for unilateral and local interests in violation of the system of delivering products, cash and various proceeds for contribution to the budget.

Identity among the three benefits is a law to be enforced in whatever activity of the national economy with a view to ensuring the success of socialist construction and continuously improving and heightening the living standard of the people. It is wrong to pay insufficient attention to individual and common interests. A society where everyone is concerned about all the three benefits--individual, unitary and national as well as the immediate and long-term ones--is a beautiful society which can be found only under a socialist system. Correctly solving this problem of relationships is firmly adhering to the basic principle governing the building of a new system, a new economy, a new culture and a new type of man.

An inspection conducted in several stages has revealed that many units have contravened the law in distributing within their own scopes various types of products or in exchanging them with other sectors and that these products include machines, appliances, technical materials and valuable consumer goods. The state's orders for mobilization of goods have been replaced by individual decisions and hand-written documents and letters. In addition to the habit of withholding commodities and illegally consuming them, there has been the practice of freely raising prices to bring pressure and even conniving with speculators and smugglers, thereby hampering the execution of production-business plans of other units and breaking up economic contracts. These habits and practices have also created undue discrepancies of income among different installations, sectors and localities, caused a noticeable loss of commodities to the state and disrupted the market, prices and currency.

The ultimate result of the production and business activities of state enterprises, sectors and localities must be the concentration of sources of goods in the hands of the state for subsequent distribution and consumption according to plans, goals and needs. All systems and regulations set forth by localities, ministries, general departments and federations of enterprises, corporations and production installations that are contrary to Decision No 64-CP are illegal. All types of products, contract-manufactured goods and purchased goods--especially those falling under the unified management of the state--must be subjected to the strict implementation of the systems of delivery, mobilization, distribution and use. The ministries, sectors and localities with decentralized management have the duty to urge and control installations to ensure strict application of production-business discipline and of the system of delivering products, cash and proceeds for contribution to the budget. The activities of party and mass organizations in conjunction with the management apparatus in installations will become effective only by strongly developing the right to collective ownership of workers, office personnel and cadres and by urging them to participate in mangement and in maintaining production-business order and discipline and protecting the state property.

To encourage laborers and the enterprises' collective to increase their income in a legitimate manner, the sectors and organs responsible for management must try to create the necessary conditions for installations to step up production and business and to stabilize the living standards of workers and cadres. To create more favorable conditions for production and business activities in installations, it is necessary to promptly guide the precise accounting of products manufactured under the three sections of the production plan, to readjust wholesale prices for enterprises and the prices of contract-ordered goods and to guide the application of the contract wage and product-based wage system after the receipt of new allowances. Strict application of the abovementioned economic measures will have the effect of promoting the concentration of various sources of goods for the benefit of the state.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

SMALL INSTALLATIONS SELL MOST OF THEIR PRODUCTS IN 'FREE' MARKET

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 5 Jun 81 p 3

[Article my Minh Hoang: "A Glance at Small Industry and Handicraft Production Installations: Where Did the Products Go?"]

[Text] According to the figures computed from initial investigations, 80 percent of the total number of cooperation teams in the city are now "doing business" with the free market and from 50 to 60 percent of their products--especially the staple commodities such as bicycle parts, plastic items and so forth--are surreptitiously delivered to private traders. Worse still, under the pretext that the state has allowed the "private property" sector to "find a consumer market by itself" (?), many teams have managed to "consume" 100 percent of their products in the "free" market despite repeated inspections by the [state] trade sector.

Though signing three or five yearly economic contracts with state agencies on the production of various goods, some teams have never carried out one such contract. They have signed contracts for certain goods only with the objective of warding off inspection and control by management organs because their real intention in doing business is to slip commodities out through the back door--not to speak of the prevalent practice of using only 2/10 or 3/10 of their capacities to produce goods for the state.

Since the sources of goods are not concentrated in the hands of the state, outside traders have had an opportunity to exploit the consumer and to raise prices with impunity. At the hardware shops in the Dong Xuan and Bac Qua markets and in busy streets such as Hue, Cau Nam, Hang Bong, Hang Gai, Hang Thiec, Hang Ma, Hang Dao, Hang Duong and so forth, prices have soared up over the past few days, especially for those commodities which do not exist or exist only in small quantities in state shops.

Recently, the Association of Interbranch Handicraft Cooperatives in conjunction with various sectors has organized inspections and investigations into the productive and commercial abilities of cooperation teams. This is a sound move which will not suffice, however, if it is aimed only at controlling to adjust the tax rates and to accumulate more capital for the state. It is also necessary to compel these teams to deliver the fixed quantities of products to the state. Only when the state trade sector cannot buy all of their products or does not buy them at all will these teams have the right to "find a consumer market by themselves" under the guidance of the Association of Interbranch Handicraft Cooperatives at the higher level.

The small industry and handicraft sector in urban precincts and rural districts is now actively studying and applying Decisions No 25-CP and 26-CP of the Government Council in the commercial and production fields. It is more necessary than ever to strengthen management to concentrate sources of goods in the hands of the state and this is especially important with regard to cooperation teams. Only by so doing can the state trade sector acquire large quantities of goods in order to conduct the struggle to stabilize market prices for the benefit of the consumer.

9332
CSO: 4209/441

STATE SHOPS APPLY DUAL PRICING SYSTEM

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 3 Jun 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] In pursuance of Directive No 109/CT/TU of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau on reorganizing and improving distribution and circulation for the consumer's convenience, the Hanoi Trade Service has set up two networks of shops to sell goods according to a dual pricing system including a supply price and a commercial business price.

The network of supply-price shops deals in food and industrial products, clothing textiles and fuel. In each of the four urban precincts and rural districts such as Gia Lam, Thanh Tri, Dong Anh, Tu Liem, Soc Son, Me Linh, Son Tay and so forth, there are 2 or 3 shops each having 2 or 3 counters belonging to each of the branches that sell sugar, soap, milk for children and so forth to serve cadres, manual and office workers, students and other people according to ration coupons and stamps and that sell also six categories of goods including bicycle parts as well as household utensils including fans, mats, thermos inner tubes and plastic articles to cadres and manual and office workers on presentation of canteen books. The network of shops that sell goods at commercial business prices usually serves people with consumption needs. This network belongs to specialized business corporations in the city--such as the Food Products Corporation, the Vegetables and Fruit Corporation, the General Business Corporation, the Building Materials Corporation, the Industrial Products Contract Ordering and Purchase Corporation and so forth which all have shops in urban precincts and rural districts after setting up shops that sell goods at supply prices to cadres, manual and offices workers and armed forces. In each precinct, there remains a department store to sell goods at commercial business prices.

The network of shops selling goods at supply prices has its own stock of goods, capital and economic accountability to ensure supplies to cadres and manual and office workers. The network of shops selling goods at commercial business prices is given flexibility in matters of prices and business methods in order to struggle against the free market prices. On this basis, efforts will be made to gradually organize and manage private traders and to rearrange the market.

9332
CSO: 4209/441

FOOD PRICES ABATE IN HANOI MARKET

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 20 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] On 19 June, the prices of certain commodities in the Hom-Duc Vien market tended to go down. Ducks cost at most 24 dong a kilogram (Category 1) and 23 dong a kilogram (Category 2) versus 28 and 30 dong 10 days ago.

The price per kilogram of good quality chub was 16 dong and that of good quality chicken 40 dong and Category 2 chicken 30 dong (as compared with 45 to 50 dong a kilogram of good quality chicken prior to 1 June).

Some kinds of goods such as vermicelli and chicken and duck eggs were recently scarce because their prices were not realistically fixed; they are now as abundant as in the past because their prices have been appropriately adjusted.

9332
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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

MISUSE OF GRAIN BY STATE ORGANS, STORES DEPLORED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 6 Jun 81 p 4

[Article by Nguoi Xay Dung [Builder] in "A Story a Day" Column: "What if All of Them Are Inspected?"]

[Text] A recent inspection reveals that there have been a good many cases of violation of standards in the use of grain by a number of organs, wards and grain stores in Ba Dinh Precinct. In general, grain rationing has not yet been discontinued concerning persons who have joined the army, quit their jobs or passed away and rationing standards have not yet been readjusted regarding persons who have changed their occupations or outgrown their age groups or are still awaiting employment and so forth. Following are some examples:

On inspection, it has been found that among 5,269 households in Buoi Ward, there are 220 incorrect cases involving 125 persons who have long been absent or have passed away but their grain rations have not yet been cut off, 74 persons who have received rations incommensurate with their age groups and 21 persons who have been reassigned to other jobs but their rationing standards have not yet been readjusted. The amount of incorrectly distributed grain has come to more than 4 tons.

Though the inspection in Chau Long Ward has not yet come to a close, 87 incorrect cases have been detected and 1,302 kgs of grain retrieved.

In Giang Vo Ward, a preliminary inspection has uncovered 93 incorrect cases among 7,050 households and has led to the retrieval of 4,253 kgs.

In Doi Can Ward, 1,618 kgs have been retrieved and so forth.

It is regrettable that though 34 workers had quit their jobs in the Machine Assembly Enterprise of the Ministry of Building--one of a number of state enterprises--the factory has continued to purchase rice in the same quantity as before...as if nothing has happened. Roughly, this undeserved benefit covers a total period of 407 months with 8,011.5 kgs. Of course, the benefit has not been shared by the enterprise as a whole but has fallen into the hands of certain persons concerned with this affair.

Though only four wards and an enterprise in Ba Dinh Precinct have been taken into account, the amount of grain used contrary to standards has come to nearly 20 tons. How much will this figure rise to if all units in the city are inspected?

At present, grain is a staple commodity of strategic significance to the entire country. Despite the overall difficult situation, the state has made tremendous efforts to supply grain to cadres, manual and office workers and their dependents. In answer to such efforts, everyone and every household and unit must self-consciously implement the grain distribution policies and systems and must take care to save grain by the kilogram and even by every 100 grams for the benefit of the state. In addition, to retrieving the amount of incorrectly used grain as has been done so far, it is, therefore, necessary to take appropriate administrative or legal measures against persons and units having deliberately used grain not according to the rationing standards--especially if these units are state organs or enterprises.

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PRINCIPAL GUIDELINES SET FORTH FOR PRODUCTION IN MEKONG RIVER DELTA

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Production in the Mekong River Delta"]

[Text] With a vast area of land and relatively favorable natural conditions, the Mekong River Delta is considered as the largest key zone of rice production in the entire country. At present, rice is being grown on more than 2.3 million hectares but this area may be extended to more than 3 million hectares if water conservancy and other technical measures are properly carried out.

This is a newly formed region the soil of which has been built up mainly by tender alluvia rich in nitrogen and other matters that are nutritious to crops. The climate and weather are favorable to rice and other crops. Temperature is high and stable, with plenty of sunshine, and rainfall is rather abundant but storms are almost nonexistent. In carrying out farming, one must overcome a number of difficulties caused by unfavorable natural conditions such as acidity, alkalinity and salinity of soil on a large scale, yearly floods covering 1.7 million hectares in the 6-month long rainy season and severe drought in the 6-month long dry season. The material-technical facilities necessary for coping with unfavorable changes in weather conditions are still small and our knowledge about the natural conditions of this region still insufficient.

Over the past 5 years, the works done in the agricultural field have not amounted to much but have brought about significant results. The age-old traditional production method depending on natural conditions and permitting only a long-term, low-yielding floating rice crop per year is being shifted to the method of growing a short-term, high-yielding 10th-month rice crop and creating two additional main production seasons (winter-spring and summer-fall) with a total area of nearly 1 million hectares and a total output of more than 2 million tons of paddy. The leafhopper pest which had destroyed hundreds of thousands of cultivated hectares has been gradually repelled and the production seasons rationally scheduled.

The state has drafted a project to exploit the Mekong River Delta in accordance with its position as the No 1 key area of grain production. The sectors and localities concerned have the duty to start recapitulating experiences in guiding producting in the Mekong River Delta and to formulate a plan to develop production in the coming years. Under the present circumstances, our production task requires us to take effective measures to overcome unfavorable natural conditions and to exploit objective opportunities to the maximum in order to achieve the greatest economic effects. The age-old production experiences of the people and their familiar working tools must be considered important.

The Mekong River Delta has been divided into six agricultural zones. The production guidelines and the principal measures have also been defined. Relying on the general guidelines, the localities and sectors concerned must carefully consider each small area and conduct a survey to fully know the farmland and other natural conditions so as to be able to clearly delineate zones, to fix a crop cultivation pattern and to formulate specific measures for exploitation. Intensive cultivation measures must be applied to all types of farmland. Multicropping and opening and breaking new lands is an important guideline to be followed in the entire region. Even the acid, saline and marshy lands can be immediately exploited by growing suitable crops such as kenaf, pineapple and other plants.

Farmland water conservancy is still a technical measure of prime importance to all types of soil and attention must be paid to medium- and small-scale works suitable for each small area. Other technical measures must also be taken uniformly and simultaneously with production development policies--including those related to prices, purchase, sale and the correct combination of individual and common benefits.

Exploiting the Mekong River Delta is a major plan of socialism. At present, it is only possible to formulate a few guidelines for immediate application.

9332
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'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL URGES WINTER CROP PREPARATIONS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Jul 81 pp 1,4

[Editorial: "Actively Prepare for the Winter Crop"]

[Text] In 1979 and 1980 the winter crop area amounted to between 250,000 and 270,000 hectares of vegetables and subsidiary food crops and between 200,000 and 280,000 hectares of azolla. That is equivalent to 20 percent of the cultivated area in the north, to 40 percent in some provinces, and to between 70 and 80 percent in some cooperatives. In comparison to 1971, the first year of the movement to grow three crops, the winter crop area has nearly tripled. The winter crop output amounts to about 450,000 to 460,000 tons of grain in paddy equivalent, and winter has become a principal production season.

Since it is a third season in between the two principal rice seasons, the results of the winter season are determined above all by a rational seasonal structure. On the very early tenth-month rice land we must decide whether to devote little or much of the area to winter crops of tropical orgin, such as sweet potatoes, corn, soybeans, the various kinds of melons, onions, and garlic. On the early tenth-month rice land we must determine the area to be devoted to winter crops of temperate origin, such as white potatoes, nuts, the various kinds of fruit, the various kinds of vegetables, etc. The victorious 1980-1981 fifth month-spring season and the expansion of the contracting-out of output have created conditions for liberating the soil, plowing, and sowing rice seedlings more rapidly than in previous years. Those are conditions for rapidly transplanting early tenth month rice and preparing to develop the 1981 winter season.

During this year's winter season we will plant about 350,000 to 400,000 hectares, in accordance with a seasonal schedule for each crop guided by the Ministry of Agriculture. Crops which must be strongly developed are sweet potatoes, corn, white potatoes, soybeans, garlic, and azolla.

The winter sweet potato area is concentrated in the (former) Zone 4 area, and in the Bac Bo piedmont and delta areas. In the record year, 100,000 hectares were planted. This year we are striving to increase the total to 150,000 to 160,000 hectares. The provinces are sprouting sweet potatoes grafting seed cuttings, and some localities with high-lying land are developing summer-fall sweet potatoes in order to both harvest the potatoes and obtain cuttings for the winter crop. The quantity of cuttings that is prepared will determine the sweet potato acreage during this year's winter season.

During the record year, 27,000 hectares of winter corn were planted, concentrated mostly in the areas along the river bank. We are changing a slowly maturing winter-spring corn crop into a winter corn crop and a subsidiary food crop. The provinces of Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Bac, Ha Son Binh, etc., are also increasing their winter corn area on land planted in two rice crops. This year the winter corn area will be expanded to 40,000 to 50,000 hectares planted with quickly maturing varieties, and there will be a further development of the corn area on two-crop rice land.

The white potato crop has only recently been expanded. During the record year, 100,000 hectares were grown. Indeed, during the past 2 years the white potato area has declined. The seed potatoes that have been prepared for planting this year are sufficient for only 70,000 to 80,000 hectares. The white potato area has declined for many reasons, the main one of which is failure to realize the importance of that crop and to understand its special characteristics. We have 50 days in which to plant the winter crop, but part of the initial period must be reserved for crops of tropical origin, and three-fourths of the remaining time must be reserved for crops of temperate origin. Therefore, if we do not expand the white potato area we can only grow cold-season vegetables or green beans. If there were 500,000 hectares of winter crops in the north, white potatoes should account for about 200,000 hectares. If we do not develop white potatoes, during the period at the end of October and the first part of November we cannot utilize the latent labor and land capabilities to grow winter crops.

This year we are endeavoring to plant 65,000 hectares of vegetables and legumes, an increase of nearly 10,000 hectares over last year, in order to fulfill the people's need for vegetables. We must strive to grow many kinds of vegetables that can be produced in our country, and must increase the various kinds of cold-weather legumes. Soybeans are a very important winter crop. Having gained experience in developing winter-spring soybeans over a period of many years, we have selected variety DT-74 and its seasonal schedule for the winter season. During the 1980 winter season we planted 3,500 hectares, and this year have the policy of developing that crop rapidly and strongly on an area of 16,000 hectares, and will strive to increase the total to between 50,000 and 100,000 hectares in the shortest possible time.

Other crops -- such as watermelons, tomatoes, and tobacco -- are also grown during the winter season. Azolla is also an important winter crop and has a long growth period, from September to February of the following year. We must go all-out to sow 350,000 hectares of azolla so that we can practice intensive cultivation. In order to have a large azolla area and high azolla output, it is necessary to assure the following production sequence: the state seedstock station selects and propagates the seedstock; the azolla seedstock stations of the districts and of small areas or cooperative clusters propagate the seedstock; the azolla propagating units of the cooperatives and production units continue to propagate the seedstock; and finally, depending on whether it is early or late in the season the cooperative issues to laborers or groups of laborers who have received land for contracted-out rice production, a quantity of azolla seedstock to spread on paddies that have been plowed or on transplanted rice. In addition to azolla spread on paddies, it is necessary to intensively cultivate azolla to increase output for use as fertilizer for winter crops and spring rice.

By attaining the 1981 winter plan we will have 580,000 tons of grain in terms of paddy, and 3.5 million tons of azolla with value equivalent to more than 35,000 tons of standard nitrogenous fertilizer. The preparatory tasks -- including drafting plans, supplying materials, seedstock, fertilizer, etc. -- must be carried out positively so that in all situations, cold or warm, much rain or little rain, we can take the initiative in fulfilling the winter season plan.

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

EDITORIAL DEMANDS IMPROVEMENT IN SUPPLY, TRANSPORTATION OF MATERIALS

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 16 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Supplying and Moving Materials for Production"]

[Text] The industrial production plan for the first 6 months of this year has been completed. As in 1980, the situation is not quite satisfactory because the supply and transportation of materials has limited and greatly hampered production and has thus become a subject of complaint by producers. Here are some examples: Almost all power plants are not sufficiently supplied with coal; the important state-operated work sites do not have enough cement, sand and lime; consumer goods producing enterprises are short of raw materials and the railroad sector also coal to run locomotives. We have witnessed the producers' hectic search for materials from anywhere and at any time. This state of affairs can be summed up as follows: Though the materials deficit has been made up by the state to fulfill the plan norms which are legally compulsory, the materials supplied and moved to serve production have been either insufficient, substandard or different from the specified categories or have been delivered too late. The consequences are, of course, numerous difficulties for production. Some enterprises belatedly received materials at the end of the second quarter. So what did thousands of workers have to work on in the more than hundred days before that date?

Difficulties have also beset the materials supply and transportation sector. For instance, it possesses insufficient means, handles the cargo slowly and has to go through troublesome formalities in delivery and receipt. We know that the planning task of the state has not yet been carried out uniformly and that each organ and enterprise in charge of supplying materials have their own internal difficulties. But if we continue to blame objective circumstances and to use them as a pretext to explain shortcomings, what will our answer be concerning the need to make subjective efforts to promote production? While production enterprises and key projects of the state have much trouble coping with the shortage of materials, these materials are poured in relatively sufficient quantitites into less important areas. Moreover, many kinds of materials which cannot be found at all by producers exist in abundance in the market. An enterprise which needs Category A coal has received Category B coal and another which lacks Category B coal has been supplied with Category A coal. Though a general warehouse is crammed with tens of millions of dongs' worth or materials, nobody has inspected it to see whether it is still possible to use this stock to supply the production sector. Clearly, the state of materials management and supply is replete with shortcomings; in other words, there is not yet a supply method which is appropriate and beneficial to production. How about transportation? The producers have been made more miserable by the habit of causing inconveniences, authoritarianism, bribery, delays and loss of materials in the transportation process.

The supply and transportation of materials must satisfactorily serve production purposes. That is an order--in other words--a request of the great majority of workers and people who are producing for society. The three types of benefit or any other pretext must not be used to limit or hamper production and, worse still, to cause losses to the production sector. It is possible that many cadres responsible for supplying and moving materials have swerved from the viewpoint that it is necessary to serve production--a viewpoint which must now be maintained and extolled. What if we link the activities of the materials supply and transportation sectors more specifically with those of the production enterprises and if we assess the quality of the supply plan only after their principal targets--that is, the production enterprises--have completed their own plans? It is unreasonable that while production installations are unable to fulfill their plans because of a shortage or delayed delivery of materials, the supply and transportation agencies celebrate their achievements with firecrackers and share the three benefits (simply because the total volume of materials has been supplied to all areas). It is more illogical thar while the legally compulsory character of the production plan is imposed very severely on the producer, no heavy penalty has been meted out to any supply and transportation agency which has failed to fulfill its plan. Even though the volume of materials supplied is sufficient, production will not proceed normally if these materials are delivered belatedly or do not conform to standards.

There is positive proof that many materials supply and transportation organs have caused numerous inconveniences to the production sector. Many production installations have brought lawsuits to the State Economic Arbitration Council but there still are production leaders who are reluctant to make open criticism simply because they are afraid of the "retaliatory" attitude usually seen in the materials supply organs. Obviously, this problem must be resolved soon because we must not tolerate the bad elements who, under cover of the three benefits, cause difficulties to production and great losses to the state.

Material supplies are the lifeline of production. In view of a satisfactory fulfillment of the state plan for the last 6 months of this year, we expect a positive shift in the method of managing, supplying and transporting materials and also in the responsible attitude of the persons in charge of this task.

9332
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DIFFICULTIES CAUSING SLOW HOUSING CONSTRUCTION IN HANOI REVEALED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Jul 81 p 2

[Article by Luong Xuan Hoi: "Housing Construction Is Still Slow in Hanoi"]

[Text] Under the 5-year plan for the 1975-1980 period, Hanoi has invested hundreds of millions of dong to build houses with a total area of hundreds of thousands of square meters. Beside the old housing areas, new ones have emerged in Kim Giang, Vinh Ho, Tan Mai, Thanh Cong and Mai Dong. Though we have built many new apartments, many families still lack dwellings or are still crammed in small ones. This is a major problem for Hanoi and the first measure to be taken to solve it is to accelerate housing construction.

In 1981, housing construction in Hanoi ranks among the many key projects of the state and is also the No 1 key project of the municipality. To carry out this project, many centrally run sectors--especially the Ministry of Building--have provided assistance and the Municipal People' Committee has paid attention to it and has closely directed the construction speed. However, the rate of housing construction in Hanoi in the first 6 months of this year is still low compared with the plan norm and the goals set for the handing over and commissioning of houses. The capital investments have been used to carry out only 20 percent of the plan. The area of the houses which have been built and handed over is still small--only over 12 percent of the yearly plan norm. To accomplish the 1981 housing construction plan, the Hanoi construction sector must, by the end of June, have built more than 60,000 square meters of housing which is now under construction but, in reality, it has built only nearly 40,000 square meters. For this reason, it is necessary, in the last 6 months of the year, to concentrate labor and materials on the houses which can be finished and delivered by the end of the year and also to try to build low-storied houses for which the necessary building procedures have been fulfilled.

Over the recent past, the supply of technical supplies and the transportation task have not caught up with construction requirements and many types of materials lying in distant places have been lacking although many trips have been made to pick them up from these lcoations. For example, timber has to be taken from Nghe Tinh, cement from Haiphong and lime from Ha Nam Ninh. Sometimes, materials have been made available but there has been no contract on the hiring of sufficient transportation means in the past 6 months. The fact that almost all materials are distributed in areas far from Hanoi and that the Hanoi Building Service has been obliged to tackle their transportation by itself constitutes one of the difficulties confronting the Service.

From a subjective point of view, construction preparations have been inadequate: Though it has been envisaged that the building of many houses will start during the second quarter, capital construction procedures are still unfulfilled such as the design of the foundations and total platforms of each housing bloc, the construction [expenditures] estimate... Nor have the platforms been cleared up in many houses under construction in the Khuong Thuong and Thu Le areas and in the interspersed houses being built in Quan Thanh, Hoa Ma, Ngo Thi Nham and Mai Hac De Streets. Though the building of multistory houses has been planned on some locations, a geological engineering survey has revealed that the soil there is too weak to bear the pressure intensity and that it is, therefore, necessary to change the construction plan or the building locations as has been the case of the E5 Quynh Loi housing area and the C3 and C4 Thanh Cong collective residential area. For this reason, the execution of the construction plan has been protracted. It would be better if the capital construction preparations and procedures had been carried out in the fourth quarter of last year or in the first quarter of this year at the latest.

In the light of the experiences drawn in the first 6 months of this year, to be able to fulfill the housing construction plan in 1982, we must in the last 6 months of this year make adequate preparations for investment and construction and must satisfactorily fulfill other procedures such as designing, surveying, construction designing and construction expenditures estimate in strict accordance with the spirit of the Capital Construction Management Statute recently promulgated by the government. Adequate preparations for capital construction will positively contribute to the completion of construction at the indicated speed.

9332
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OPERATION OF THERMOELECTRIC STEAM BOILERS DISCUSSED

Hanoi KY THUAT DIEN LUC in Vietnamese No 2, Mar-Apr 81 pp 1-3

[Article by Nguyen Van Quang of the Northern Electric Power Corporation: "Some Features of the Operation and Breakdowns of the Steam Boliers of Thermoelectric Plants in the North, 1978-1979"]

[Text] 1. The problem.

During the past several years the electricity situation has been rather tense. The amount of electricity generated by the system has not been stable. Except for natural gas turbines, no new power plants have been built. The difficulties of the electricity sector are also common difficulties, shared by the entire nation, resulting from the serious aftereffects of war. Some power plants were damaged in the war, and some were evacuated to mountain caves and were later returned to their former locations. Since 1970 the electricity sector has implemented the policy of restoring and fine-tuning the equipment in the damaged power plants, building and expanding power plants, and stepping up scientific research in order to fully utilize the in-depth capabilities of equipment, by "increasing the capacities of the boilers and machinery without changing equipment," designing additional systems to spray oil into the steam boilers in order to increase the generating capacity, etc.

However, difficulties are still being encountered in restoring and fine-tuning boilers and machinery. Especially, materials and equipment are very scarce, so some equipment is patched up and at times must be redesigned because we are unable to manufacture it or because imports are limited. Furthermore, the management of records and production operations, and the organization of boiler and machinery repairs, are not as well-regulated as before the war. Those are some basic features of the factors which led to the unstable operation of boilers and machinery, frequent break-downs, low generating capacity, a short operational cycle, and low, uneconomical, efficiency.

II. The situation of steamboiler operation and breakdowns in the year 1978-1979.

1. The operational situation.

One of the important norms allowing a power plant to attain its annual plan is the 8,760 hours norm for the use of equipment, i.e. the number of operational hours per boiler per year. Although it varies according to design, the average number of operational hours per steam boiler is 6,000 to 6,500 hours per year. In addition to that ratio there are the major overhaul ratio (the number of hours of major epuipment/8,760 hours), the minor overhaul ratio (the number of minor overhaul hours/8,760 hours), the unplanned repair hours/8,760 hours), and the reserve ratio (number of hours of operational reserve hours/8,760 hours).

The actual situation during the past several years has been that the steam boiler operational ratio has been relatively low. In 1979 the average number of operational hours of a boiler was less than 5,000 hours a year, about 55.2 percent of the norm. Furthermore, each steam boiler in a power plant had a different ratio. Steam boiler models 112-35/39 and 213-75/39 operated more than 7,200 hours (82.93 percent of the norm), boiler model OR-32 operated nearly 7,000 hours (81.51 percent of the norm), and boiler model SG-130-39-450 operated more than 6,800 hours, 79.19 percent of the norm). The lowest were boiler model BW, which attained 25.75 percent of the norm and model TC-20, which attained 33.51 percent. The operational hours of boilers No 2 and No 4, model BKZ-75-39- FB, of the Uong Bi power plant were especially low (1,488 hours/8,760 and 2,226 hours/8,760.

After several years of monitoring, we have made the following observations:

a. From the point of view of the generating output norm, plants with boilers and machinery which have high annual equipment utilization norms (i.e., low major overhaul, minor overhaul, and unplanned repairs norms) are capable of fulfilling their plans.

b. From the point of view of equipment use, if the utilization time of the equipment is greater than the designed utilization time, in future years it will be difficult to maintain their operation over a long period of time, there are instances of mass equipment failure, many difficulties will be encountered with regard to obtaining materials and personnel with which to repair the equipment, and the entire network will be imperiled.

c. Plants which are good at organizing and carrying out repairs and at reducing repair time will attain high operational ratios. On the other hand, if the quality of repairs is not maintained and the repair time is prolonged, the boilers and machinery there will have a low number of operational hours.

d. Plants which have good operational organization and management, allow no breakdowns to occur, and take the initiative in assuring the stipulated times called for by the annual repair-operation schedule, will attain the output and economic-technical norms.

There is a very close relationship between the operation and repair of a boiler. They are two aspects of the same problem and cannot be separated. If operation is slipshod and not in correct accordance with rules and regulations, the equipment will quickly become damaged, or the boilers will often break down and cease operations, and much time will be lost in repairing them. Furthermore, if repairs are prolonged and quality is not assured, operational reliability sill not be high and there will always be present the threat of break downs.

2. The situation of steam boiler break downs:

As stated above, boiler breakdowns result in many harmul consequences requiring the shut-down of equipment for months so that repairs can be made, which wastes replacement parts and repair personnel and adversely influences the utilization time of the equipment. During the past 2 years the situation of steam boiler breakdowns has been relatively serious. The average number of breakdowns per boiler in a year has tended to increase:

Boiler models BKZ-75-39-FB and PK-20: seven times per boiler in 1978, 7.1 times in 1979.

Boiler models OR-32 and BW-1: six times per boiler in 1978, 7.9 times in 1979.

Boiler tupe TC-20: 3.6 times for each boiler in 1978, seven times in 1979.

Reasons for the breakdowns included:

a. Subjective reasons:

Workers do not fulfill their duties during their shift. Therefore, the observance of operational rules, regulations, and systems is arbitrary. A number of workers leave their work stations during working hours to read books and newpapers, take a nap, etc.

The operational technical parameters are not assured, so there is a tendency for the steam boilers' pipe systems to clog, which results in pipes swelling, becoming stopped up, or bursting, and in some places the pipes are corroded.

The inspection and supervision of specialized cadres and enterprise leadership cadres are not continuous and tight. Instances of violations of regulations are not looked into deeply and incisively and are not dealt with strictly. People who do a good job are not encouraged and rewarded.

There is little supplementary training to raise levels and there is no regular practice in dealing with break-downs, so in all shifts there are instances of breakdowns and of workers being inexperienced and slow in diagnosing and taking care of the problem. At times there is a lack of precision, which leads to serious damage to equipment.

The repair of equipment during the major and minor overhaul periods is sometimes not closely overseen, technical requirements are not met, and the repair is superficial, but ultimately the boilers are brought back into use, so unforseen breakdowns occur.

b. Objective reasons:

The measurement and automatic temperature control, and technical data input equipment of some plants is old and there is no new replacement equipment, so the degree of safety reliability is low and the equipment is not precise, to the extent that in some plants practically all such equipment is inoperative. Due to a shortage of materials, the repair of much equipment is patchwork in nature and pressure pipes have been corroded and should be replaced but no new pipes are available, so there are constant breakdowns caused by the bursting of live steam, super-heated, and heating pipes (such as the BKZ-75-39-FB model).

At times the repair of equipment must be carried out urgently because of a shortage of electricity, which affects the quality of repairs.

Also because of the need for electricity, there are boilers which are operated too long (beyond the regular major overhaul or minor overhaul periods), so the degree of safety is low and break-downs are continually occuring or threatening.

The build-up of cinders and ash in the steam boilers has not been thoroughly resolved (although there are many methods to improve and research the heating system, etc.), so stell pipes are adversely affected.

III. Conclusions:

If steam boilers and the secondary equipment are to be operated continually with safety, with few break-downs or prolonged dead-time, and if high productivity and the economic-technical norms are to be attained, it is necessary to do the following:

When the electricity grid is unstable, we should not force some boilers to operate below or above the allowable technical parameters, or reduce and then raise the operational rate of the steam boilers too many times.

During the normal steam-boiler operational periods it is necessary to maintain the technical parameters, observe the heating regulations, and continually monitor and calculate the economic-technical norms, in order to fulfill (or nearly fulfill) the designed requirements.

We must continually inspect and monitor the operational and shift daily records, solicit the opinions of the specialized cadres, promptly reward workers who do a good job, and appropriately descipline those who violate rules and regulations.

We must continually organize "break-down drills," and organize supplementary training, control, and testing in order to raise the workers' theoretical and vocational levels.

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

PROBLEMS IN COAL PRODUCTION, TRANSPORTATION, SUPPLY RAISED

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 16 Jul 81 p 1, 7

[Survey by Dinh Nguyen: "Coal--a Matter of Concern for Producers"]

[Text] The present state of coal supply is explained in the same way as in any humoristic story. To the question: "Why is there a shortage of coal?", the answer is: "Because there is not enough electricity." To the question: "Why is there not enough electricity?", the reply is: "Because there is not enough coal." This is because of that which is due to another thing which is in turn owing to something else... This kind of explanation is partly based on realities but does not elicit substantial truth about the case; more importantly, it does not say who is responsible, which phase is hampered by obstacles and what must be done to satisfactorily solve the remaining shortcomings.

The truth is that the supply of coal has for long failed to meet the still very limited domestic demands and has frequently been the subject of numerous complaints. We must admit that there are good grounds for most of these complaints, especially those about the nonunderstandable troubles and irrationalities found in the supply and transportation of coal. Because of the coal shortage, a metallurgic plant has been forced to discontinue production for a long period of time, which results in a loss of more than 10 million dong. Though it needs only a type of dust coal of average quality, a power plant has been supplied merely with good-quality dust coal, which results in steeply raising the production cost. Meanwhile, a cement factory which needs good-quality dust coal has been supplied with low-quality dust coal with the result that the quality of its product has been lowered. While the railroad sector is obliged to discontinue the operation of more than 10 trains because of the lack of briquettes, the coal factory is crammed with more than 10,000 tons of briquettes and does not have any platform left on which to continue production. Sometimes the freight handling equipment breaks down at the arrival of the transportation means! That is not all. While a glassware factory needs lump coal to produce a new type of goods but cannot obtain it, a brick and tile enterprise which needs dust coal is supplied with lump coal (!) and is, therefore, obliged to grind this lump coal before using it, which amounts to a great loss of energy and materials. So what is the truth? Is there a shortage or surplus of coal? What is the cause of such irrationalities and is there any way to solve the abovementioned shortcomings?

Coal Quality and Grading--the No 1 Problem

Before speaking of the supply and transportation problem, we must deal with its origin which is that state of coal production.

In the first quarter of this year, the coal sector's business was pretty good. The entire sector fulfilled 103 percent of the washed-coal production plan--which is equivalent to 25.3 percent of the yearly plan and includes also the achievement of the Hon Gai Coal Corporation which surpassed the legally compulsory plan by 5.2 percent, up 6.8 percent as compared with the first quarter of 1980. In addition, the amount of coal consumed [in the market] in the [first] quarter [of this year] exceeded the plan by 92.1 percent, fulfilling 22 percent of the yearly plan. (Noteworthy is the output of export coal which surpassed the quarterly plan by 12.9 percent, fulfilling 37.7 percent of the yearly plan).

However, the problem of ensuring coal quality has shown a weak point in the present process of coal production--a weakness which became increasingly conspicuous during this [first] quarter when conditions were relatively favorable for production. In trying to overfulfill the production plan norms, the coal sector fulfilled only 82.3 percent of the norm for lump coal production and achievement of the Hon Gai Coal Corporation was even lower--only 77.3 percent of the quarterly plan norm. The production of standard lump and dust coals did not suffice to meet domestic demands, causing much trouble to many industrial units and seriously hindering the execution of the state plan.

In view of this situation, the Ministry of Mining and Coal intensified guidance and sought by all means to solve the problem of producing lump coal and raising the quality and grades of coal. The Hon Gai Coal Corporation focused on eliminating the remaining shortcomings at Grading and Washing Network II in Cua Ong, especially the water washing network, to make it possible to repair Grading and Washing Network I. To increase the lump coal ratio, various measures were taken such as organizing the picking up of lump coal from the grading and washing platform, seeking ways to change this platform, organizing manual grading and washing at selecting mills... The General Corporation for Coal Management and Supply revamped the organization of grading and washing on transit fields and on fields wherefrom coal will be taken for consumption. The supply of lump and dust coals to key industrial units was uniformly planned by the General Corporation for Coal Management and Supply in conjunction with the coal selecting enterprises and others.

Nevertheless, the state of production in the coal sector as a whole showed a marked decrease at the beginning of the second quarter. Almost all norms of the monthly plan were not fulfilled in May. Compared with April achievements, the norms attained in May were low--only 76 percent for original coal, 77 percent for washed coal... Under such circumstances, coal supply for domestic consumption represented only 65.2 percent of the monthly plan.

It must be noted that by that time the measures aimed at upgrading coal had not yet been actively implemented by production installations. Grading and Washing Network II at the Cua Ong Selecting Mill had been put to the test but its operation was still unsteady. Suspension pumping devices, grading and washing lines and bucket elevators suffered frequent breakdowns. Since the actual productive operation time of Grading and Washing Network II was only 22 percent, the quality and marketability of coal were seriously affected. The method of increasing the quantity of lump coal by picking it up and sorting and washing it again at production installations was not yet strictly applied... In view of such a quality of coal, it may be possible for the entire coal sector to try to achieve at all costs the output of washed coal to fulfill the 1981 production norm but it will certainly be impossible for it to supply coal in strict accordance with the different types of coal required by domestic consumption. This is a major problem which cadres and workers in the coal sector must concentrate their efforts to resolve positively with a high sense of responsibility required of a sector responsible for supplying energy to the national economy.

Insufficient Means of Transportation

In 1981, the plan assigned by the state to the communications and transportation sector is to carry 4.88 million tons of coal from the mines to other areas. This task has been entrusted to river transport corporations at both the central and local levels, to sea transport corporations, to the Mao Khe railroad section and a number of automobile transport enterprises. A review of the implementation of the plan for the first 6 months of 1981 has shown that the said units have averaged only 75 percent of the assigned plan. Does this achievement accurately reflect the subjective abilities of these transportation corporations?

Equipment breakdown is a condition prevailing in the centrally-run river transport corporations. Nearly 40 percent of the transportation means are not qualified for registration. The reason for this state of affairs is the negligible amount of mechanical parts supplied in 1980 to repair and rebuild equipment. Moreover, the plan to build new transportation means (with an estimated freight carrying capacity of 30,000 tons) during the current year has not yet been implemented. Why the present transportation capacities of the centrally-run river transport corporation amount to only 2/5 of their capacities in the past year is quite understandable. The situation is similar to the local river transport corporations. Apart from the Thai Binh corporation, the river transport corporations in Ha Nam Ninh, Hai Hung, Ha Bac, Ha Tuyen and so on have suffered a 1/3 to 1/2-cutback in their actual carrying capacities. Considering that at present 8/10 of the total volume of coal is carried away from the mines by the river transport sector, it is very urgently necessary to strengthen and increase the freight carrying capacity of this sector.

Following is a solvable contradiction: The Uong Bi Coal Corporation has repeatedly reported that the transporation means coming to pick up coal from Vang Danh and Mao Khe are seriously insufficient and the Hon Gai Coal Corporation has also reported that on many days the transportation means coming to load coal are inadequate. On the contrary, the transportation means owners have continually complained about the coal shortage which has compelled these means to wait at the port for several days. This is true. Why? Once again, we have to reconsider the question of coal quality and grades which is the root cause of the lack of synchronization between loading and transportation. It is true that, on many days, the transportation means had to wait at the port because of the lack of a specified type of coal. The transportation means owners might say: Let you load your coal aboard and we will carry it all and will be able to fulfill the ton/km transportation plan! But if things were done that way, it would mean that coal exploitation was aimed only at obtaining the specified output without paying any attention to quality.

On the other hand, the troublesome formalities and, worse still, the irresponsible attitude on the part of certain coal delivery and receipt localities have often caused people to miss or to postpone an entire transportation phase with the result that transportation means have had to idle away their time for many days and that a substantial waste [of time and expenditures] has been incurred.

To solve these problems in order to help further increase transportation capacities, the coal sector has specifically defined the responsibilities of the three parties--the port enterprise, the transit corporation and the transportation means owner--for strictly applying the priority list of important recipient units throughout the country and for regulating the supply of coal more effectively. In our opinion, beside the necessity for the production installations--that is, the mines--to try to fulfill the production plan and improve the quality and grades of coal, the coal selecting enterprises must try to gradually abolish the currently applied method of moving coal directly from the grading and washing plant to the harbor. We have to strenuously push production one step ahead of consumption and, as in the past, classify coal by category and grade on each bank [ca-roo--French "carreau"] in the mine. Only by doing so can we supply coal to meet new demands at the planned speed and the specified quality.

A Proposal Worthy of Consideration

Difficulties will still be encountered in the supply of coal to meet domestic demands in the next few years. We believe that workers and cadres of the coal sector will do their utmost to fulfill their sector's duty to provide energy for the national economy. A question must be raised: Is it advisable that each locality takes the initiative and makes every effort to help overcome difficulties?

A supply cadre told us: Fuel is very scarce in Hue where a not too large family spends 75 dong monthly on firewood. While everyone is waiting for the arrival of coal from Hon Gai, there is the Phong Chuong peat bog which is pretty good and which is situated only more than 10 kms from Hue. This bog has been exploited by the local people who sell peat at the price of 8 dong a cubic meter. From this, we can induce that the production cost of dried peat will be only 16 dong per ton. On reckoinging, we find that with a sound organizational method, Binh Tri Thien may exploit 100,000 tons of peat per year. Peat bogs of similar capacities can also be found in Hanoi and Vinh Phu. In U Minh (Minh Hai), Mo Vet (Long An) and Dong Nai, the peat potential is very great and over 200,000 tons may be produced yearly. Despite the abundance of the sources of peat, how is it that so far scarcely any locality has organized and planned its exploitation and considered this to be a local economic sector? This is because people have not yet got into the habit of using peat, because peat exploitation has not yet been guided and organizated, because no appropriate system has been formulated and applied to exploiters and mainly because of the tendency to rely merely on the supply by the centrally-run coal sector.

Based on the initial experiences of some localities which have well organized the exploitation and use of peat, the General Corporation for Coal Management and Supply is planning to hold a conference on the exploitation of peat and the production of bricks and tiles. This is a sound proposal to which the various localities must respond enthusiastically. If well organized, by 1985 the coal output of various localities nationwide will reach 1 million tons including 850,000 tons of peat. Since only a simple technique and small investments and expenditures will be required and since the production cost will consequently be low, the local peat bogs will exercise a very great effect and will, at the same time, constitute a front to provide a joint support for the centrally-run coal sector to satisfy the export demand and serve the key industrial sectors throughout the country.

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BRIEFS

BRICK PRODUCTION POWER SHORTAGES--Due to power outages, enterprises producing baked brick and tile with circular kilns using suction fans have encountered a great many difficulties with a great effect on production. The Hop Thinh Brick Plant in Vinh Phu Province is also in this condition. Circular kiln operation depends on supply from the electric power grid. When a power outage occurs, the fires must be banked (flame rate is only two or three modules/day and night), coal consumption is great (at times up to 600 kilograms per 1,000 bricks or tiles) and product quality is low (usually fan burned or uncured). If the power outage is prolonged, the kiln fires will go out. Relighting the kiln is extremely expensive, costing 1,000 dong each time. Additionally, the entire production line is disturbed, brick molds lie idle and the production plan is not assured. /Excerpt/ /Hanoi XAY DUNG in Vietnamese No 6, Jun 81 p 25/ 7300

POWER GRID OUTAGES--In order to overcome a situation of prolonged power grid outages and old and worn out electric power generators in many enterprises, the Federation of Construction Earthenware and Porcelain Brick and Tile Enterprises has designed and successfully installed a transmission system for using the engine from a Bong Sen tractor in operating an EG2 press. In many test runs, the combined Bong Sen-EG2 machine complex has achieved outputs of 550 to 600 bricks or tiles per hour. Compared with the manual production plan, the production costs for every 1,000 bricks produced by the Bong Sen-EG2 machine complex have been reduced by 2.5 dong. From these results, the federation has designed and installed a Bong Sen tractor engine for operating a five-faced tile machine with an output of 960 tiles per hour, similar to operation with an electric motor. /Excerpt/ /Hanoi XAY DUNG in Vietnamese No 6, Jun 81 p 33/ 7300

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TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

MEASURES TO IMPROVE GRAIN TRANSFER TO STATE SUGGESTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by Bui Dinh Thiep, Hanoi, in "Reader's Opinion" Column: "Improve Grain Delivery and Receipt Methods"]

[Text] Each year, the centrally run sector organizes the transportation of hundreds of thousands of tons of grain. Localities have also assumed the transportation of a very large quantity of grain. However, safety has not yet been ensured in the train transportation process. Large amounts of the state's grain have been lost, deteriorated and wasted and the losses sometimes come to 30 percent of the volume of grain transported. To date, these losses have been born by the state--that is, society--because no agency and nobody have been held responsible.

For long and especially since the wartime, we have, for many reasons, been obliged to apply a number of methods of delivering and receiving the transported grain such as delivery in terms of the number of bags, tonnage, calculated according to the marks reached on the boat side by the water level, weighing 15 percent of the transported commodity [to ascertain even weight of the remainder], using the capacity of the bucket elevators to calculate the volume of grain delivered and so forth. These delivery and receipt methods were reluctantly applied in wartime. Since circumstances have changed, the continued application of the old delivery and receipt methods is an irrationality which has caused great losses of grain to the state and given bad elements an opportunity to take advantage of this gap to steal the socialist property.

Everyone knows this simple thing: You have to count the money paid to you and to weigh or measure the goods delivered to you to see whether there is a deficit or an excess. Nevertheless, we have invoked certain difficulties in delivering and receiving the transported goods in order to avoid weighing them.

To gradually overcome these difficulties, we would suggest the following measures:

1. The state must invest capital in building a network of public weighing stations, first at communications centers such as large harbors and railway stations where large quantities of commodities pass through and also in certain grain mills and vermicelli factories. These weighing stations must have technical equipment capable of weighing a fully loaded truck or railroad car and must be allowed to do business independently and to charge weighing fees to make up for their operational

expenditures. Once the weighing stations have been set up, the state will stipulate that the amount of goods taken into account in calculating transportation fees and the amount of goods entered in warehouses must conform to the figure written on the weighing slip issued by the station. This weighing station network will be gradually expanded according to the situation, possibilities and requirements. While setting up weighing stations, one must immediately consider the provision of scales to weigh separate commodities when these are loaded on transportation means or poured into warehouses.

2. Measures must be taken soon to bring the commodity packaging task into line with the industrial production method. Now is the time to wrap goods in bags and packages according to fixed standards. For example, vermicelli must be put in glued-down bags of 1/2-kg, 1-kg, 5-kg or 10-kg capacity right at the vermicelli producing factory and to pack rice in bags of 100-kg or 70-kg capacity right at the milling factory. The milling and vermicelli-producing enterprises must be held responsible for the volume of the packed commodities. In view of the present actual conditions, we do not yet need good-looking and tidy bags and packages but only those which are in good and safe condition and which contain the exact amounts of goods.

3. Along with the technical organization of the weighing and packing tasks, it is also very important to inculcate the sense of responsibility into the persons connected with the transportation, handling, preservation and distribution of grain. The Youth Union and Trade Union chapters must educate their members, warn them against stealing common property and urge them to consciously protect socialist property and to display a high sense of responsibility in serving the people. Each union member must refrain from committing mistakes and violations while at the same time preventing other people from doing the same. Great progress will be made in safeguarding the state's grain and in distributing it to the people if ideological education is closely combined with administrative measures, if meritorious persons are deservedly rewarded in kind and if those who act illegally are severely punished.

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LABOR

LABORERS' INCOME TO BE ASSOCIATED WITH COLLECTIVE, STATE BENEFIT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Unifying Three Benefits at Enterprises"]

[Text] Distribution according to labor is the most important principle of distribution in our system. This correct standpoint is reflected in the policy newly promulgated by the party and state concerning state enterprises. About 85 percent of the total number of cadres and workers in various economic sectors have been working and receiving contractual wages or salaries based on the amount of their products. The workers' initiative and creativeness have been brought into play by extensively applying the system of paying contractual wages and salaries based on the end product and also by giving out money rewards in state enterprises. In many installations, the working time, materials and fuel have been used more rationally, labor productivity increased and product quality improved. Since workers have become more interested in production, there have been fewer instances of late arrival at the working place, early departure, laziness and concern only for private interests. Laborers have also earned a larger income.

Distribution according to labor will have the right meaning and a positive effect only if it is applied on the basis of a correct implementation of the promulgated policies and systems and through the unification of all the three benefits--those of the state, enterprise collective and laborer. It has been found that recently an erroneous viewpoint and working method have led many localities to take care only to exploit the aspects that prove beneficial to the laborer and the enterprise without paying due attention--or any attention at all--to the benefit of the entire society.

Instead of considering the principal production plan important, a number of enterprises have concentrated merely on the subsidiary production plan, in some of them, subsidiary products represent over 90 percent of the value of their gross output. Many localities have used the materials, gasoline, oil and energy reserved for the plan in the first stage to carry out the plan in the second stage and have even employed the principal and precious raw materials and supplies or raised the ratio of substandard products to carry out the subsidiary production plan. No enterprise has been able to do an explicit, accurate and separate accounting for the first- and second-stage plan.

In implementing the system of contractual wages and product-based salaries, many installations have unilaterally lowered norms, raised unit prices, upgraded jobs, fixed too high progressive coefficients and widely applied the system of paying progressive product-based salaries--which has resulted in creating great income discrepancies among laborers. Moreover, commendations and rewards have been offered at random, with some enterprises giving out a year-end bonus equivalent to 35 to 38 months' salaries or using the principal products to reward cadres and workers so that these products have ended up in the free market. The real income of a number of persons appears too high as compared with the labor they have performed. The correlation between the income of cadres and workers in a given sector and that of cadres and workers in others--especially between the income of the light industry personnel and that of the heavy industry employees, and between the incomes of the employees working in different zones or even in different enterprises belonging to a single sector--has proven irrational and contrary to the principle of distribution according to labor and has caused comparison and envy.

Many enterprises are withholding the products made under both the state plan and their own plans and have freely distributed these products within their own confines or sold them on the free market instead of delivering them to the state for planned distribution in the society as a whole. Worse still, some areas have failed to deliver to the state part of their profits and other financial incomes, retained more cash than allowed by the fixed norms or raised illegal funds.

In the socialist state economy, the three types of benefit are closely linked and form a unified entity. Paying attention only to any one of them will harm the others and reflect badly on the state of production, distribution and circulation in the entire society. Ensuring the benefit of the state is thus tantamount to ensuring that of the individual laborer and the enterprise collective. The benefit of the enterprise collective can be safeguarded only by developing production, fulfilling the obligation to deliver products and finances to that state and associating these tasks with the laborer's benefit. To benefit the laborer, it is first necessary to ensure the state's benefit. Encouragement by means of material benefit must be accompanied by other measures such as political motivation and raising the socialist consciousness and revolutionary spirit of the laborer.

The basic guideline to be followed in improving business management and in implementing the newly promulgated economic systems and policies is to unify the three benefits, to step up production and to stabilize live. All state enterprises have the responsibility to elevate the sense of organization and discipline, to strictly implement these systems and policies and to deliver the exact amount of products to the state without using the "characteristics" of their own sectors and localities as a pretext to break up the unity of the three benefits. The competent ministries and organs have also the duty to quickly promulgate documents to guide the uniform execution of these systems and policies by all installations and throughout the country.

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SOUTHERN 'NOXIOUS' LITERATURE REPORTED REACHING SCHOOLS IN NORTH

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by Hong Hanh, P.O. Box 38-50, Hanoi: "Clear Our Schools of the Depraved Culture"]

[Text] While on mission at a number of Level-III schools in Ha Bac, I saw some schoolmistresses confiscate depraved and reactionary novels from the students. These novels had been stealthily brought from South to North Vietnam and were entitled: "A Star in the Lovely Eyes," "Adultery" and so on. The fact that they were crumpled and stripped of their covers and many pages proved that they had been passed on to many people. After confiscating these novels, a number of schoolmistresses took turns at reading them whenever they could. Some schoolmistresses sat up late in the night to finish reading these novels because they had promised to return them the next morning. I was more suprised on hearing that these schoolmistresses had asked the schoolgirls to act as go-betweens to pass the novels on to their [the schoolmistresses'] friends. Of course, these trustworthy schoolgirls had also the opportunity to borrow the novels and to read them as passionately as their schoolmistresses.

When on mission in South Vietnam a few years ago, I saw how our youths and teenagers had been perverted by the poison of the depraved and reactionary culture. At present, the schools, provinces and cities there are launching a strong movement to wipe out the noxious effects of that depraved culture. Our socialist schools have the duty to train the youths and teenagers into new men to continue the task of building and defending the fatherland but the enemy is seeking by all means to bring in a depraved culture to debauch them. In my opinion, instead of displaying subjectivism and laxity, the schools in the northern provinces must take energetic measures to prevent the vestiges of that reactionary culture from infiltrating the ranks of our young generations. This problem must receive the attention of the leading comrades who must, together with the Youth Union organziations, provide education to make teachers and students fully understand the harmfulness of that bad culture.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

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MAJOR GENERAL LE DUC ANH ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON CAMPAIGN FULFILLMENT

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN [PEOPLE'S ARMY REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 6, Jun 81 pp 1-8 & 71

[Summary of speech by Major General Le Duc Anh at the Conference to Recapitulate the Campaign to "Develop the Good Qualities and Increase the Combat Strength" of the People's Armed Forces in the South and Southwest: "Promote the Campaign, Fulfill All Missions Well"]

[Text] After 3 days of work, our conference discussed, and reached unanimous agreement on, the report of the Ministry of Defense's Campaign Standing Committee. The Campaign Standing Committee will add the opinions you contributed to its guidance work in the future. On behalf of the Standing Committee of the Military Commission of the VCP Central Committee, today I will conclude the conference and make additional remarks on two topics:

I. The Relationship Between the Campaign and the Fulfillment of Missions That Have Been Set Forth

In 1980 the Ministry of National Defense clearly defined the basic, specific missions of the military regions, corps, and armed forces branches, as well as the units fulfilling missions on the battlefields of neighboring countries. That is an extremely great advantage.

The missions assigned to the army by the party and state are very difficult. In order to fulfill those missions, it is essential that there be a mass revolutionary activity movement. If there is to be a mass revolutionary activity movement, it is essential that we tie in the campaign to "Develop the good qualities and increase combat strength" with the fulfillment of those missions. The five objectives of that campaign reflect the requirements that can be met and the factors that must be created in order to fulfill the basic missions of our armed forces, as well as of each military region, armed forces branch, and combat arm. For example the first objective -- strong will, a strong sense of responsibility, strict discipline, and good solidarity -- is a matter of foremost importance in the mission of building up the army, and is also a foremost factor in the fulfillment of the other missions. The objective of increasing consciousness and ability to master weapons, technical equipment, etc., also clearly reflects the missions of our army. If we are to advance to a professional, modern status, it is essential that all cadres and have a firm grasp of weapons and technical equipment. We must do a good job of managing, maintaining, and using the army's material-technical bases. That objective reflect's the armys missions and is also a factor for winning victories. The objective of military-civilian solidarity and international solidarity is both a mission and one of the components of the nature of our army. That objective is a mission which the army must continually carry out, for it is the source of our army's strength and creates the combined strength of our nation in the enterprise of constructing socialism and defending the socialist homeland.

But not all of our cadres and enlisted clearly understand that. The thoughts and acts of some cadres, enlisted men, and units have violated the honor and property of the local people where the troops are stationed. If we do not prevent and end such thoughts and acts, and do not do a good job of meeting that objective, they will harm the qualities and combat strength of the army and harm our combined strength for building and defending the homeland. International solidarity is both a quality and a mission of a revolutionary army. The party educated our army and assigned it that mission because it is a noble international duty and a mission of a revolutionary army of the proletarian class. International solidarity is also a factor in developing the strength of three Indochinese countries and the three revolutionary currents in order to strongly defend the Vietnamese homeland, strongly defend the independence and freedom of the three Indochinese countries, and contribute to maintaining peace in Southeast Asia and the world and to oppoing the common enemies -- the Beijing expansionists, the U.S. imperialists, and all reactionary powers in league with them.

Thus the objectives of the campaign are on the surface very simple, but they have a profound significance and very great importance. They are very closely related to the missions assigned to our army and armed forces by the party and state. In exercising international solidarity we must truly respect our friends and truly love the people of the friendly countries. The units now operating in Kampuchea must help our friends build new lives and develop their forces in all respects, with a full spirit of compassion, with a profound class sentiment, and with a noble international spirit. If that is to be accomplished we must fully understand the teaching of President Ho -- "To help friendly countries is to help ourselves" -- and must combine our national missions with our international missions, for our nation and the world are intertwined and closely bound to each other.

That is a matter of combining the campaign with the missions. But some units in the south and in the Kampuchean theater have often failed to do so. If we can overcome that deficiency it is certain that we will do a better job of fulfilling our missions. Many units and localities have fulfilled a number of missions and contributed worthily to the enterprise of defending our homeland, the victory of the Kampuchean revolution, and the creation of an increasingly stronger battlefield position for the three Indochinese countries. That is a great accomplishment. But we are still restricted in many respects, for we have not yet closely combined the campaign with the fulfillment of missions. This conference has concluded that we must overcome our deficiencies and do a truly good job of combining the campaign with the fulfillment of missions during the coming period. In promoting the campaign it is essential that we create a strong mass movement. Everyone must manifest a strong will, tie themselves in very closely with the Kampuchean revolution, and do a truly good job of fulfilling all missions in order to contribute worthily to enabling the Kampuchean revolution to advance even more strongly and win a complete victory -- both politically and militarily -- in both the short range and the long range. The Kampuchean people are very moved by our army's fine, noble spirit of solidarity toward the army and people of Kampuchea. International observers, even those who are not of good will, have had to admit that. But because we have not applied that to the campaign, the objectives of military-civilian solidarity and international solidarity have not become a broad mass movement which leads everyone to continually follow that noble example. That is a deficiency in our guidance of the campaign.

The major lesson to be learned is that we must closely relate competition to carry out the campaign with the fulfillment of the basic missions. Although they are two separate matters, they are interrelated. If we clearly realize our recent deficiencies and affirm the problem in a clear-cut manner, in the future the campaign will be bigger and greater results will be attained in fulfilling missions.

II. Some Measures for Carrying Out the Campaign

First of all, we must enable the masses to clearly realize the objectives and great significance of the campaign and the profound significance of each objective, then create a strong mass revolutionary activity movement, compete to attain the very basic objectives of the campaign to build the army, and improve the quality of the armed forces, so that they can fulfill the political missions assigned to the army by the party and state. Recently, we have not done a good job of carrying out that task. Some places have not carried it out at all, and some places have carried it out but not carefully and deeply. We must enable everyone to fully understand the profound significance of each objective. We must enable the cadres and men to clearly realize the advantages, but at the same time to clearly realize the difficulties in carrying out the objectives and missions. The masses should realize the advantages so that they can be enthusiastic and confident, but it is extremely important that the masses realize, and confront, all the difficulties. If the broad masses discuss each difficulty, they will find ways of overcoming them. The upper echelons cannot resolve all the difficulties of the lower echelons. Nor can the party committees and the commanders by them selves resolve all difficulties of the unit. Only the masses have the great capability of overcoming all difficulties. That is a truth that everyone knows, but in the course of their work they often regard it lightly, so when difficulties are encountered they often usually appeal to the upper echelon or the lower echelon, but do not allow the masses to discuss them and join in seeking ways to overcome them. In the anti-French and anti-U.S. resistance wars, we did a good job in that regard and thus attained many results. There were many difficulties that were seemingly unsurmountable, but when the masses understood them and discussed them in detail, ways were found to overcome them. So now we must do what we did during the past several decades.

On the battlefields a considerable number of units have been able to carry out that task. A unit in the delta had a jungle but complained that it didn't have trucks to haul timber to build fortifications. Meanwhile, there was a unit in the mountain region bordering on a friendly country which was able to build comfortable houses, had fortifications made of wood and earth, and had solid concrete fortifications. But its wood and earth had to be carried up on people's backs from the foothills to an elevation of 600 meters! Water was also carried up. Life there was wholesome and happy. Those results were attained because the masses discussed and resolved the problems. Many units have achieved rather good results with that method. That method is very basic, and is only a matter of whether it is carried out or not and whether or not there is a mass viewpoint. It is very old, but also very new. If it is carried out well it is possible to launch a mass movement to meet the objectives and fulfill the missions.

If there is to be a mass revolutionary activity movement, it is essential that the leadership and commanders be concerned with the material lives, morale, and sentiment of the masses. That is also a truth. After liberating our country our party, in leading the development and defense of the homeland, day and night studied and sought ways to organize and improve our people's living conditions in all respects. In that process, there are many difficulties which cannot be resolved in a brief period of time. Although our party has shown such all-out concern, since it cannot yet resolve all difficulties, especially those regarding the economy and living conditions, teh appearance of negative manifestations among the people can hardly be avoided. And our army can hardly avoid being affected by that situation. In order to have a mass revolutionary activity movement, with regard to leadership and command it is necessary to think about and seek all ways to care for the masses as regards the material life, the cultural life, the morale, and the sentiments of the masses. "Care" does not mean requesting large material resources from the sta state to distribute to the cadres and men. That is not how things are, and that is not appropriate to reality. Problems regarding living conditions must also be resolved by means of a mass movement. The leaders and commanders must love and care for the masses first of all and directly by mobilizing and organizing the masses by means of a mass movement for the masses to improve their own material, morale, and cultural lives. Only thinking about requesting the state to supply more is not positive!

Is it possible to develop each unit, organ, school, hospital, and enterprise into a revolutionary family? Can each battalion, school, hospital, and organ use its labor and sentiment to create a relatively good way of life? I believe that the southern provinces, and even the units operating in Kampuchea, are capable of doing so. In some cases the units, such as those stationed in cities, encounter many difficulties, but they can also find ways to resolve those difficulties. The deputy commander of Dong Thap Province told me that the troops of Dong Thap produce most of their food. Thus, if the problems are posed there are capabilities for resolving them. If their leaders and commanders have a high degree of determination, have sentiment, and are concerned with resolving problems, our units in Kampuchea can also organize better living conditions for the troops. We are entirely capable of developing all units into revolutionary families in order to create a way of life that is relatively complete, happy, wholesome, full of revolutionary setiment and ardor,, close to the people, and united with our friends. So that is the major obstacle? It is true that there is a shortage of books and periodicals, but not to the extent that it is impossible to set up clubs and small libraries in the units. There is a shortage of movies, but our cadres and men do not lack the capability to have cultural and artistic activities and create a happy life. When I go to border outposts I still see soldiers writing poetry. There are even units helping our friends in the districts and villages which, although they don't know much Cambodian, created cultural works to perform for the Kampuchean people, who were very appreciative. It must be said that although those works were not very good, they were overflowing with revolutionary ardor and the happiness of the soldiers, so the masses and the Kampuchean people appreciated them. So nothing can hold us back.

One person asked,"If we want to produce where will we obtain the seeds?" I thought about Regiment 14 which, although it was stationed in a very difficult area. had many seeds because the men had brought them with them. That does not mean that the rear-services at the various echelons need not be concerned. What I want to say is that when the masses enthusiastically improve the unit's living conditions everyone thinks and seeks ways to make a contribution. Seeds were brought for the unit from Viet Bac, Quang Ninh, and Minh Hai. When there was a shortage of gasoline and oil in Battambang with which to operate tractors, our troops worked with the people to hoe thousands of hectares in order to transplant rice, so Battambang was able to have a victorious tenth-month season. There was a shortage of gasoline and oil, but the troops had their labor. When there is a shortage of simple tools, the unit can provide some for itself and the upper echelon can provide some. With labor, land, simple tools, and organization we can produce.

The only fear is that among the command cadres some comrades do not pay attention, or do not pay adequate attention, to the lives of the units, cadres, and men under their command. There are many different reasons for that, but once their sense of responsibility and revolutionary will has weakened they think of themselves more than they think of the masses. Our cadres are educated and trained by the state, so if they are remined they can quickly overcome that problem and rapidly strengthen their revolutionary will, sense of responsibility, and sentiment toward their men. That is certain to happen. Our cadres want to promote the mass revolutionary movement. First of all, they must be concerned with the lives of the cadres and men and create living conditions as discussed above. At one time or another, although difficulties are encountered with regard to living conditions, due to the requirements of the revolution the masses can concentrate on fulfilling their missions. But if a unit does not create a life with concern for the material, norale, and sentimental aspects, it will be very difficult to maintain a continuous mass movement. We must correctly resolve that problem and create a broad mass movement to advance the campaign. In fact, many places have done so. For example, at E8, where the border defense troops are stationed right on the border, the cadres and men who are ill want to be treated on the spot and do not want to go far from the unit, for there the feeling is warmer and care is better. The same is true in the units defending the Spratley Islands, the units helping our friends in K.D., etc. Care in the units is good, assistance for our friends is good, there is solidarity in the unit and between our friends and ourselves, combat strength is greater, the work results are greater, and internal solidarity and international soladarity are closer.

Party building and Youth Union building must be closely combined with the campaign. Party building and Youth Union building at the base level constitute an organic unity. Strong leadership organization will play the role of educating and guiding youths. A strong Youth Union organization will draw the participation of youth masses and bring them into revolutionary activities. Youths are in the majority at the base level. The mass movement at the base level is in fact a youth movement. Only if youths enter into revolutionary activities can there truly be a mass revolutionary activity movement. The building and development of the party and the Youth Union are stimulated by means of the movement for the masses to fulfill the unit's political missions.

When you return to your work, don't separate meetings regarding party building, the youth work, and the campaign at the base level. They must be combined, in reviewing and drafting plans, and even in activities. Each unit must take the initiative in establishing ties between the party and Youth Union organizations and the campaign in the army on the one hand and the party organizations, the Youth Union, and the campaign in society at large so that they can assist one another to attain the objectives and fulfill the missions. In the Ministry's Campaign Standing Committee such a relationship exists, but at the military region level and in the lower-echelon units there are few relationships, which has limited the results of the campaign in the army and has not contributed to aiding and assisting the campaign on the outside. For example, if we do a good job of combining the campaign in the army with the "army and people share a common will" campaign in the localities, we can not only develop the role of the rear area toward imporving the qualities and traditions of the army, but also effectively restrict the negative manifestations on the part of some cadres and men.

In guiding competition to carry out the campaign, we must pay attention to creating models in many respects. In the campaign, we have stressed the creation of overall models, but at the same time it is necessary to pay attention to creating models for each aspect. Models regarding each aspect are also very important. We must rapidly discover, nurture, and develop the models, both all-round models and models for each aspect, promptly multiply them, and universalize them. Recently that task has been carried out too slowly. That is a deficiency in guidance. Creating positive elements, multiplying them, and broadly developing them, is the best leadership art for repulsing negativism. Everyone is aware of that, but do not pay it much attention or positively carry it out. If there are positive models but they are not rapidly developed, that is not the fault of the masses but of leadership and command.

In its resolutions and planned work programs for each month, quarter, and year, and when reviewing its work each month, quarter, and year, the unit or organ must closely combine its missions with competition to achieve the contents of the campaign, and the two cannot be separated. Its missions may be combined with all five objectives or with one or two objectives, depending on its principal missions in each period of time. We should not draft separate programs and plans to carry out the campaign. On the contrary, they must be combined with the programs and plans to carry out the missions. Separating them from the programs and plans to carry out the missions will cause competition to carry out the campaign to become lifeless, and it will not be tied in with the mass movement to fulfill missions.

Once there are work contents and contents regarding unit development, it is essential that there be specific guidance of the various steps and a division of labor. For example, in the monthly work of an organ or unit there must be a division of labor in order to fulfill the missions. At the same time, attention must be paid to developing the organs and units in the process of fulfilling those missions.

There must be over-all plans for the organs and units, but at the same time there must be plans for each person, in order to fulfill the common missions of the units and organs. The work plan of an organ, unit, or individual must be tied in with the attainment of the campaign objectives. When reviews are carried out, that will be the basis for determining to what extent each person has fulfilled his work assignments and attained the objectives of the campaign. Only after each individual has been reviewed can we correctly evaluate the entire organ or unit. If, in an organ with ten people, at the end of the month the organ is evaluated as having fulfilled its missions, but individual reviews show that only three comrades have done their work well and seven have done very little, we can conclude that the organ has not fulfilled its missions, has not used all of its capability, or lacks personnel.

For a long time now we have drafted plans in a general sort of way, so we have also reviewed in a general sort of way. Such reviews do not carefully evaluate each individual, from top to bottom, so it is very difficult to correctly evaluate the organ or unit as a whole. In the campaign, there is a requirement that each person have, and work in accordance with, a program and plan. The program and plan must emphasize the missions and responsibilities of each person. If that can be accomplished, on a regular basis, on a regular basis, I believe that the missions will be furthered and it will be possible to quickly uncover the deficiencies and mistakes regarding responsibilities so that they can be promptly rectified.

One unit reviewing its work after a month said that it had fulfilled, or essentially fulfilled, its missions, but one-third of the time the men did not have work to do, or worked without result and did not attain the requirements, so it can be concluded that its command was not good and the commanders did not fulfill their missions.

If a provincial military command or a district military command committee, when reviewing determination, responsibility, and functions, knows about and categorizes the youths in the province or district and has plans to coordinate with the youth and women's mass organizations in order to educate and raise the consciousness of each type of youth, and cause them to voluntarily fulfill the mission of defending the homeland and their military obligation, it will have fulfilled its mission. If it cannot do so, it may be said that in that month or quarter the provincial military command or district military command committee has not fulfilled its mission. We must be clear-cut, and cannot be too general. If we are too general, and do not do a good job with regard to each person and echelon, we cannot advance the campaign.

When carrying out reviews to determine whether the units fulfilling missions in the Kampuchean theater have fulled their missions well or carried out the campaign well, it is also necessary to consider each person and unit in detail. For example, when reviewing the first objective we must consider whether they are content in the Kampuchean theater and whether they clearly understand that their national and international missions are the same. Is their attitude toward helping our friends the one taught them by the party? Only by such clear, specific, frank reviewing can we encourage each person and group to advance.

In brief, we must tie in the carrying out of the campaign with the missions and responsibilities even when drafting work programs and plans. Although they are two different tasks, they are closely related. That does not mean that the two should become one, for they have different requirements. A mission cannot be fulfilled if a mass movement is not created to attain the objectives of the campaign, or if the missions are not combined with the campaign. In providing guidance we must clearly understand that in order to combine them harmoniously and closely.

The leadership of the party committees and the party chapters is the decisive factor determining whether the mass movement strives to attain the objectives that have been set. That leadership must include leadership of the contents, measures, and methods for carrying out the campaign. It is also important that leadership encourage party members to play an exemplary role in the campaign. Whether party members are exemplary or not will determine whether the mass movement will compete to carry out the campaign. The party committees and party chapters must, in discussing the contents and measures for each period, also carry out a review to determine whether each party committee member and party member has been exemplary in carrying out the campaign. The party organizations, party chapters, and party committees must nurture and develop the assault role of the Youth Union, and use the youth forum to encourage youths to advance into the spheres of combat, improving living conditions, developing the unit, etc.

In the campaign, the party committees, the party chapters, and the commanders must directly organize and manage. That is the responsibility of the commander and is in accordance with the system of a commander. Then as now, nearly all of the commanders are members of the party committee and have an important role in it. Commanders are responsible for contributing positively to the leadership of the party committee. Such contributions greatly affect the quality of leadership. When a party committee's leadership is weak and ineffective, the commander is also responsible, and cannot place all the blame on the party committee. The commander is the person who organizes the implementation of the resolutions of the party committee, the orders and directives of the upper echelon, and the laws of the state. The same is true with regard to the campaign: it is the responsibility of the commander, who cannot give a blank check to the organ, and even more so cannot give a blank check to one or two aides. The commander is responsible for organizing, motivating, educating, managing, and controlling the cadres and men under his command so that they can enthusiastically fulfill the missions and objectives. He does not merely give orders and assign tasks, then turn over organization, motivation, monitoring, and control to the deputy commander or organ. The organ must work in accordance with its responsibility, but the commander must realize that he is primarily responsible. The commanders at the various echelons, nearly all of whom are party committee members, are responsible to a very important degree for the effectiveness of the leadership of the party committees at the various levels, and are completely responsible for organizing the fulfillment of the mission and carrying out the campaign.

5616
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HO CHI MINH CITY COMMANDER INTERVIEWED ON LOCAL MILITARY TASK

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by "P.V.": "New Features of the Local Military Task"]

[Text] As scheduled, at 1600 on that day arrived to meet Major General Tran Ha Phung, Commander of Ho Chi Minh City. But the Commander was not working in his office. The organ's aide told us that because of an unscheduled meeting of the standing committee of the Municipal Party Committee held to discuss preparation to greet soldiers who had completed their military obligations, the Commander could not keep the appointment. No until half an hour later did the Commander return to his headquarters to receive us. As soon as he got out of the car and entered the reception room, he said enthusiastically, in a Nghe Tinh accent mixed with a Nam Bo accent, "Excuse me. I had been concerned with recruiting troops, but now I'm concerned with greeting returning troops, with making arrangements for the return of thousands of men who have achieved merit. That's not easy!"

Reporter: That's enough to show that new things pop up every day in the city's military work -- although yesterday you said "not much is going on" and intended to cancel the interview.

Commander: If we speak of the new features of the local military work in the city we must speak of the various aspects of that work. Each aspect is beset with new problems which must be resolved. Each aspect and task must be well resolved and combined to create combined strength with regard to national defense and security. In this city, the various kinds of enemies and reactionaries are seeking all ways to unite with one another to attack us in all regards. The political parties, factions and large and small forces of all kinds, which have even given themselves names, of the U.S.-puppets, Beijing, and the other enemies which were left behind or have been planted, are springing up and opposing us. There are also gangs of thieves of the old regime, which number in the hundreds and are armed and have hideouts. During the past 6 years we have mopped up most of those organizations. We have struck them with one heavy blow after another and have cleaned up the city. But we have not finished the job, so we cannot be satisfied. They are operating both secretly and openly, at times hiding and at times popping up, blending in with the people in the city and the corridors leading into the city. That is not to mention people engaged in other illegal livelihoods. In view of that actual situation, when we speak of the local military task and the mission of the local armed forces to be ready to fight to defend the city, we must necessarily focus on the mission of maintaining political security and social order and safety. Under the close guidance of the Municipal Party Committee, all precincts, subwards, districts, and villages have plans to cooperate with the armed forces to protect security. The self-defense militia and the regular units have done a better job of cooperating with the People's Public Security forces on the streets and in the key areas, and in strengthening the subwards with regard to security. At the port, the Western Region bus station, and the Eastern Region bus station, along the Saigon and Long Tau rivers, and in the Rung Sat area, as well as in many other places, the military control forces are very active in order to promptly deal with events.

We regard the maintenance of security and order as the foremost mission of the self-defense militia. They also have another key mission in the immediate future. It may be said that the city's self-defense militia progress from fulfilling the missions of maintaining security and order and protecting socialist property. The effectiveness of that task is one of the yardsticks measuring the quality of the self-defense units. If hundreds of thousands of self-defense militia cooperate closely with the People's Public Security forces with regard to organization and guidance, have a high degree of consciousness, have appropriate operational plans, and know how to rely on the people, then the various kinds of enemies will have no territory or opportunities to carry out their sabotage activities. Due to the good fulfillment of that task, in addition to the consolidation of the base-level governmental administrations, the development of the revolutionary organization, and the gradual stabilization of living conditions, the security and order, and way of life, of the city have improved greatly. The very good security during Tet and during the recent National Assembly elections is lively proof of that.

Reporter: Please tell us about how the development of base-level units by the city's armed forces is progressing and how that task is related to the mission of maintaining security and order as well as the other missions.

Commander: You probably know that the people's armed forces of Ho Chi Minh City have made strong progress during the first 2 years of carrying out the major campaign, and that the city has been selected as one of the nation's exemplary localities. However, if we review the situation critically, we see that there are still many weaknesses, especially because the quality of the base-level units is not high. If training is to attain high effectiveness and if combat-readiness and aid for the front are to be good, they must be based on political quality, the discipline situation, and the leadership and command ability of the base-level units. This year we are concentrating our model-unit guidance in order to gain experience and create a good all-round transformation. From the regular units, we have selected the Gia Dinh Regiment as the model unit. We have also held conferences to seek solutions to problems of the Rung Sat Regiment, the 19-5 Regiment, and the other units. I, and the other managing comrades of the command organs, must directly supervise the isolation of "model" experiences and multiply them to create "universal" experiences. Each precinct and district must also select self-defense militia models which do a good job, in order to similarly universalize their experiences. The role of the commanders and the imposition of tight discipline are concerns which must receive the most investment, and we must invest in them continually. Many tasks are not carried out very satisfactorily. The regular and self-defense milita units which are not well led and which do not have tight discipline have a hard time completely fulfilling their missions, especially with regard to security and order. Examples of that may be seen everywhere.

Reporter: Please tell us moreabout the new features of the city's appeal for youths to enlist.

Commander: It may be said that this year that task fo the city has more depth. The objective that has been set is that recruitment appeals must be assured in accordance with requirements, while at the same time having the support of the people and achieving military-cicilian solidarity. To obtain that objective, the Municipal Party Committee, the People's Council, and our Command are determined to make public the obligations of every youth and family, and the specific standards and policies -- wh will go first, who will go later, and who receive deferments -- so that the people in the neighborhoods, subwards, organs, and enterprises can examine them. We are also cooperating closely with the public security and commercial organs, so we are reviewing the rolls more carfully than in previous years. Investigators of the Command go to the source to investigate complaints, carry out a careful investigation, and deal with the problem immediately. A military organ cadre guilty of collusion was severely dealt with. This year will be the fifth year the city has fulfilled its military recruitment mission. We did a good job in the first cycle, and it is certain that we will go all-out to do a better job in the second cycle and fulfill the annual norm. Although there are still instances of negativism and deficiencies in that work, they have clearly declined. Something we must go all-out to accomplish in the coming period is to contribute to assuring that the troops who are recruited are of high quality. Of course, that is related to the quality of the task of greeting soldiers returning after having fulfilled their military obligations.

Reprter: That is something that is very new an increasingly greater task. Please tell us how the city will perform that task.

Commander: It's not that we've just begun to perform that task. But the most valuable thing is that the Municipal Party Committee, the People's Committee, and the sectors agreed unanimously with the recommendations of the command organ. In the precincts and districts, and in the city, there have been formed councils made up of representatives of the public security, commercial labor, war invalids and social welfare, and many other relavant sectors, to work with the military organs in assuring all rights of those being discharged. The entire city is determined to assure that all soldiers returning after fulfilling their duties have jobs. It may be said that this is a struggle that must be carried out in many segments and be carried out resolutely and thoroughly. During the first cycle the returning soldiers returning after fulfilling their duties have jobs. It may be said that this is is a struggle that must be carried out in many segments and be carried out resolutely and thoroughly. During the first cycle the returning soldiers received rather good care from the municipal organs. As for the Command, we are overcoming many difficulties and promoting the establishment of economic zones of the municipal armed forces in Duyen Hai District (in the outskirts of the city) and at a number of other locations, to receive the families of those returning after fulfilling their military obligations and are going to such places to earn a living and develop them over a long period of time. The initial accomplishments have had a good affect on the families of those setting out to enlist, for they know that when they return to the locality their rights will be similarly assured.

The local military work in the city will become increasingly difficult and complicated. We would very much like to exchange and study the experiences of the cities and provinces throughout the nation.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

DEVELOPMENT OF PARTY CADRES IN ARMED FORCES URGED

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN [PEOPLE'S ARMY REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 7, Jul 81 pp 17-26

[Article by Le Tat Thang: "Build a Strong Corps of Party Cadres in the People's Armed Forces"]

[Text] After the party line has beeen determined, the mission of building a corps of cadres with sufficient quality and ability to victoriously carry out that line plays a decisive role. A strong corps of cadres will not only assure the implementation of lines but will also contribute to developing the lines and enable them to be lively and rich in actuality and to become increasingly complete.

One of our party's successes is that it has been able to build a strong corps of cadre including a corps of cadres in the people's armed forces. They have been the party's hard-corps force in victoriously fulfilling the revolutionary lines and missions and the military lines and missions during the past several decades. If our people have never had such great nation-defending strength as that of today, never before has our party had such a powerful corps of cadres in the armed forces.

During the past several years, in view of the new, very demanding, and very urgent requirements of the enterprise of defending and building socialism, in addition to the new development of the armed forces our corps of cadres, always richly experienced in combat, has also undergone new maturization development with regard to structure, quantity, and quality.

With regard to such a corps of cadres, our armed forces have done a good job of fulfilling the great political missions assigned them by the party and state in the new revolutionary phase. Especially, during the spring of 1979 our armed forces, along with the people of the entire nation, won complete victory in two wars to defend the homeland -- along the southwestern and northern borders -- and struck a heavy blow against our new strategic enemies, the Beijing expansionists and their lackeys, and gloriously fulfilled both our sacred national mission and our noble international mission.

That corps of cadres is valuable capital with which our party and state can build our armed forces in the present and many years in the future, and is a legitimate source of pride for our armed forces and people. But it must understood that in the new developmental phase of the revolution, the corps of cadres has not kept up with the requirements of the mission of combat readiness and combat to defend the socialist homeland, of the international mission, of the economic development mission, and the mission of continuing to develop our army into a powerful revolutionary people's army that is increasingly professional and modern.

Those very difficult, vast, complicated, and varied missions require that we build a corps of party cadres in the armed forces that is numerically sufficient and has a rational organizational structure, good quality, good virtue, a stable political level, expert military skills, and good specialized and professional ability, who are capable of fulfilling their responsibilities and missions. Only thereby can the corps of cadres assure the victorious fulfillment of the party's political lines and missions, and military lines and missions, in the new revolutionary phase.

The requirement of building the party's corps of cadres in the armed forces during the new phase of the revolution is very demanding. Therefore, the specific mode and missions of the cadres during future years must be based on the political lines and missions and the military lines and missions of the party, the missions of the armed forces, and the actual situation of the corps of cadres. We must both persist in the basic, long-range direction of building a powerful corps of cadres in the people's armed forces which is sufficiently strong to defend the homeland and know how to apply it appropriately to the actual situation and missions. It profoundly manifests the revolutionary and scientific viewpoints in building the corps of cadres, and avoids arbitrariness and patch-work while also avoiding being impatient and mechanical.

At present our country is and for a long time to come will continue to be, in a situation of peace in which war may be started by the Beijing expansionists in league with the U.S. imperialists and the other reactionary forces. Although they have been heavily defeated, they are still not willing to abandon their basic plot of weakening, and then annexing, our country, Laos, and Kampuchea. While preparing for a war of aggression against our country, they are feverishly waging an all-round war of destruction against our country economically, politically, culturally, socially, etc.

In the sphere of production, a new factor, a new spirit, is becoming increasingly widespread, and is creating a premise for a new development of the national economy. But time will be needed to bring about a basic, long-range transformation of the situation. In the immediate future our country must strive arduously to overcome our difficulties regarding the economy and living conditions.

In view of that situation, the missions of our armed forces continue to be very difficult. They must be prepared to defeat the war of aggression of the Chinese aggressors, no matter what the scale, and, along with the public security forces and the people, smash their all-round war of destruction and maintain political security and social order, while also doing a good job of fulfilling their international and economic construction missions. At the same time, they must continue to promote the great undertaking of building the people's army along revolutionary, professional, modern lines, so that it can be worthy of being a sharp tool of violence of the proletarian dictatorship state and a solid pillar of the system of socialist mastership.

All aspects of building the corps of cadres -- from elementary and supplementary training to deployment, utilization, etc. -- must above all be based on the requirements of those great, actual political missions.

The corps of cadres must be the "backbone of the great task of building the people's armed forces." The army cadres must have sufficient ability and quality, two aspects which are bound together and are manifested in the results of fulfilling missions. The army cadres must exemplify revolutionary heroism and the spirit of sacrificing for the homeland. They must firmly grasp the political and military lines of the party and the military science and art of people's war to defend the homeland, and they must be very close to the enlisted men and the masses and maintain a pure, simple way of life.

If that is to be accomplished, during the next few years it is necessary to take an important step in long-range planning to build the corps of party cadres in the people's armed forces so that they can be numerically sufficient, have a rational organizational structure, and have high quality. We must endeavor to train the corps of cadres and improve their quality in all regards, along basic, comprehensive, and deep-specialization lines.

At the same time, we must create an organizational structure for the corps of cadres that is increasingly uniform, complete, and balanced among the armed forces branches and combat arms, between the regular troops and the local troops, between the standing forces and the reserve forces, among the organs, schools, and units, and among the various kinds of cadres, including command cadres, political cadres, scientific-technical, specialized, and professional cadres, scientific theory and research cadres (both social sciences and natural sciences), instructors, etc. It is necessary to form a corps of high-level and mid-level managing cadres organized into many successive classes, in order to assure continuity, maintain and develop the combat experiences, and help and train one another. We must positively train ethnic minority cadres and stress the building of a corps of cadres to fulfill economic, capital construction, and national defense production cadres, and a corps of military specialists to fulfill international missions.

Care for building the corps of cadres must be comprehensive, regarding numbers, organizational structure, and quality, and no aspect can be regarded lightly. But we must pay all-out attention to improving the quality of the corps of cadres, for that is an urgent task at present and has a decisive long-range significance.

In improving the quality of the corps of cadres there are many tasks that must be carried out, the central of which is improving the quality of cadre training. Cadre training must be carried out along basic, long-range lines in order to build a corps of cadres for a professional, modern revolutionary people's army, and we must, on the basis of the actual situation of our corps of cadres, set specific objectives that must be attained in a certain period of time. Attention must be paid to political, military, specialized, cultural, and scientific-technical supplementation, assuring that most cadres can study in the institutes and schools; closely combine study in schools with on-the-job training, and making on-the-job training a regular practice. At the same time, we must stress efforts to correctly implement the regulations regarding senority for cadres at the cadres at the various levels during future years.

In order to transform the above-mentioned directions, missions, and objectives into real results, one of the most important matters is that there must be correct action policies and measures.

1. We must continually perfect long-range plans regarding the building of the corps of cadres. That plan must be perfected at an early date, be appropriate to the new requirements of the new phase of the revolution, and promptly meet all demands of the developmental situation of the armed forces. That plan must include all aspects of the cadre work, including the elementary and advanced training, assignment, and utilization of the various kinds of cadres, especially the managing cadres of the sectors and echelons. We must avoid patch-work, incomplete ways of doing things, which leads to the work of the corps of cadres lacking balance and continuity, and causes the cadre work to become passive and encounter many difficulties in training, assignment, and utilization.

We must, on the basis of the over-all plan regarding the development of the armed forces, and of the over-all organizational structure and table of organization of the entire army, clearly determine the kinds of cadres that are needed, create standards for each type and echelon, calculate the cadre needs for each period of time, and determine measures for fulfilling those requirements. Furthermore, on the basis of fully understanding the party's policy toward selecting cadres and firmly grasping the standards of the cadre functions, we must correctly evaluate the existing cadres and the sources of supplementation of each echelon and select reserve cadres of the various types to be included in the plan and arranged in many successive groups in order to assure continuity and enable the cadre work to become increasingly professional. We must promptly perfect each step of the cadre plan and rapidly supplement the specific five-year and annual cadre plans.

2. Training the cadres and raising their levels. The development and combat missions of the people's armed forces in the enterprise of building socialism and defending the socialist homeland set new, very demanding requirements with regard to the ability and quality of each cadre.

Therefore, the task of training cadres must be carried out along basic, all-round. deeply specialized lines in order to raise their Marxist-Leninist theoretical level and their level of understanding of the lines and policies of the party and state; improve their working-class viewpoints and stands, their level of knowledge of military science and art, military science and technology, culture, and foreign languages; improve their ability to organize, command, and manage the troops; and raise the specialized professional level of each type of cadre at each echelon.

In order to fulfill that requirement we must concentrate on promoting in-school training, while positively providing on-the-job supplementary training, combined with steeling under actual combat, work, training, and production labor conditions. The number of cadres who must be trained according to plan is very great. The problem that is posed is to give higher priority to that task.

We must perfect the system of army schools along professional, modern lines. The system of party schools is very large and includes the institutes, officer-training xchools, and military administration schools of the military regions and corps. the schools of the armed forces branches and the modern technical combat arms, the system of party schools, and the system of cultural achools and classes.

All of the schools play important roles in the elementary and advanced training of the various kinds of cadres, and they must carry out an educational reform so that they can be appropriate to each category of student. At present, it is necessary to stress providing supplementary training for and improving the quality of the instructors, for only if the instructors are skilled can the quality of elementary and supplementary training be high. At the same time, we must urgently complete and improve the curricula and textbooks in correct accordance with the military line and thought of the party in people's war to defend the homeland, build schools and classrooms, and increase teaching and study equipment. We must do a good job of student recruitment, assuring that the people who attend school are promissing and are in correct accordance with the standards and training plans. We must not send unqualified cadres to study. But we must take appropriate steps so that people who are older and less educated, but who have combat experience, can study and become officers.

In addition to in-school training, continuous attention must be paid to on-the-job supplementary training for cadres, to instituting on-the-job training on a regular basis. Each cadre must regard study and self-improvement as a responsibility and obligation. Study is part of the party nature and must be strictly carried out. The fulfillment of the study mission must be regarded as the fulfillment of an assigned mission. We must tightly organize on-the-job study and oppose subjectivism and laziness toward study among cadres, while overcoming the haphazard organization of schools and classes, and the lack of effort to meet the conditions necessary for both teaching and study.

The cadres managing the units and organs must be exemplary in study and must manifest a strong sense of responsibility in organizing study for cadres and urging the cadres to engage in self-study.

3. Positively and actively uncover, select, and cultivate sources of cadres for training. The quality of the corps of cadres depends on two factors: training and the selection of people for training, i.e. the correct determination of sources for the recruitment of students to study in the schools and sources of supplementation for the corps of cadres of the sectors and echelons. In order to improve the quality of the corps of cadres and create a good basis for cadre training, we must actively and positively create sources of cadres for training. Nearly all of the cadres and men of our army -- which has more than 35 years of combat experience -- have been tested and steeled. That is a great potential and an extremely great advantage for selecting and training cadres. Therefore, we have a basis for selecting people who have combat experience, are young, and are promising, to enter the corps of cadres and serve as a long-range development source, thus assuring that decades later the great majority of cadres at the division level and higher will have combat experience. Comrades with insuffieient educational levels must be further educated. Those who do not meet the stipulated requirements regarding grade and rank must be considered for promotion so that they can have an opportunity to improve their leadership and command ability. Units fulfilling combat and combat-readiness missions at the border on islands, and in neighboring countries must receive priority so that many promising people may be sent for cadre training. The selection of students for officer training schools, with regard to both military personnel and general school students, must be in accordance with regulations.

People to be trained as sector-leading scientific-technical cadres must be selected from among those who have actual work experience, truly have scientific-technical ability, and have good prospects for development. They must be supplemented comprehensively, with regard to science and technology, politically, and militarily.

4. There must be a plan for developing the existing corps of cadres. As regards the old cadres and the new cadres, our party's cadre policy is always to "combine the experience of older people with the enthusiasm of younger people, and exploit the good points of each type of cadre," and to "correctly combine the experienced cadres and the new cadres, the old cadres and the young cadres, in order to fulfill the immediate missions while assuring continuity in building the corps of cadres in order to meet the long-range requirements."*

Therefore, in addition to training new cadres, we must do a good job of the advanced training, use, and development of the existing cadres. Experience shows that if conservatism creates many obstacles in the promotion of young cadres, the attitude of disregarding the strengths of the old cadres is no less harmful.

In order to develop the existing corps of cadres we must quickly bring an end to the situation of using cadres arbitrarily and not in accordance with the capabilities, strengths, and vocations of each type of cadre, which results in a cumbersome organization and low productivity. It is necessary to clearly determine the cadre missions, functions, and table of organization in each organ, unit, and school, and stipulate cadre standards for each specific sector, type, and position, in order to have a basis on which to correctly utilize the cadres and develop their abilities.

The corps of command cadres must be supplemented and steeled comprehensively, with regard to military and political matters, science and technology, the command and management of troops, and the management of weapons, equipment, and the other material-technical bases, thus assuring sufficient quality and ability to command the units assigned them. While implementing the system of a single commander, it is necessary to pay attention to supplementing, using rationally, and developing well the corps of political cadres. Those who are capable to development militarily, and whose ages and health are suitable, should be cultivated to become command cadres. The other components are assigned and utilized in order to perfect the system of political deputies and political organs. We must provide some cadres with supplemental training so that they can be assigned to units which still lack cadres or serve as cadres in charge of units specializing in economic construction.

With regard to the corps of scientific theory and research cadres (including both social science and natural science), we must pay attention to supplementing, using, and managing them, and assure that that corps of cadres is fully capable of fulfilling their mission of being the hard core in military science work and in military science and technology.

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* Political Report and Report Recapitulating the Party Building Task at the Fourth Party Congress.

The corps of specialized cadres must be used and developed in the fields in which they were trained and in correct accordance with their capabilities and strengths. We must resolutely reassign cadres who are not being properly utilized. With regard to recently trained specialized technical cadres, it is necessary to assign them to the base level in order to assure that they have appropriate work. Only cadres who have actual combat and work experience, who truly have research capability, or who have been trained in research should be assigned to the research organs.

On the basis of cultivating and developing the corps of cadres, we must promote the training of new cadres and have plans to implement, step-by-step, positively, and stably, the regulations regarding the service time requirements of officers. We must fully implement the cadre systems and policies promulgated by the party and state, especially the policies regarding cadres who have been demobilized and reassigned, and cadres who retire or resign because of ill health.

5. Do a good job of organizing and training cadres of the units fulfilling economic construction missions. Economic construction is a very important mission of the armed forces. The missions assigned by the state in the economic development plans are very great. Therefore, the responsibility of the echelons, sectors, and cadres in the army is to fulfill those missions with the greatest possible effectiveness.

We must do a good job of the ideological, organizational, and policy tasks regarding the cadres fulfilling economic construction missions, assign sufficient command, leadership, and management cadres, and assure that the units doing economic work fulfill their missions. Cadres with combat experience who have undergone basic training, are healthy, and are of suitable age, and scientific-technical cadres who specialize in weapons and military equipment, should be assigned to combat units.

At present, there must be close cooperation between the army and the economic sectors, in order to have the necessary number of cadres. The basic training of cadres doing economic work must be carried out in state schools. The units doing economic work should only organize short-term training and supplementary education classes to provide cadres with the necessary knowledge of economic management and specialized technical subjects.

6. Endeavor to build up the reserve officer corps, be prepared to meet the needs of cadres under all wartime circumstances. The reserve officer corps is the hardcorps element of the powerful reserve forces of people's war to defend the homeland. In order to have a reserve officers corps with large numbers and high quality, which can meet the mobilization requirements under all wartime circumstances, we must organize the training, registration, and management of all four categories: discharged noncommissioned officers, officers who are too old to serve on active duty and have been transferred to a reserve status, students who have graduated from colleges and advanced schools, and cadres of state sectors with skills appropriate to the army. That is a task which demands that there be tight rules and a very high level of organization.

During the next few years we must concentrate on doing a good job of recruiting and training reserve officers from among noncommissioned officers who have completed active service, especially those who have combat experience; continue to train as reserve officers students who are college graduates and have skills appropriate to the army's development and combat requirements; and tightly manage the officers who are too old to serve on active duty but are qualified for transfer to reserve status.

In the reserve officer work, we must pay all-out attention to organization and quality. We must go all-out to avoid formalism, cumbersome organization, and long training periods, but during mobilization not having sufficient numbers, or experiencing difficulty in assigning and using personnel because of low quality.

7. Strengthen the centralized, unified leadership of the party committees with regard to carrying out the responsibility of the commander in the cadre task. The cadre task is an aspect of foremost importance of the organization task, and is a matter of decisive importance with regard to the over-all revolutionary undertaking." * Therefore, "The party must firmly grasp the cadre task and always tie in leadership of the fulfillment of political missions with leadership of the cadre task. The party must establish the lines, mottoes, and major policies regarding the cadre task and oversee their implementation. In the party leadership task, the party committee echelons must continually discuss and guide the education, training, assignment, and utilization of cadres." **

In our army, the party's leadership role with regard to the cadre task is manifested in the principle that the party committee leads the collective and the commander organizes the implementation of the cadre task. The standing committee of the party committee determines the policies and plans of the cadre task with regard to the assignment, promotion, and use of cadres according to the authority delegated to it. The commander directly controlls and organizes the implementation of the cadre task, manages and observes cadres, and takes the initiative in recommending policies and plans regarding the organization, promotion, and appointment of cadres so that the party committee as a whole can discuss them and make decisions. The commander must directly guide the cadre organ and guide the sectors and units in carrying out the cadre task. The deputy commander in charge of political matters is responsible for helping the commander organize the implementation of the plan to develop the corps of cadres.

The task of managing the various types of cadres at the various echelons must be centralized. The cadre organ must cooperate closely with the responsible sectors in training, using, and managing cadres, and must continually solicit the opinions of those sectors. In turn, the sectors must take the initiative in making recommendations to the commanders and the cadre organs regarding the development of the sector's corps of cadres.

The cadre task in each unit must also pay attention to developing the collective mastership right of the masses. The cadre organ must help the party committee and commander solicit the opinions of the cadres and men in selecting and managing cadres, and in finding appropriate forms for collecting the opinions of cadres, party members, and the masses regarding the cadre task.

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* Resolution No 225 of the Political Bureau.

** Resolution No 225 of the Political Bureau.

8. Improve cadre management and strictly implement the systems and policies regarding cadres.

Only with good management can there be a good basis for training and using cadres. In some cases, appointments and promotions are incorrect because management has not been tight. In order to create a new transformation in cadre management, the cadre management task must be rectified along the lines of professionalism, centralization, and unity, in order to assure the good implementation of the party's organizational lines, stands, policies, and principles. We must pay attention to improving the management of cadre dossiers and evaluation and to organizing a system accurate and prompt information from top to bottom in order to assure close monitoring of cadre development. We must advance to perfecting the management of cadres by modern facilities, and assure the management of both active duty officers and reserve officers.

The cadre policy has many aspects: selection, elementary training, deployment, utilization, solidarity, the care and maintenance of cadres with regard to morale, material lives, etc. All of those aspects are important and they are closely related to one another. The most important are training, utilization, solidarity, and cadre maintenance. At the same time, we must pay all-out attention to caring for the living conditions of the cadres, as permitted by our country's economic capabilities, and pay adequate attention to cadres on distant battlefields, retired cadres, and rear-area cadres. In this regard, we must be just, rational, and unified, and the problem must receive attention from top to bottom. All echelons and sectors must truly begin to resolve that matter in a practical manner, not relying on the upper echelon or turning the task over to the lower echelon. In the immediate future, we must strictly implement the cadre policies and systems promulgated by the state and army. That is a requirement that all echelons must be concerned with and do a good job of fulfilling.

In the new situation of our country's revolution, the mission of strengthening national defense of all the people and building powerful people's armed forces capable of victoriously waging people's war to defend the homeland is posing new, very demanding requirements. In order to fulfill those missions, it is essential that we have a truly strong corps of party cadres in the armed forces. If that is to be accomplished, we must do a good job of carrying out the cadre task, and in order to do a good job of carrying out the cadre task there must be people who do a good job of carrying out the cadre task. The cadre task and the cadre management task in the armed forces must undergo a new, all-round transformation with regard to organization, personnel, and working methods.

The responsibilities and missions of the cadre organs at the various echelons must be clearly determined. The structure must be changed part by part in order to meet the new requirements. We must select people who have sufficient ability and quality to be a party cadre in the army, who have the necessary knowledge and ability regarding the cadre work, who firmly grasp the party's cadre line, stands, and policies, who firmly grasp the varied, complicated missions of the army in the new phase of the revolution, and who have actual experience in the unit, especially those who have combat experience and have attended schools. We must enable people who do cadre work to clearly realize their responsibility and honor, and endeavor to forge a working class outlook and revolutionary, scientific working methods. The commanders and those doing cadre work must truly be models with regard to loyalty, impartiality, devotion, love, and righteousness, and resolutely oppose impartiality, individual sentiment, etc., which are feudal, petty bourgeois viewpoints, in the cadre work.

We must improve our management of cadres, build scientific working methods, and overcome bureaucratic, manual, patch-work managerial and administrative methods. The commanders and the organs doing cadre work must increase their contacts with cadres and regularly meet with them in order to understand their thoughts and aspirations, and must help the cadres develop their good points and overcome their deficiencies. They must remain close to the cadres and observe them in actual work, study, and combat, as well as in their relationships with the party, the people, their comrades, and the upper and lower echelons. They must also observe and understand cadres when the cadres must come to grips with the enemy under all circumstances. They must go all-out in loving and caring for the cadres. Especially, when considering the disciplining of cadres, those comrades must be provided the opportunity of presenting their case to the organization. Their opinions must be considered without prejudice, and when they stumble ways must be found to help them get up, correct their mistakes, and progress.

If we do a good job of all the above, we will certainly create solid confidence for those doing cadre work, and motivate everyone to continue to strongly develop their intelligence and talent, in order to fulfill all missions assigned by the upper echelon and contribute positively to building the corps of cadres, so that it can be appropriate to the political and military lines of the party in the enterprise of building and defending the homeland, and be worthy of being the hard-core force of the powerful people's armed forces, of our country's professional, modern people's army in the new phase.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

CONTROLS TO MAINTAIN PARTY DISCIPLINE STRESSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Jul 81 p 3

[Article: "Party Edification - Controls to Maintain Party Discipline"]

[Text] The firm maintenance of control patterns serves the important purpose of guaranteeing that the general line, policies and operational principles of the Party and the socialist system of law be strictly implemented. In so doing we contribute to maintaining Party discipline; to helping the cadres and Party members promote their good points and overcome their shortcomings, but the essential thing is to actively prevent and limit to the utmost the errors and shortcomings that may rise at any moment.

Our control work has been strengthened and become more experienced, especially after the Party membership card issuing phases and the struggles against negative expressions. Through these movements there have been discovered many good examples on the implementation of the general line and policies of the Party, just as there have been discovered the errors and shortcomings of various echelons, sectors, cadres and Party members. The control work has helped the various committee echelons to assess even more clearly the strengths and weaknesses of the ranks of cadres under their management. This is the very basis for doing the ideological and organizational work in a correct and effective manner. The treatment of a number of cases and actions has served to play up the principles and discipline of the Party and the revolutionary quality of cadres and Party members.

Nonetheless, many widespread and prolonged negative expressions in the Party and in the state organs have not been well overcome. Many localities have not seriously implemented the directives and resolutions of the Party; there is internal disunity; the social vices like corruption, working through connections, bribery and mass oppression are still serious.

These expressions of Party discipline violation have many causes, first of all because the training and upgrading of the quality of the Party members in the new situation have not been given enough attention. Many Party committee echelons have not maintained firmly the pattern of control so as to grasp the situation of discipline maintenance at the bases, to actively prevent and discover in time the negative expressions. The organs of control have not assisted the committee echelons to do well the job of ideological management, the assignments and activities of the Party members. In many localities the control work is still passively carried out, it is done after the fact, and when there occur a violation of discipline it is usually not brought to light in time so as to quickly arrive at an appropriate and definite conclusion and clearly deal with the matter. When discipline is lax in the case of Party members holding responsible positions it negatively affects the general situation of discipline in the Party.

The task of Party edification at the present time requires that we strengthen the control of the political quality and of the organizational and disciplinary awareness of the Party members in the implementation of the general line and policies of the Party, of state laws, that we struggle against the arbitrary tendencies and actions that make light of the Party principles and state laws, that are self-willed and dictatorial, and against retrogressive and degenerate expressions such as taking advantage of one's position to extort money or seek profit. The control work has to answer the requirement of pushing towards the completion of the ideological task and at the same time to insure "justice, judiciousness, accuracy and timeliness." In the immediate future we should contribute towards improving our cadre ranks, help overcome the weaknesses found in the Party basic units, control the work of Party membership card issuance, and serve well the Party chapter congresses at every echelon and the coming Fifth National Party Congress. The control work has to become a regular pattern at each and every base unit and implemented by each unit on its own. At the same time we must organize discrete and focused control phases. And though the control may be carried out on a regular basis, on a periodical or on a random basis, all committee echelons must directly guide the process in a comprehensive and in-depth manner.

The personnel that assist the various committee echelons to carry out the actual control work must be made up of loyal cadres dedicated to the public interest, who firmly grasp the principles involved, who understand the law but also have feelings, who know how to rely on the masses in order to investigate and clear up issues, but who also must carefully analyze and judge of things and are responsible for their own conclusions. The Party's control work in which strict and fair discipline is ensured consists in not covering up for those in the wrong but also in not letting any cadre or Party member be run after and pronounced guilty without firm evidence of wrongdoing.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

'UNQUALIFIED' PARTY MEMBERS PURGED FROM PARTY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Jul 81 p 3

[Article: "Ben Tre, Thanh Hoa, Quang Nam - Danang--Unqualified Party Members Purged From Party"]

[Text] Before issuing the Party membership cards, many base organizations have made it a point to expel unqualified members from the Party. Through the last membership card issuance phases, the municipalities and provinces have expelled from the Party 1.6 percent of the total number of Party members. These include those who do not garner enough political criteria, who have regressed or degenerated, or lost their will to struggle, etc. The Ben Tre Party chapter has expelled 3 percent of the total number of Party members, Thanh Hoa has purged around 3 percent, and Quang Nam - Danang 2.4 percent, etc. Ever since the implementation of Circular No 22 and Directive No 72 of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee, the various echelons have purged from the Party 4.36 percent of the total membership. The number of members expelled from the Party in the later phases of issuance of regular Party membership cards is proportionately higher than in the earlier phases.

In each phase the various Party chapters and cells refrain from handing over the cards to those who have shown shortcomings or still do not garner all the criteria for membership. Many comrades thereafter have taken care to correct their shortcomings and therefore have received their membership cards. But in the case of those who do not improve on their shortcomings and who fail to progress even after a lapse of time, we must resolutely expel them. In many Party chapters and cells there are members who, after having received their membership cards, have shown to have serious shortcomings; these too must be purged from the Party.

From now until the end of 1981 there are still two more phases of issuance of Party membership cards. These are also the last two phases of the movement this time. The number of Party members that remains to be issued membership cards in these last two phases is still quite sizeable, representing 34 percent of the total membership. The base units which are up for receiving their membership cards are for the most part weak ones, and the number of unqualified Party members will be proportionately greater. For that reason, the various echelons are working urgently and determinedly to purge those unqualified to be Party members from the Party. The Hanoi City Committee, the Nghe Tinh and Ha Nam Ninh provincial committees are rechecking those base units which have not received their Party membership cards, they are sorting out the various categories of members so as to have plans for retraining and reeducating some, thus creating the conditions for them to garner enough criteria for receiving their membership cards while at the same time resolutely expelling from the Party those unfit for Party membership.

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OVER 70 PERCENT OF VCP MEMBERS ISSUED PARTY CARDS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Jul 81 p 1

[Article: "70 Percent of Total Party Membership Receive Their Party Cards--Unfit Members Purged"]

[Text] The Party card issuance phase of 19 May 1981 has been concluded. From Phase 1 (3 February 1980) up to this Phase 6, in the whole Party 70 percent of the total membership have received their cards.

Before issuing the cards in this 19 May 1981 phase, over 40 provinces and cities have organized preliminary conferences recapitulating the earlier phases so as to draw from them the experiences needed to guarantee the quality of the Party card issuance work.

Many of the Party card issuing cells and chapters of this phase are base units exhibiting some weaknesses, which therefore have met with difficulties in regard to leading the implementation of the political tasks. For this reason the improvement and consolidation of these base units have been attended to in a thorough and urgent manner by the various provincial and district echelons. The district and precinct committees have sent action teams down to these unit localities to help them boost up production, task implementation, and Party building. Only after that are the Party cards issued to the members.

After this strengthening process, the weak bases have shown many clear improvements. Nonetheless, the number of Party members unfit for receiving their cards still remains higher than that of the other phases. In some Party chapters the proportion of Party members still not having their membership cards comes to around 30 percent. Many Party base organizations resolutely expel retrogressive and degenerate members from the Party. Generally speaking, in this last Party card issuance phase (19 May 1981) the members of various echelons purged from the Party came to 2.7 percent as compared to the total membership considered for Party card issuance this time. A number of Party members unfit for receiving Party cards in the last few phases, who still do not overcome their shortcomings, have also been purged in the last 19 May Party card issuance phase.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PREVIOUSLY UNPUBLISHED POLITICAL BUREAU RESOLUTION 228, DOCUMENTS RELEASED

Resolution 228-NQ/TW

Hanoi BAO VE TAI SAN XA HOI CHU NGHIA in Vietnamese, 1978 pp 8-15

/Selected items from book "Protecting Socialist Property," published by Phap Ly Publishing House, 10,000 copies printed, printing completed in February 1979--for a translation of the introduction and table of contents of this book see JPRS 78681, VIETNAM REPORT No 2295, 5 Aug 81, pp 37-41/

/Text/ Political Bureau Resolution Number 228-NQ/TW Dated 12 January 1974 on the Struggle To Combat the Theft of Socialist Property, Combat Illegal Ways of Earning a Living, Improve the Management of Labor and Market Management, Maintain Order and Security and Serve the Life of the People Well

Over the past several years, even though the North has experienced a very fierce war of destruction and very serious natural disasters, production and socialist production relations have been maintained, the circulation of supplies and goods on the organized market has been broadened, order and security have been maintained and the lives of the people have basically been stable.

At present, however, there are certain negative phenomena that are having an adverse impact upon many areas of the economy and society, most notably the many different forms of theft of socialist property and the widespread practice of earning a living illegally within the enterprises and agencies of the state, at the various types of cooperatives and in society. The party and state have issued numerous directives and resolutions and promulgated numerous laws but, because they have not been fully implemented, this situation still has not been resolved. The agencies of the state on the various levels have not fulfilled their functions. The various party committee echelons have not been providing close, determined leadership. The management of labor, supplies, goods and capital from the central level to the basic level is very haphazard and marked by many loopholes. The socialist system of law is not being scrupulously implemented. Many policies, regulations and laws that have been promulgated are not being correctly implemented and, in some cases, are even being seriously violated. Unsuitable regulations have not been revised or amended.

The Political Bureau sees the need to resolutely, urgently and effectively stop the negative phenomena mentioned above. This is a vital and pressing effort of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the struggle between the socialist way of life and the capitalist way of life to improve the management of the state and the management of society. This struggle must be waged well to insure the successful performance of present and upcoming tasks.

It is necessary to scrupulously implement the various directives and resolutions of the party and the laws and regulations of the state (especially the law on the punishments for the various types of crimes against socialist property, the law on the punishments for the various types of crimes against the private property of the citizen and the law on protecting the forests) by means of organizing forces to struggle against and eradicate the theft of socialist property and illegal ways of earning a living and strengthen the management of labor, the management of grain, supplies and goods and market management and maintaining order and security in coordination with implementing the state plan and the performance of routine, daily work; on this basis, we must launch a truly strong productive labor movement within the enterprises, worksites, farms and agencies of the state, army units and cooperatives.

The Requirements Between Now and the End of 1974

1. Protecting socialist property and determinedly combating and eradicating the theft of this property.

Determined steps must be taken to protect socialist property in all sectors and on all levels, from within the enterprises, worksites, farms and agencies of the state to the cooperatives, throughout the army and among all the people. Wherever there is property of the state, effective measures must be taken to manage and protect it.

Efforts must be concentrated on providing guidance that will insure the thorough management and protection of the property of the state in all sectors that have much property (such as the supply, commerce, grain, communications-transportation, building, industrial, artisan and handicraft cooperative and other sectors) and at important places.

2. Tightly organizing and managing social labor, taking determined steps to combat and eradicate illegal livelihoods of every form and insuring that everyone works, everyone has a legitimate livelihood.

There are very many jobs that must be performed at this time: improving the farmland water conservancy systems, mining coal, harvesting timber, making building materials, establishing new economic zones in the midlands and mountains, etc. There are some types of jobs that do not require many supplies or raw materials (cargo handling, cutting stone, collecting discarded products within state-operated enterprises and among the people and so forth); however, although we have a large population, the failure to organize labor well or arrange jobs in an organized manner has resulted in the establishment of jobs that are unnecessary, very low productivity and the failure to express the principle of distribution in accordance with labor. For this reason, it is necessary, on the basis of redetermining what each person does to earn a living, to place each person in a legitimate job and, on this basis, to reorganize and tightly manage the social labor force. This is the prerequisite to eradicating social ills.

3. Tightly managing grain and implementing the policy on abolishing the free grain market.

Grain is a strategic material that must be tightly managed and consumed in a very frugal manner. We must put an end to the practice of falsely declaring the number of persons in residence in order to receive additional grain from the state. Through the supplying of grain, we must tightly manage social labor in accordance with the principle "those who do much work, receive much; those who do little work, receive little; and those who are able to work but do not, receive nothing." There must be very tight management of the sources of goods at the various types of production cooperatives that are supplied grain by the state.

In addition to the grain that is distributed within agricultural cooperatives in accordance with general policy, the state must unify the management, purchasing and distribution of grain and abolish the free grain market, both in the cities and the countryside. The Council of Ministers must quickly study the situation and gradually adopt plans and measures to provide the guidance needed to insure that this policy is implemented in a thorough and effective manner. In the immediate future, it is necessary to forbid private individuals to do business in paddy, rice, corn and wheat flour. In the cities, in the industrial complexes and along communication routes, the state must employ many different measures in order to organize the processing of products from grain and open food stands to serve breakfast to the people and serve food to travellers; at the same time, strict management and control regulations and measures must be enacted in order to avoid waste and prevent every possible abuse of this policy.

4. Strengthening the circulation-distribution network and improving the management of the free market.

In conjunction with expanding and strengthening the socialist market, urgent steps must be taken to reorganize and rearrange the free market in a reasonable manner. In coordination with combating the theft of state property, we must tightly manage the various types of supplies, grain and consumer goods (including stamps, coupons, tickets and lottery tickets) that are exclusively managed, purchased and distributed by the state: a plan must be adopted for shifting persons who do not have business licenses to production, to legitimate livelihoods in conjunction with strengthening the network of state-operated commerce and the marketing cooperatives. We must be determined to effectively stop the activities of speculators and illegal merchants and businessmen. We must prohibit the sale on the free market of materials and goods that belong exclusively to the state. The responsible agencies must be determined to confiscate these items and return them to the state; they must actively look for and punish persons who steal such goods or obtain them through conspiracy.

As regards cooperatives and private individuals that do have business licenses, the state must reinvestigate them and tightly manage their purchases and sales in exact accordance with the polices and laws of the state.

5. Strengthening the socialist system of law, improving the management of order and security and insuring that society is managed well.

While performing the above mentioned jobs well, we must, at the same time, take steps to gain everyone's participation in wholesome social activities, establish the socialist style of life, mold the socialist man and maintain order and security better; we must be determined to combat and appropriately deal with activities that do not submit to state management and that violate the policies, regulations and laws of the state. Efforts must first be focused upon guiding, inspecting and supervising the protection of the socialist economy at the enterprises, farms, worksites and agencies of the state and maintaining social order and security. We must find and harshly punish hoodlums, thieves, speculators, professional smugglers and persons who receive and market stolen goods. Criminals who, upon release from prison at the end of their terms, refuse to take a legitimate job must be forced to work and prohibited from residing in the cities and industrial complexes.

We must closely coordinate the public security forces, police forces, military police forces, militia and self-defense forces, Red Flag youth forces and so forth to maintain public order in the municipalities, cities and towns. We must immediately put an end to theft, muggings, fraud, the harassment of others and the creation of disturbances at public places.

The above mentioned jobs are closely interrelated and must be performed in a well coordinated and strong manner in order to achieve stable results. For this reason, we must simultaneously take the following steps:

--Clearly define the responsibilities of the Council of Ministers, the heads of the central sectors and the heads of the various levels of government down to the basic level as regards protecting socialist property, managing grain and managing labor within the enterprises and agencies of the state, within cooperatives and in society; give attention to broadening the network that supports production and everyday life and to organizing and providing jobs for everyone;

--Take coordinated legal, administrative, economic, organizational, propaganda, educational and other measures and, in particular, appropriately improve the accounting and control work of the state; coordinate control work of the state with supervision by the people; coordinate grain management and other necessary measures in order to place everyone in a legitimate job and manage the way each person earns his living...; define the obligations of the various types of cooperatives to the state; and harshly and promptly deal with persons and organizations that violate the law;

--Establish specific regulations or amend existing regulations, policies and laws with a view toward tightly managing socialist property, labor, the market, social order and so forth; in the process of implementation, research must be conducted in order to adjust the organizational structure and improve the operations of the economic management agencies.

The Council of Ministers is responsible for guiding the various sectors and the various levels of government in implementing this resolution in a practical, continuous and stable manner from within the enterprises, worksites, farms and agencies of the state, cooperatives and army units to the people and launching a widespread movement of the masses to resolutely denounce theft, misappropriation and illegal methods of earning a living of every type and voluntarily work together to protect socialist property, actively support and implement the measures of the state and support persons who earn their living legitimately. There must be tight organization and guidance and we must work in a comprehensive fashion but must firmly adhere to the elements of key importance; reviews and preliminary summaries must be conducted once every 6 months and a general summary must be conducted once a year with a report on results submitted to the Party Central Committee and government.

The various party groups in the sectors and the various party committee echelons must closely lead cadres, party members, manual workers and the people in implementing this resolution well.

Party members must set good examples in complying with this resolution and all violations must be harshly dealt with in accordance with the Code of Discipline of the party and the law. Each chapter of the party must manage its members well and lead the masses of its unit or agency in fulfilling the task of protecting socialist property, correctly implementing the regulations on the management of labor, supplies, finances, technology, etc.

The various departments of the party must, on the basis of their function, observe implementation and make practical contributions to the implementation of this resolution.

The party groups of the public security, court and control sectors must coordinate more closely to insure the implementation of the laws of the state and the effective implementation of the resolution of the Political Bureau.

The Trade Union, Youth Union and Women's Union must actively work with the government to teach, mobilize and inspect their members and make their own positive contributions to the implementation of this resolution.

Hanoi, 12 January 1974
On Behalf of the Political Bureau
signed: Le Duan

Directive 205-CT/TW

Hanoi BAO VE TAI SAN XA HOI CHU NGHIA in Vietnamese, 1978, pp 16-19

[Text] Party Secretariat Directive Number 205-CT/TW Dated 13 October 1973 on Intensifying the Struggle Against the Theft of Materials and Goods of the State and Maintaining Order and Security in the Municipalities and Cities

The situation surrounding security in society is developing in a complex manner and, in some areas, especially in Hanoi,and a number of other municipalities, it is a serious situation. The Party Central Committee and government have issued many resolutions and directives concerning this matter but, due to the lack of close guidance and to numerous shortcomings in the organization of implementation, the situation has yet to undergo a fundamental change. The management of materials and commodities of the state and the maintenance of order at public places are very poor and are causing harm to the property of the state, posing an obstacle to the normal activities of city dwellers and exerting an adverse political influence.

The two problems mentioned above are pressing problems, the basic causes of which lie in economic management and social management that are not tight and the very haphazard compliance with management rules and regulations. Even more serious is the fact that a number of cadres, party members, civil servants and manual workers, taking advantage of this situation, look for every possible way to get around the law and conspire with decadent elements, thieves, dishonest merchants and speculators in society to steal and market property of the state. The various levels of government have not fulfilled their dictatorship function and the organizations of the party and mass organizations have not actively struggled against these negative, decadent phenomena; the attitude of soft-heartedness, of saving face is very mistaken and harmful. We must resolutely struggle to limit, in a short period of time and to the lowest possible level, and stop the theft of materials and goods of the state and maintain normal order at public places. A number of important and practical jobs must be performed on an urgent basis in order to meet this requirement.

1. The effort to combat the theft of materials and goods of the state must be resolutely carried out from within agencies and enterprises to society. As regards production and business installations, management agencies must clearly define the responsibility of each person, beginning with the primary person in charge within each agency and unit as regards protecting socialist property and complying with the management regulations and rules of the state. The various organizations of the party and the mass organizations on the basic level, especially the Youth Union and the Trade Union, must make the task of protecting the supplies and goods within their units the subject matter in their routine effort to teach the sense of protecting public property; they must also reorganize their protection of public property, criticize expressions of irresponsibility and promptly expose and stop acts against public property. We must strengthen the specialized security forces and means at installations that have materials and goods; these forces must be managed and their activities must be guided by the agency in charge of the economic unit and they must receive professional guidance from the public security sector. As regards important installations, the public security sector must immediately assign cadres and soldiers to them to perform this task.

2. We must coordinate the management of materials and goods at installations with market management and harshly punish persons who steal, market or receive materials and goods stolen from the state as well as cadres in charge who allow materials and goods in their unit to become lost; this punishment must take the form of administrative disciplinary action, party disciplinary action and prosecution under state law together with compulsory payment of damages.

3. We must organize the management and education of children who are not of work age but have left school and provide jobs for youths of work age who are unemployed. We

must inspect the licenses and tightly manage the organizations and individuals engaged in free production and business.

We must find and harshly punish professional hoodlums, thieves, persons who market stolen property, speculators, persons who hide stolen property, criminals released from prison who commit another crime and, in particular, the dangerous ringleaders of these persons. Criminals who, upon their release from prison, refuse to take the job provided for them must be forced to work at worksites and state farms in accordance with the regulations of the state.

4. We must immediately reorganize and put on a regular basis every activity designed to maintain public order at railroad stations, piers, bus terminals, large markets and stores, theaters, movie houses, parks, etc. It is necessary to promulgate and widely disseminate statutes, regulations and rules governing order at public places and to mobilize the people to effectively and permanently participate in this effort in coordination with organizing specialized security forces at public places. We must organize and establish a unified command of specialized patrol forces consisting of police, public security, military police, militia, self-defense, youth and Red Flag youth forces and make good use of these forces to rapidly handle complex situations; we must harshly and promptly deal with those who commit the acts of stealing, mugging, fraud, harassing others and disrupting order at public places. The government must, at an early date, supply additional forces and means to the public security sector, beginning in Hanoi and Haiphong.

5. Intensifying the struggle against the theft of materials and goods of the state and maintaining order and security in the municipalities and cities are pressing, important jobs that must be under continuous leadership and guidance and for which we must launch a movement of the masses in agencies and enterprises and in society against the theft of materials and goods belonging to the state, against acts that disrupt order at public places and mobilize the masses to maintain order and security and build the new lifestyle. Periodically, we must gain experience in each job; we must constantly take the offensive and bring about a marked change for the better during each specific period of time.

The investigation, control, prosecution and trial agencies must coordinate well with one another and establish good working cooperation so that they have the strength to competently assist the mass movement, assist in administrative management and economic management and correctly, rapidly and fairly deal with violations of the law while promptly and appropriately suppressing criminals.

The various levels, sectors and mass organizations, primarily the city party committees and the various party groups directly related to the work mentioned above, must adopt specific plans for implementation in accordance with their function and responsibilities... Each month, the party committee echelons, party groups and components in charge must report to the Secretariat on the situation surrounding and the results achieved from the implementation of the major work programs presented above.

Hanoi, 13 October 1973
On Behalf of the Secretariat
signed: Le Duc Tho

Directive 20-CT/TW

Hanoi BAO VE TAI SAN XA HOI CHU NGHIA in Vietnamese, 1978, pp 20-25

[Text] Secretariat Directive Number 20-CT/TW Dated 24 September 1977 on Continuing the Implementation of Political Bureau Resolution 228-NQ/TW

In January 1974, the Political Bureau issued resolution 228, which advocated launching a movement of the masses to struggle against negative phenomena in economic and social life while intensifying the various measures employed in economic management and social management. This resolution was disseminated to the services, sectors and various levels, which implemented it rather widely in the North and achieved a number of initial results. The limiting aspect deserving of attention is that the implementation of the resolution has not led to marked progress in economic management and the management of society; violations of the law involving cadres who hold official positions have not been thoroughly prosecuted, thereby affecting the efforts to maintain and develop the mass movement. Since the South was liberated, many new and more urgent jobs have arisen and the guidance of the implementation of resolution 228 has been lax. Several results achieved during the initial period of the implementation of resolution 228 in the North have not been developed upon. At present, in both the South and the North, the theft of state property, bribery, illegal ways of earning a living and other negative phenomena within the agencies of the state and in society are increasing and are, in some areas, serious. The management and distribution of materials and goods are still marked by many loopholes, regulations are still not being scrupulously implemented and regulations that are no longer suitable have still not been revised. Continuing to implement resolution 228 and broadening its implementation to the entire country are pressing requirements; this will involve a struggle among the people to improve economic management and the management of society and build the system of socialist collective ownership; at the same time, it will involve a sharp struggle between our people and the saboteurs of socialism, hoodlums and gangsters.

Simultaneously carrying out the three revolutions, improving economic management and the management of society and combating the negative phenomena in economic life and social life are an important part of the effort to strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must have the following results as our objective: increasingly stable economic management and social management, a wholesome life in the cities and the countryside, the strengthening of the party organization, the government and the mass organizations and the true exercise of ownership by the laboring people with the laboring people being close to the party and having confidence in the leadership of the party.

In order to stop the decadent phenomena that are developing and bring about a change of political significance within society, it is necessary to conduct a phase of concerted guidance between now and the end of 1978 in which we mobilize and organize the masses to implement resolution 228, considering this to be a part of the movement to work, produce and practice frugality in socialist construction.

1. This phase of concerted guidance must be designed to meet the five requirements set forth in resolution 228. The South, which is embarking on socialist transformation

and socialist construction, must apply this resolution in a suitable manner that insures the correct implementation of the line set forth by the Party Congress of building a large, strong state-operated economy that rapidly assumes the dominant position in production, circulation and distribution. In conjunction with transforming production relations, it is necessary to efficiently reorganize production forces on a sector-wide basis and within each locality, improve management and provide additional equipment in order to expand production.

2. It is necessary to launch a widespread mass movement to expose loopholes in management from the central to the basic levels and find ways to reorganize and improve management with a view toward achieving higher work efficiency; at the same time, we must avoid loopholes, combat the theft of state property and combat illegal actions. We must effectively protect those persons who expose and denounce persons who engage in wrongdoing and expose and denounce illegal actions; we must praise persons who perform this service and harshly punish those who try to bribe or retaliate against persons who denounce them.

The main guidelines in reorganizing and improving management are to put accounting and control work on a regular, effective basis within the economy, establish work regulations, revise rules and regulations that are no longer suitable, clearly define the responsibility of each organization and each person, implement control by the upper level and the collective and reduce procedures and paperwork to a reasonable level instead of creating additional procedures and paperwork that cause work to proceed slowly and pose a bother to the people. At each installation, we must take organizational steps to uphold and implement the right of collective ownership of the working people, widely disseminate regulations and rules and mobilize the masses to implement them and supervise their implementation.

We must persevere in mobilizing the masses in order to expose and correct loopholes; at the same time, importance must be attached to guiding the specialized organizations in researching, uncovering and stopping theft and bribery and uncovering important violations of the law with all the necessary evidence so that these violations can be thoroughly prosecuted. Cases involving incorrect prosecution must be rectified; in cases in which a person is unjustly punished, the sentence of the person who was unjustly punished must be expunged and his honor and citizenship rights must be restored. Within each locality, it is necessary to prosecute a number of typical cases in a strict and fair manner with a view toward upholding the discipline of the party and the discipline of the state and having a significant educational impact. There must be good coordination between the economic-financial agencies and the organization, control, public security, inspection and court agencies as well as the mass organizations in order to verify charges, reach conclusions and prosecute cases in a timely fashion. Efforts must be focused on important cases and incidents, on current cases and incidents; trivial cases should be avoided. We must guard against and resolutely prosecute saboteurs taking advantage of the situation to create disruptions and sow internal divisions, to provoke and deceive the masses, to falsely accuse and isolate good persons.

3. While guiding the effort to reorganize and improve management within the agencies and enterprises of the state and struggling against theft and bribery, we must, on the outside, guide the effort to improve the management of society and struggle against

speculators, smugglers and persons hiding stolen property while resolutely suppressing hoodlums. In the cities, especially Ho Chi Minh City, Hanoi and Haiphong, we must systematically send dangerous counter-revolutionary elements and professional or obstinate hoodlums for transformation far from the city. The Minister of Interior must guide the localities in organizing the correct implementation of this policy and achieving stable results. As regards persons who are able to work but are lazy, sit and do nothing or work in illegal occupations, we must send them to worksites, force them to work and tightly manage them.

4. The scope of implementation of resolution 228 encompasses all sectors and localities. Each sector and locality must determine the key points upon which it must focus its guidance in order to achieve results. The Central Committee and the government will observe, provide assistance and provide guidance within four key sectors, communications-transportation, home trade, supply and banking, and in three key areas, Hanoi, Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh City. The Central Military Party Committee must determine the key areas within the army and adopt a plan for closely guiding them.

The information and propaganda agencies and the mass organizations must adopt plans for intensifying the education of cadres, troops and the people, setting examples of good persons and good work and criticizing things that are bad; guide artistic works in order to support the movement of the masses exercising socialist collective ownership well; guide the masses in harshly denouncing and resolutely struggling against the theft of socialist property, against the various forms of bribery, against manifestations of irresponsibility and against illegal actions.

The responsibility for guiding the implementation of resolution 228 within each sector, each agency and each production or work unit lies with the head of the sector, agency or unit; on the local level, this responsibility lies in the people's committees which shall fulfill their responsibility under the leadership of the party committee.

Within the sector and on the local level, it is possible to organize a group of cadres to help observe and summarize the situation instead of organizing a guidance committee; existing organizations must be mobilized and utilized to support this work on the basis of the function of each organization. On the central level, the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers must issue a new decision on organizing and guiding this work in a manner consistent with the present situation and tasks.

5. The sectors and localities must restudy resolution 228 and formulate plans for continuing its implementation in a manner closely linked to researching and implementing the resolution of the 2nd Party Plenum on developing agriculture, in a manner closely linked to implementing the state plan and in a manner closely linked to the various movements within each sector and each locality.

Through the implementation of resolution 228 and the other resolutions of the party and state, we must examine and evaluate the basic organizations of the party, evaluate cadres and, on this basis, train and assign cadres, improve the quality of the party organization and expel unqualified members from the party; through these movements, we must also strengthen the government and strengthen and develop the mass organizations.

The sectors and localities must report each month to the Secretariat and the government on the implementation of resolution 228.

Hanoi, 24 September 1977
On Behalf of the Secretariat
signed: Nguyen Duy Trinh

Circular 139-TTg

Hanoi BAO VE TAI SAN XA HOI CHU NGHIA in Vietnamese, 1978, pp 86-91

[Text] Premier's Circular Number 139-TTg Dated 28 May 1974 Providing Guidance with Regard to a Number of Matters Involved in the Prosecution of Crimes Discovered in the Process of Implementing Resolution 228-NQ/TW and the Other Resolutions of the Party and State

Political Bureau resolution 228-NQ/TW dated 12 January 1974 states: "We must take determined steps to protect socialist property in all sectors and levels, from within the enterprises, worksites and agencies of the state to the cooperatives, throughout the army and among all the people; wherever there is state property, effective steps must be taken to management and protect it." To accomplish this, we must "take coordinated legal, administrative, economic, organizational, propaganda, educational and other measures" while "strictly, fairly and promptly prosecuting persons and organizations who violate the law."

In the process of implementing resolution 228-NQ/TW and the other resolutions of the party and government, many violations have been or will be exposed. The prosecution of these violations must be based on the lines and policies of the party and the laws of the state.

Having held discussions and reached agreement with the Supreme People's Organ of Control and the Supreme People's Court, the premier hereby provides the following guidance with regard to a number of matters involved in the prosecution of crimes discovered in the process of implementing resolution 228-NQ/TW and the other resolutions of the party and state:

As regards crimes committed directly against socialist property; crimes involving the intentional violation of principles, policies, regulations and rules in a way that harms socialist property; violations of ration stamp and coupon regulations in the distribution of materials and goods and the crime of earning a living illegally; irresponsibility that causes serious harm to socialist property; the crime of protecting persons who have committed crimes against socialist property; the crime of retaliating against persons who expose and denounce crimes and so forth, these crimes must be reported to the People's Organ of Control, which is the agency that has the authority to supervise prosecution, so that it can initiate legal proceedings and have the public security agency conduct an investigation. On the basis of the case file, the People's Organ of Control determines which of the various methods of prosecution should be employed, including prosecution at the People's Court in order to put the criminal on trial. The sectors, levels and basic units do not have the permission to handle matters involving violations of criminal law internally; the procedure presented here is a mandatory procedure.

2. In cases involving violations of the law that are not a serious crime or violations that do not require criminal prosecution and concerning which the People's Organ of Control agrees to waive prosecution and turn the matter over to the sector, level or installation at which the violation occurred for necessary action, the sector, level or installation must examine the matter and strictly adhere to the Code of Discipline of the party, the state and mass organizations in conjunction with requiring payment of damages. Discplinary action must be carried out rapidly and the results of this action must be reported to the upper level and to the People's Organ of Control on the same level.

3. The handling or criminal violations must focus on punishing persons who willfully commit sabotage and professional hoodlums. Persons who abuse their position and authority for the purpose of stealing or seriously harming socialist property and criminals who obstinately refuse to repent must also be harshly prosecuted. Criminal punishment must be waived for persons who confess, denounce their accomplices or voluntarily repay the damages caused by them to socialist property. At the same time, steps must be taken to protect and encourage good, faithful persons who boldly expose and struggle against criminals.

4. In order to fully implement the line and policy of the party and state regarding procecution, each sector and level must establish the following correct cooperative relations with the agencies that enforce the law and the related agencies:

--They must immediately report any manifestations or signs of criminal activity and their suggestions concerning the crimes occurring within their sector or locality to the People's Organ of Control and the public security agency on the same level so that these agencies can take appropriate and timely steps to prevent and stop these activities.

--They must actively collaborate with the public security agency, the People's Organ of Control and the People's Court in investigating, verifying and reaching conclusions concerning matters related to violations of the law and persons who violate the law; supply necessary information concerning the principles of organization, work regulations and professional rules applied within the sector or locality; and give full eyewitness testimony at the time required or send a specialized cadre to verify their testimony in accordance with the requirements of the investigative and prosecutorial agencies.

--They must actively coordinate and collaborate with the inspection committees on the various levels with regard to exposing, investigating and reaching conclusions concerning mistakes and shortcomings in the implementation of statutes, the fulfillment of official duties and the fulfillment of tasks and in determining the responsibilities of each level and each person; they must supply necessary information in exact accordance with the requirements of the inspection agency and supply this information when required.

--They must work with the organization and inspection departments of the party and the government inspection and public security sectors to reassess the violations of the law and crimes of the sector or locality and coordinate with the People's Organ of Control and the People's Court on the same level in classifying the cases and incidents that must be investigated and prosecuted under criminal law or the cases and incidents lying within the scope of administrative action.

Cases or incidents in which the criminal is a person under the management of the agency on the upper level or the criminal must be prosecuted under the law, it is necessary, after taking internal disciplinary action, to immediately transfer the files of this person and suggestions concerning the method of prosecution to be employed to the above mentioned agency.

5. The public security and government inspection agencies must fulfill their functions and tasks as stipulated in the law dated 20 July 1962 on the tasks and authority of the People's Police and in Council of Ministers' decree number 165/CP dated 31 August 1970 on the tasks, authority and organization of the Inspection Commission of the government; they must improve their professional procedures and coordinate with the People's Organ of Control and the People's Court in order to provide professional guidance of investigations, the keeping of files and the application of legal documents to the various sectors, localities and installations so that they can promptly and successfully conduct investigations, verify charges and prosecute violations of the law.

If a problem arises between law enforcement agencies in the process of their work, it is necessary to discuss and resolve it promptly in accordance with existing policies and laws. As regards any new violations of the law occurring within the sectors, localities or installations, it is necessary for the sectors, localities and installations to inform one another so that they can keep abreast of these violations from the very outset and guide the lower level in taking effective actions.

As regards cases involving criminals caught in the act, cases not requiring an indictment, cases for which there is ample evidence and the defendant admits his crime, the public security agency must file a report with the People's Organ of Control so that it can determine whether or not to transfer the case directly to the court for trial.

As regards complex cases involving many incidents and details related to many different persons and many different areas of illegal activity that cannot be rapidly investigated or concluded at one time, the inspection agency must, in order to avoid prolonging resolution of the case, hold discussions and reach agreement with the People's Organ of Control in order to put together the evidence on the matters that are clear and promptly propose indictments, prosecution and trial concerning these matters if they do not change the nature of the case. At the same time, it is necessary to urgently continue to conduct investigations in order to reach conclusions concerning the remaining elements of the case and resolve the entire case; this continuing investigation cannot be ignored or postponed because of difficulties or complications.

With regard to cases involving many defendants, some of whom have been arrested and some of whom have not, the investigative agency can propose the prosecution and trial of those who have been arrested and the trial in absentia of the others who clearly committed crimes or defer their prosecution until a later date.

In the immediate future, the sectors and localities must coordinate with the public security sector, the People's Organ of Control and the People's Court to review the cases and incidents for which sufficient grounds have been compiled in order to adopt a plan for urgently resolving these cases and supporting the implementation of Political Bureau resolution 228-NQ/TW well.

In addition to correctly implementing the stipulations of this circular and in order to strengthen the working relationship between the People's Organ of Control and the various agencies of the state, the premier hereby reminds the various sectors and localities to scrupulously comply with Premier's circular number 09/TTg dated 1 February 1963 on the working relationship between the People's Organs of Control on the various levels and the agencies subordinate to the Council of Ministers and local state agencies.

Hanoi, 28 May 1974
signed: the Premier
Deputy Premier Le Thanh Nghi

Circular 99-TTg

Hanoi BAO VE TAI SAN XA HOI CHU NGHIA in Vietnamese, 1978, pp 92-98

/Text/ Premier's Circular Number 91-TTg Dated 24 February 1976 Providing Guidance with Regard to the Administrative and Economic Action To Be Taken in Cases of Violations Uncovered When Implementing Resolution 228-NQ/TW

The effort to prosecute mistakes committed in the process of implementing resolution 228-NQ/TW and the other resolutions of the party and government must continue to be intensified and must be based on the line and policies of the party and the laws of the state. As regards cases and incidents that must be prosecuted at court, this prosecution must comply with the procedures stipulated in Premier's circular 139/TTg dated 28 May 1974. In this circular, the premier stipulates and provides guidance concerning a number of additional points regarding administrative and economic action:

1. Every act of conspiracy, bribery, theft of property belonging to the state, the collective or the people, disruption of public order, retaliation against persons who expose crimes, the intentional harboring of criminals and so forth must be investigated and prosecuted.

All mistakes must be strictly and fairly prosecuted, whether they be made by an organization or an individual, by a person within or outside a mass organization. Every mistake by any organization or individual that is voluntarily reported by an organization or individual or exposed by a person must be seriously examined, a clear conclusion must be reached concerning it and must be appropriately dealt with by means of state (or mass organization) administrative or economic action; such action cannot be ignored or postponed for absolutely any reason.

Prosecution must be fair but strict and conform with both reason and sentiment as well as coordinate punishment with clemency; prosecution must be based on the precise nature of the crime and encourage the person who made the mistake to willingly talk about his mistaken action.

Persons who commit mistakes but forthrightly confess to them, willingly talk about them, voluntarily return the property acquired by them through misappropriation, abuse of authority or theft and truly repent should be considered for clemency. When considering such persons for clemency, attention must be given to seeking the approval of the masses. Clemency does not mean that every mistake is forgiven as soon as the person committed it talks about his mistake; rather, clemency means a lesser degree of disciplinary action than normal, depending upon the case. Persons who intentionally conceal mistakes and do not offer testimony concerning them shall be subjected to more serious disciplinary action than normal; in particular, any person who is exposed but continues to commit the same mistake shall be dealt with even more severely.

Cadres in charge, cadres who hold official positions and have authority but who commit the crimes of misappropriation or theft shall also be dealt with harshly; if these cadres truly repent, they, too, may be considered for clemency; persons who intentionally harbor someone who has violated the law or retaliate against or suppress persons who expose crimes shall be dealt with in a truly harsh manner. When taking disciplinary action, it is necessary to have a thorough understanding of the cadre policy of the party and state and to comprehensively examine both the strengths and weaknesses of the cadre in question. Generally speaking, persons who once recorded many achievements in combat and production but have now made a mistake and express a good attitude in admitting to their mistake must still be subjected to disciplinary action but can be considered for disciplinary action of a lesser degree.

We must be determined to severely punish cadres who degenerate and become deviant (such as those who engage in misappropriation, theft and the satisfaction of personal interests many times; cadres who engage in serious speculation...), aggressive hoodlums and gangsters, cowboys, persons who disrupt public order, dishonest merchants, smugglers, persons who specialize in earning their living illegally, in earning their living through fraud, etc.

2. In conjunction with administrative disciplinary action, importance must be attached to requiring payment for damages or the return of property to the state, collective and people.

--Generally speaking, all property that is taken from the state, the collective and the people through misappropriation or theft, be it a large or small amount, must be returned in full. However, in cases in which the person who violated the law forthrightly admits his shortcoming and is encountering difficulties in his everyday life, an exception can be made by merely requiring that a portion of the property be returned or that the property be returned gradually if the property obtained through misappropriation or theft no longer exists in its entirety.

--In cases involving violations of a collective nature (collective misappropriation, the establishment of illegal funds and so forth), all property must be returned to the state or collective; it is necessary to clearly determine the responsibility of each person involved as regards whether they caused damaged or enjoyed illegitimate gains in order to require payment of damages or the return of the property.

--In cases in which property of the people is obtained through misappropriation or theft but this property cannot be returned because its owner is unknown (such as raising the prices of goods, reducing product purchasing prices, overweighing products, reducing contents of pre-weighed packages, reducing the quality of products in any way, raising passenger ticket prices, raising transportation charges, the prices of movie tickets, the prices of cultural entertainment tickets and so forth), the money must be deposited in public funds.

--Persons who buy and resell materials and goods supplied by the state in accordance with policies and regulations to individuals (building materials, trunks, bicycles motorized bicycles and so forth), the different between the purchasing price and the sales price must be deposited in public funds.

--Cases involving the use of public property in a manner that raises questions must also be investigated and resolved in a fair manner. Furniture and utensils of agencies and enterprises that are not borrowed in exact accordance with circular number 529-TTg dated 8 December 1958 or which are borrowed in quantities exceeding the standard must be reclaimed. If it is felt that the person who is using this property truly needs it, it is possible to set a price for this property and sell it to this person under the direction of the finance agency or allow him to continue to use it if he is unable to purchase it while requiring that this person complete a full set of loan papers so that the use of this public property is not in question; the amount of money obtained from the sale of this property must be reported to the finance agency and the money itself must be submitted for inclusion in the budget.

--In cases in which the amount of distributed housing being used exceeds stipulated standards, the amount of living space should, if possible, be reduced or the occupants should be transferred to other housing that complies with the standard for which they are eligible; if the amount of living space cannot be reduced, additional money must be collected at state housing rental rates for that portion of the living space that exceeds the stipulated standard.

--In cases in which money obtained through misappropriation or money obtained through the theft and sale of materials or goods is used to build a house or building materials are stolen to build a house, full repayment of these materials or money must be made to the state or collective or part or all of the house that was constructed can be confiscated and used for the common good of society, of the collective.

--In cases in which a person uses manpower of the state or cooperative to build a house for himself but makes no payment or only partial payment to the state or collective for this manpower, full payment must be required.

In the mountains, in cases in which cadres and the people illegally harvested and used timber before the issuance of resolution 228-NQ/TW to build housing and furniture, economic disciplinary action, generally speaking, need not be considered but such cases must be thoroughly reviewed; in cases in which persons who have adequate housing and furniture still have additional wood that they intend to use, this wood must be returned to the state. Administrative and economic action must be taken in cases that occur after the issuance of resolution 228-NQ/TW (reclaiming the wood, requiring payment for it, or confiscating part or all of the housing or furniture constructed with it...).

--All cases involving the taking of bribes in the transportation of commodities, the distribution and repair of housing, the distribution of electricity and water, the issuance of various types of papers, the recruiting of students, the recruiting of labor or the taking of illegal commissions (letting someone else use an account for a commission, subletting housing rented from the state for a commission and so forth) must be subjected to harsh administrative and economic disciplinary action.

--At those places that were recently the scenes of heavy enemy attacks, economic as well as administrative action may be waived but cases involving taking advantage of this situation in order to commit illegal activity must be dealt with in a harsh manner.

The Ministry of Finance has issued specific instructions on how to reclaim property and deposit money in public funds in the cases mentioned above.

3. Heightening the responsibility of the unit heads and of the agencies on the upper level as regards taking disciplinary action and guiding and inspecting the disciplinary action taken in cases involving violations.

Generally speaking, in cases of violations that occur within a sector, locality or basic unit, the head of the sector, locality or unit is responsible for conducting an investigation, verifying charges, reaching a conclusion, compiling files and taking disciplinary action. The level directly above the sector, locality or basic unit has the responsibility of closely and regularly observing, supervising and inspecting the action taken by the head. In cases related to many sectors, to many localities or related to cadres in charge of units of the upper level, the unit that exposes the violation must promptly report it to the head of the upper level and the agency on the upper level must provide guidance and assistance or directly investigate the matter, verify charges and take disciplinary action.

Full importance must be attached to mobilizing the masses to participate in exposing and verifying violations of the law and to listening to the opinions of the masses concerning disciplinary measures; disciplinary action must be used to heighten the sense of responsibility of the masses in the struggle to stop negative phenomena and deter persons who would commit illegal actions. Attention must be given to resolving the problems in the thinking of persons who commit mistakes so that they realize their shortcomings, return the property obtained through misappropriation or theft, accept the disciplinary action taken against them and actively rectify their shortcomings. Once disciplinary action has been taken, the masses must be informed of the specific action that was taken. In order to mobilize the masses well, it is first of all necessary for the head of the sector, locality or unit to set good examples himself; if he commits a mistake, he must review and rectify it on his own so that the masses can follow his example.

4. In conjunction with exposing and taking disciplinary action against violations of the law, every effort must be made to close loopholes and rectify shortcomings in guidance and management and to putting management on an increasingly firm basis and improving it, especially the management of labor, materials and capital.

This is the best way to heighten the impact of disciplinary action and promptly prevent negative phenomena. The heads of the sectors and the people's committees on the various levels must keep abreast of the situations that are exposed, conduct research and guide installations in taking specific, practical steps to reorganize guidance and management on the basic level, establish the necessary internal rules and work regulations and insure strict compliance with the policies, regulations and rules of the state in a manner coordinated with the intense productive labor emulation movement of the masses. If it is felt that management regulations are unsuitable and pose difficulties and obstacles to work, the heads of the sectors and the people's committees on the various levels have the responsibility of researching them and proposing to the authorized agency that they be revised; they may not change management regulations of the state on their own.

The Guidance Department of the Central Committee is implementing resolution 228-NQ/TW and the heads of the various sectors and the people's committees on the provincial and municipal levels are responsible for implementing and inspecting the implementation of this circular.

Hanoi, 24 February 1976
signed: the Premier
Deputy Premier Nguyen Duy Trinh

Directive 146-TTg

Hanoi BAI VE TAI SAN XA HOI CHU NGHIA in Vietnamese, 1978 pp 99-104

[Text] Premier's Directive Number 146-TTg Dated 5 June 1974 on Prohibiting the Illegal Sale, Storage and Transportation of Materials and Commodities That Are Under the Exclusive Management of the State

The government has issued many documents on the sale, storage and transportation of materials and commodities that are under the exclusive management of the state. At present, however, the illegal sale, storage and transportation of these materials and commodities are widespread and serious in nature. On the basis of the resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers at the 8 March 1974 Conference of the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers, the premier hereby directs the various sectors and levels to implement the policies and measures reiterated below in order to immediately put an end to the illegal sale, storage and transportation of materials and commodities that are under the exclusive management of the state.

1. All materials and technology, such as raw materials, machinery, equipment, spare parts and tools used in production, construction, communications-transportation and so forth that are imported, are produced by state-operated enterprises or provided by the state to small industrial and handicraft production installations to process products for the state are under the exclusive control of the state and directly distributed by the state to installations to use in accordance with the state plan. They absolutely may not be considered other products and may not be freely sold. The purchase, sale, storage, transportation or use of the technical materials mentioned above without proper papers is considered an illegal action.

2. Products of the types described below are also under the exclusive management of the state in terms of purchases and distribution (supplied or sold) and their illegal sale, storage and transportation are prohibited:

a) Grain, paddy, rice, corn, wheat, wheat flour and the products processed from rice, corn, wheat and wheat flour;

b) Food products, other agricultural products, forestry products and marine products that are purchased and sold exclusively by the state;

c) Industrial and consumer goods that are imported, are produced by state-operated enterprises or are manufactured by small industry and handicraft installations and are exclusively purchased and sold by the state;

d) Discarded or defective technical materials or discarded materials of industrial or consumer goods that are reclaimed exclusively by the state and distributed for use exclusively by the state.

3. Destroying finished products that are under the exclusive management of the state for the purpose of using the raw materials in them to produce other products is prohibited.

4. Collective installations (cooperatives or teams) or individuals who sell products of the types mentioned above must have a business license issued by the district, ward or city people's committee, be assigned as a purchasing or sales agent by the state-operated commerce agency and buy and sell these products only within the scope of their license.

When it is necessary for agencies, enterprises and cooperatives to establish direct contacts with production installations for the purpose of purchasing products that are under the exclusive management of the state for use as raw materials in production or construction, they must comply with the plan of the state, have a permit from the authorized provincial or municipal purchasing agency stating where the products are to be purchased and only purchase the quantity of products and the product quality stipulated.

Producers of grain products, food products, other agricultural products, forestry products and marine products that are under the exclusive management of the state may, after completing their task of selling products to the state (under obligations or contracts) may use the remaining portion of their product; if they do not use all of their remaining product and wish to sell it, they must comply with the regulations of the state stipulated for each product.

If agencies, enterprises, cooperatives or individuals that are supplied with materials and commodities (including stamps, coupons and purchasing books) for use do not use all of them, they must return the balance to the state and are prohibited from trading or selling them.

5. Personnel who have the function of inspecting and confiscating goods that are illegally traded, such as market management personnel within the home trade sector, tax personnel of the finance sector, public security personnel and so forth, must closely coordinate in the effort to expose and promptly stop the illegal sale, transportation, storage and use of materials and commodities that are under the exclusive management of the state and must guide responsible personnel in firmly adhering to the regulations on the management of materials and commodities of the state and the regulations concerning the procedures to be followed in conducting inspections, confiscating materials and goods and so forth so that they fulfill their task in a correct and precise manner and avoid violating the democratic rights and the personal freedoms of the people.

It is necessary to appropriately praise, in accordance with general policy, inspection personnel who record many achievements; at the same time, it is necessary to take harsh disciplinary action against inspection personnel who abuse their authority, engage in misappropriation and illegally use confiscated goods or take bribes and accept gifts in order to conceal or release persons who violate the law.

6. The handling of violations must be based on current regulations (decree number 001-SLt dated 19 April 1957 and decree number 163-TTg dated 19 April 1957); the premier has provided the following instructions concerning a number of points so that violations are handled in a manner consistent with the present situation:

a) Depending upon whether it is serious or minor in nature, one or many of the following forms of administrative action must be taken against every violation of the law:

--Warning;

--Confiscatory purchase of goods at directed prices of the state (this measure should only be taken against producers of grain, food products, other agricultural products and so forth who sell them illegally);

--Confiscation of goods (including stamps, coupons, tickets and books);

--A fine ranging from 1 to 1,000 dong;

--The temporary suspension or permanent suspension of business or transportation licenses.

When taking administrative action, it is necessary to distinguish between producers and sellers; between cases involving many illegal goods and few illegal goods; between persons committing their first offense and repeat offenders and so forth. Violations that are organized in nature, are in the nature of speculation, are committed against socialist property or are repeated many times must, in addition to the various forms of acti mentioned above, also be prosecuted in court so that those who commit them are punished in accordance with the law.

Violations governed by customs or forestry regulations must be handled in accordance with these regulations.

b) In order for administrative action in cases involving violations to be carried out rapidly and promptly, the people's committees on the various levels have the authority to handle the following violations:

--The district (or ward and city) people's committees have the authority to take action in cases involving goods worth less than 500 dong and fines up to 500 dong;

--The cadres in charge of the inspection units and stations of the public security, commerce and finance sectors stated in Point 5 have the authority to handle cases involving goods worth 100 dong or less and fines up to 10 dong (they only have the authority to make confiscatory purchases, not to confiscate goods).

More serious violations or cases requiring more serious action are to be handled by the provincial people's committees and the people's committees of the municipalities directly subordinate to the central level.

7. While waiting for action to be taken, all confiscated goods and evidence must be turned over to the district (or ward and city) commerce bureau for temporary storage. If the products are fresh products or products that rapidly spoil, they must immediately be delivered to the nearest state-operated store or marketing cooperative for sale and the money from this sale must be deposited in the bank while awaiting action to be take.

If the goods or material evidence becomes damaged or lost while waiting for action to be taken, the person responsible for managing them must pay damages; persons who use or steal material evidence can be subjected to disciplinary action or prosecuted under the law.

Once disciplinary action has been decided upon, all confiscated materials and goods become public property and are to be delivered to the state store or marketing cooperative responsible for receiving and managing them so that they can be distributed or sold in accordance with general regulations; the internal use, distribution or sale of these materials and goods are prohibited. Once every 3 months, the commerce agency must send to the finance agency copies of the disciplinary decisions that were made and copies of the list of goods involved in them so that the financial agency can observe payment and the inclusion of funds in the budget.

8. The Ministers of Home Trade, Finance and Interior, after reaching agreement with the sectors that manage materials and commodities, must provide the various localities with guidance regarding the current regulations of the government regarding the management of materials and commodities, inspection and confiscation procedures and the procedures for handling goods involved in violations of the law.

On the basis of this directive and the guidance provided by the Ministry of Home Trade, the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Finance, the provincial and municipal people's committees must publicly post lists of the materials and goods that are under the exclusive management of the state and may not be freely sold; at the same time, they must guide the effort to abolish the illegal sale, transportation and storage of these materials and goods.

9. It is necessary to establish a deadline by which persons who are now illegally selling and storing materials and goods that are under the exclusive management of the state must declare what they have and resell their materials and goods to the state at directed prices or turn them over to the state.

Depending upon the specific case, persons who are engaged in an illegal trade must be shifted to other work, primarily productive labor.

10. The heads of the sectors on the central level and the people's committees of the provinces and the municipalities directly subordinate to the central level have the responsibility of implementing this directive within the scope of their management.

Hanoi, 5 June 1974
signed: the Premier
Deputy Premier Le Thanh Nghi

Directive 266-TTg

Hanoi BAO VE TAI SAN XA HOI CHU NGHIA in Vietnamese, 1978 pp 255-257

[Text] Premier's Directive Number 266-TTg Dated 28 June 1977 Concerning a Number of Grain Management Measures

At present, there are many difficulties and complex problems in the management of grain. In the provinces and municipalities of the South, private merchants are engaging in speculation and disrupting the market by using counterfeit papers of state agencies and enterprises, of the army, public security agencies and Trade Unions to purchase, at very high prices, and smuggle many types of agricultural products that are purchased exclusively by the state, especially paddy and rice. At some places, they also impersonate army troops and give the reason that they are buying grain for the rear service unit or buying seed paddy for troops to raise rice. They also use passengers to transport goods on ferries and, at times, also transport goods by small vehicles (because small vehicles are rarely inspected at inspection stations). There are also a few corrupt persons within state agencies and the army who are used by merchants engaging in speculation and smuggling, who serve as a screen for these merchants or who participate with them, etc.

In the provinces of the North, the theft or smuggling of grain along transportation routes, both land and water routes, are rather widespread. This is not to mention the dishonest weighing of grain, dishonest shipping and receiving practices, conspiracy and organized theft.

In order to tightly manage grain, put an end to the use of the names of state agencies, troops and revolutionary mass organizations and, at the same time, appropriately punish private merchants who engage in speculation, smuggling and disruption of the grain market, the premier hereby issues the following directive:

1. The ministers, the heads of agencies of ministerial level and agencies directly subordinate to the Council of Ministers and the chairmen of the people's committees of the provinces and of the municipalities directly subordinate to the central level must educate their cadres, manual workers and civil servants and prohibit them from using the name of the agency or enterprise for the purpose of transporting grain (except for rear service and grain agencies which have the permission to and responsibility of transporting grain).

2. Beginning now, all troop units in the various branches of the military and in the public security forces of the various sectors are not permitted to purchase or transport paddy or rice. These jobs shall be performed by the rear service agencies of the army and the public security force.

3. In all purchases and sales by agencies and units permitted to buy and sell grain and agricultural products that are under the exclusive management of the state, they must directly contact the people's committee of the province or municipality that has a grain service or commerce service to assist them.

4. All types of vehicles (including small vehicles, if deemed necessary), launches, ships and boats must be inspected by the inspection stations established in each province of the South.

5. Persons using counterfeit papers and papers that are not in order must be detained and investigated.

Smugglers who are caught in the act of smuggling must fill out a report and be tried in accordance with the law.

6. The Ministry of Communications-Transportation and the Ministry of Food must reinspect the installations in charge of transporting grain (by both land and water routes) in order to tighten their organization. The party committee, party chapter committee and cadres of installations must insure the good completion of their tasks and not allow bad situations such as those mentioned above to occur.

7. The people's committees of the northern provinces must inspect and strengthen the crews on ships and boats that transport grain to insure that they have competent and trusted cadres in charge in order to avoid theft and smuggling along transportation routes as mentioned above.

It is requested that the Ministry of National Defense adopt a plan for disseminating and implementing this directive in the various branches and military regions.

To perfect the socialist production relations in the North and carry out transformation and the establishment of socialist relations in the South, it is very important that the agencies of the state, the army, the public security sector and the mass organizations constantly educate their personnel and members and strengthen their internal organizations so that they are very strong in terms of work ability, management skills, sense of organization and discipline, spirit of responsibility and revolutionary-offensive ethics.

Our management of grain is marked by many weaknesses and shortcomings; to an important degree, this is due to the failure to comply with regulations as a result of which more and more loopholes have emerged for speculators to use to their advantage. Therefore, we must determinedly implement the measures mentioned above in order to manage grain well.

Hanoi, 28 June 1977
signed: the Premier
Deputy Premier Pham Hung

7809
CSO: 4209/474

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

TEN THOUSAND MORE FAMILIES GO TO DEVELOP NEW ECONOMIC ZONES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Jul 81 p 1

[VNA News Release: "More Than 10,000 Families, 21,300 Workers Go To Develop New Economic Zones"]

[Text] According to the Ministry of Agriculture, in the first 6 months of 1981 the provinces and municipalities throughout the nation sent 10,560 families, totalling to,196 people, including 21,300 workers, to develop the new economic zones, which amounts to more than 50 percent of the annual population-transfer plan. The people who went to develop new economic zones cleared 6,858 additional hectares of land, 5,000 hectares of which have been developed into fields and paddies and have been used to produce the various kinds of crops.

In general, the tasks of transfering people, clearing wasteland, and developing new economic zones is of better quality, more concentrated, and more selective. The provinces of Ha Nam Ninh, Hai Hung, Thai Binh, Binh Tri Thien, Nghia Binh, etc., launched a movement for the masses to volunteer to go to develop the new economic zones. Ha Nam Ninh approximately attained its plan for transfering workers to participate in developing new economic zones in Minh Hai, Gia Lai-Cong Tum, and Lam Dong. In Binh Tri Thien, in addition to the transfer of people organized by the state, in 1980 and the first part of 1981 more than 7,000 people, including about 2,500 workers, went to places they selected to request land on which to make a living, mainly in Thuan Hai Province. The ecelons, sectors, and people of Thuan Hai enthusiastically helped the people from Binh Tri Thien to build a new home area.

The areas receiving people who came from other places to participate in developing new economic zones paid attention to clearly delineating the areas to be cleared, and went all-out to overcome the situation of people arriving before the production plans and directions have been determined. The various aspects of management regarding the new economic zones improved, especially the management of investment capital. The agricultural, financial, and banking sectors cooperated more closely and are now along with the localities, doing a better job of developing new economic zones.

An important requirement of the development of new economic zones is that in opening up a zone it is necessary to carry out the planning and design of tasks on schedule. But many places have carried out that task slowly,which has affected the waste of capital, and the requirement that investment must be complete, all-inclusive, and deep. In a considerable number of places, the lack of complete investment has affected the building of material-technical bases for the new economic zones.

5616
CSO: 4209/412

ELECTRIC POWER WASTE IN HO CHI MINH CITY REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Jul 81 p 2

[Article: "Ho Chi Minh City--In Six Months 970 Consumers Waste 2.3 Million Kilowatt/Hours of Electric Power"]

[Text] In the last few years Ho Chi Minh City has urged the people to economize on the use of electric power. The average electric power use level has decreased from one period to another: starting at 100, it has gone down to 80 then 70 kilowatt/hours at the present time for each household in a month. According to the directives of the City People's Committee, the Electric Power Service has stipulated that the consumption level of power should decrease by at least 15 percent in the various enterprise offices, in the government organs, and in the communal living quarters.

When it tries to control to see if that stipulation has been implemented, it finds that the situation is still excessive in the various service units, in the restaurants and hotels and coffee shops, and in the private restaurants. There are more than enough light bulbs being lit up in each such place; air conditioners of the large variety from 7 to 20 kilowatts are being used; many refrigerators are being used in those homes that produce ice for profit, gathering thousands of dong each month. Cumulatively in the first 6 months of the year, 970 cases of violation of the stipulation regarding electric power use have wasted 2.3 million kilowatt/hours of power. These consumers have been fined almost half a million dong. The responsible organs have seen even more clearly the need for correction and guidance in the use of electric power so that it becomes more rational.

1751
CSO: 4209/450

MEKONG RIVER DELTA WATER CONSERVANCY WORK STRESSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Mekong River Delta Water Conservancy"]

[Text] In the struggle process to make the Mekong River delta into the number one central area for food production, the integrated system of technical measures in agriculture has a decisive effect on intensive cultivation, crop multiplication, and expansion of acreage.

The water conservancy work, with its top importance position and technical function, has seen the overcoming of many unprecedented difficulties on a new stretch of land with its soil, water irrigation, climatic and meteorological characteristics unlike anywhere else in the country.

Water conservancy is the most important measure that we can take in improving upon acid, salt-containing, and marshy soils, while the introduction of freshwater into reclamation areas has helped put hundreds of thousands of hectares of abandoned land into cultivation and production.

A number of regions used to doing only one crop by relying on rainwater has done well the water conservancy work and shifted to two crops using shortterm maturing and high productivity seeds. These initial successes have opened up bright prospects for regions which in the past rely only on rainwater for production in the Mekong River delta.

Regions lacking freshwater for living purposes and for running industrial and handicraft operations have started to build facilities for securing underground waters or bring in freshwater from afar.

Besides the achievements there are also failures and some relatively serious shortcomings, which make it that the results achieved have been extremely modest as compared to the tasks initially projected in the plan and as compared to the potential for realization inherent in the natural conditions of the region.

There are many reasons for such underachievement but one widespread reason is that as they started to put into exploitation the Mekong River delta, the various sectors and localities made a rather simple assessment of this new land; and while we did not have sufficient data backed up by documentation and the needed understanding of the problems involved we already came up with gigantic water conservancy projects well beyond our capabilities. Consequently we started too many projects that are scattered over too wide an area without realizing all the difficulties that had to be overcome in the process of linking the stages of implementation: basic investigations, blueprinting, actual building and putting into operation. It is for this reason that we now have projects that must be temporarily shelved because of difficulties owing to geological conditions or because we lacked building materials and capital. Then there are projects which have been completed but the exploitation of which is somewhat limited because the system lacks canals, ducts and dams. Then there are those that because of miscalculations have been completed but for no useful purpose.

Our coming water conservancy plan must be carried out on the basis of multifaceted experience learned in the past so as to determine the directions and organizational measures meant to implement the projects in close concordance with the natural characteristics and conditions of each area. The water conservancy plan must be tightly linked to the agricultural development plans, and we must struggle to move ahead to create the conditions necessary for intensive cultivation, crop multiplication, land reclamation and the working of fallow lands.

The entirety of measures devised in the water conservancy plan must reflect the spirit of exploiting to the fullest the natural advantages of the region while preventing and avoiding the difficulties owing to the natural conditions; of fully exploiting existing works; of concentrating our forces and focus our investments in those areas which are capable of producing many products in a short time and at the lowest costs. While actively preparing technical proposals for a number of large water conservancy projects, we must launch a vigorous campaign in all areas so that the people participate in doing water conservancy work. In the immediate future we should concentrate on the middle-sized and small works which are the types of projects in tune with the local manpower capabilities, projects which the people will build essentially by hand, and which will bring quick realistic results.

Every step must be carefully calculated in a scientific manner, respecting the implementation process and the specifications, and realized with a high technical quality. Basing itself on the larger areas, the water conservancy work will continue its inroads into the smaller areas, building blueprints and concrete plans for each province, district, village and hamlet. In particular, the district water conservancy plans will play a decisive role in determining the completion of the planned tasks for the entire region.

Basic investigations constitute the very first link in the broad outlining and planning of work, they must be done with care and accurately. In the case of a land that recently forms on a saltwater foundation, the requirements are even more stringent as regards the basic investigations, especially as concerns the hydrology, geological formation, and topography of the place, which must be studied with extreme care and in a solid manner.

In the case of works that are only half-completed or which belong to a new system for which the foundations have just been laid only, we must continue and complete their building, and simultaneously bring to a completion various parts of the works within the system so as to put them quickly in the service of production.

In the case of the works planned for construction (including both the middle-sized and small ones), we must make careful calculations and scientifically weigh the economic and technical factors so as to decide on the best blueprint.

The responsible sectors should study and propose to the state the promulgation of a number of policies in tune with the characteristics of the production situation and the production relations in the Mekong River delta, thus creating favorable conditions for the water conservancy work.

Water conservancy is an important work of the Party and state in the plans for exploitation of the Mekong River delta. The various sectors and localities and the production bases must have tightly knit and harmonious cooperation plans under the unified guidance of the Government. And this will surely bring the exploitation of the Mekong River delta to a quick and high level of effectiveness.

1751
CSO: 4209/450

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

MINISTRY ADMITS PILFERAGE INCIDENT, DISCIPLINARY MEASURES NOT YET TAKEN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Jul 81 p 3

[Readers Opinions column: "Shortcoming Admitted But Not Corrected"]

[Text] NHAN DAN of 8 July 1981 in its Readers Opinions column carried an item entitled "Taking Advantage of Dissolved Organ in Order to Pilfer the State." After the appearance of this article, we the cadres, workers and people of Quang Nam - Da Nang felt that although the letter written by the reader Luu Van Tuy had not said it all it nonetheless had accurately reflected the situation of pilferage of state property which was happening at the Quang Nam - Da Nang Building Materials Corporation at the time. After a while, also appearing in NHAN DAN, in an answer to the readers column, the Ministry of Building Materials admitted that the above mentioned article was an accurate reflection of the situation, it admitted its shortcomings and said that it had checked on the comrades in charge of the Quang Nam - Da Nang Building Materials Corporation, and that it had implemented measures to reclaim the lost state property. We who are aware of the whole situation are very anxious to see the Ministry of Building Materials implement the measures that it has promised to take, take back the lost state property and implement strict disciplinary measures towards the violators, yet none of these measures has been implemented since. The state property continues to be lost and the main cadres responsible for these losses continue to be raised to higher functions. The above situation has created a poor impression and loss of credibility for the authorities among the masses of the people in our locality.

After reading the editorial carried in NHAN DAN, issue of 20 May 1981, entitled "Strictly Deal With Corrupt Officials, Those Who Take Bribes and Mistreat the Masses," and in the spirit of contributing towards struggling against the present negative phenomena in our society, we petition the Ministry of Building Materials and those organs in charge to strictly fulfill their promises as presented in the Party newspaper and to give a clear account of their doings to the readers.

Hoang Van
and many cadres, workers and people of
Quang Nam - Da Nang

1751
CSO: 4209/450

MISUSE OF HEALTH RESORT CRITICIZED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Jul 81 p 3

[Readers Opinions column: "Use of Health Resort for Erroneous Purposes"]

[Text] The Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions has invested a relatively large sum of capital to build an integrated high-rise health resort (consisting of dining halls, an auditorium, a clubhouse and four two-story buildings) near Thac Ba Lake. Each year, this health resort receives about 120 vacationers at a time who come to rest in accordance with the 15 days off they have a year. This is a great stimulant to every cadre, worker and government employee in the province. But since May 1981, this resort has turned into a meeting and recap with entertainment place for a number of organs and units stationed in and around the province(!). In the two months of May and June last there have been three organs and units using the vacation coupons issued by the Federation of Trade Unions to call their representatives up for a meeting at the place. This is a misuse of vacation coupons. The Finance Service has used up 50 coupons with each coupon valid for 15 days in order to have a good time and recap its work during 1980 in a period of 6 days. The provincial Party school used up 50 coupons, each coupon worth 111 dong, also for the purpose of recapitulating its work. The Transportation and Communication Service also used the number of coupons distributed to it, which were supposed to be used in 13 days, in order to organize the recapitulating work for 1980 in a mere three days (?). The above misuse of vacationing coupons has done havoc to the health resort's service plans and cut into the interest of others who deserve to benefit from the vacationing regime.

It is our wish that the leading echelons in Hoang Lien Son Province, especially the provincial Federation of Trade Unions, carry out investigations, examine the situation and quickly put an end to these violations of policies so as to guarantee to the cadres, workers and government employees their rightful privilege of getting a vacation and rest in exact accordance with the stipulated regimes.

Tran Van Canh
(Hoang Lien Son)

1751
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Vietnam Report

No. 2309

TAP CHI CONG SAN

No. 6, 1981

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22 September 1981

VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2309

TAP CHI CONG SAN, No. 6, 1981

Except where indicated otherwise in the table of contents the following is a complete translation of the monthly theoretical and political journal of the Vietnam Communist Party published in Hanoi.

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IMPROVE DISTRIBUTION AND CIRCULATION IN ORDER TO ACCELERATE PRODUCTION AND STABILIZE LIFE

BK031500 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Article by Le Duan in Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 6, Jun 81 pp 1-8 and 34--also carried in NHAN DAN issue of 1 Jun 81. Translation of Domestic Service version was previously published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 108, 5 Jun 81, pp K6-K12]

[Text] Production, distribution, circulation and consumption are links in the process of production and social reproduction, with production being a basic link. Production decides distribution, circulation and consumption.

As intermediary links between production and consumption, distribution and circulation play a very important role and have a direct effect on production and the people's life. Improving distribution and circulation and effecting a drastic and comprehensive change in this important area of activity are basic and pressing requirements.

1. Guiding concepts

Improving distribution and circulation should always be a part of all economic management activities. Distribution and circulation are aimed at meeting the consumer needs of society and, at the same time, stimulating the growth of production--especially the production of grain, foodstuffs and consumer goods; promoting exports and imports; and broadening the exchange of goods between our country and other countries. On this basis, it should contribute to stabilizing and gradually improving the livelihood of the people, especially workers and peasants. This is the basic target of the party's and state's current policies.

General guidelines for improving the task of distribution and circulation involve linking this task with economic management, eradicating the mode of management through bureaucratic administration and subsidization, adopting the mode of socialist trade that is based mainly on planning, making correct use of all material and monetary transactions and all economic levers, adopting the system of accountancy and opposing the system of indiscriminate subsidization. However, opposing the management mode of bureaucratic administration and subsidization and adopting the mode of socialist trade does not mean using market mechanisms in place of planning. It also does not mean blindly following the free market law of supply and demand. Firmly grasping planning work is a central task which requires us to use planning as a main tool to organize and manage production, distribution and circulation in a way suited to economic growth.

Distribution and circulation are areas of activity involving the close combination of materials in kind and the relationship between goods and currency. In this area, we must attach importance to the correct categorization of values and the satisfactory use of all market relations and economic levers such as prices, wages, finance, credits and profits, with the use-value being considered most basic. Distribution under the form of value can in no way decide or replace the distribution under the form of use-value.

All policies on distribution and circulation must correctly reflect agreement among the three interests--the interests of the entire society, the interests of the collective and the interests of individual laborers. With regard to the current situation, these policies must give due attention to the interests of laborers so as to make everyone more concerned about the need to increase his labor productivity and economic results. Correctly combining the three kinds of interests amounts precisely to contributing to exercising the system of socialist collective mastery on a society-wide scale, in each locality and at each establishment.

Distribution and circulation requires correct application of the three measures--economic, financial and education--with economic measures being regarded as the most basic. Educational measures must also be taken seriously, but simultaneous efforts must be made to develop the strength of the proletarian dictatorial state. To use administrative measures against profiteering and smuggling, to do away with all phenomena of negativism in society and to establish order in the economy and in the market.

Ideological indoctrination must be stepped up to make everyone more aware of the situation and tasks and to ensure that they are able to firmly grasp the party and state's line and policies, actively engage in productive and nonproductive work, practice thrift for the sake of national construction and remain vigilant against all enemy schemes.

To improve distribution and circulation, we must implement a series of uniform measures to fulfill the main objectives of promoting the development of production, gradually stabilizing and improving the people's livelihood and stabilizing the economic and financial situation.

We must firmly grasp the following immediate problems of distribution and circulation which involve support for production, concentrating the flow of goods into state hands, ensuring the supply of staple commodities to laborers--especially workers and civil servants, expanding state-run trade, intensifying market management, adjusting prices and wages, balancing the budget and regulating the circulation of currency. Among these issues, prices and wages are the two urgent ones.

2. Adjusting prices and wages

Prices constitute a major problem which has a comprehensive effect on the economic, political and social fields. This problem is very complicated, especially at a time when our economy is still in a troubled situation and the bases on which to determine prices have not been stabilized.

Prices have their roots in production. Prices and socialism are born out of production in a planned manner; they do not come spontaneously from trade in the marketplace. Therefore, the problem of prices must be resolved in a planned manner. Based on the demands of society and the laboring people's livelihood, we must arrange production plans to optimally use all economic potential, especially in terms of manpower and land, to produce much wealth for the society.

The problem of prices can be resolved satisfactorily only on the basis of developing production, increasing labor productivity, improving the quality of products, reducing production costs, increasing economic results, creating conditions for better capital accumulation for socialist industrialization and stabilizing and gradually improving the laboring people's livelihood.

Prices should contribute to the distribution and use of all sources of capital, both in kind and money in an effective and thrifty manner, correctly resolve the relationship between capital accumulation and consumption, between industry and agriculture and between workers and peasants: expand the division of labor and international cooperation, and satisfactorily meet the strategic requirements of the revolution. Prices should resolve well the problems of distributing and redistributing national income, balancing the income of people of all strata in the direction benefiting socialism and the laboring people--especially workers and civil servants who live on their wages--and regulating the irrationally high income of those who earn it through illegitimate ways.

The system of state-directed prices is established in accordance with the lines and policies of the party and on scientific and correct economic and technical bases. It does not allow the use of free market prices, which entail detrimental speculative factors.

The state system of prices must become a true tool of management if the national economy is to develop in a well-planned manner. Since the free market still exists in certain areas, when the relationship between supply and demand is unbalanced, the state must implement a flexible policy of directed prices to manage the market in order to struggle effectively against speculative activities and balance supply and demand to the advantage of socialism.

Under the aforementioned economic conditions, we must objectively establish two systems of prices: One is a relatively stabilized system of such prices as commercial prices, prices of obligatorily collected and purchased commodities, prices of production means sold according to two-way economic contracts; and supply prices; the other is the system of prices which has been applied in a relatively flexible manner to trade business.

For 20 years or more, due to the objective conditions of protracted wars, we had to abstain from making too many changes in the pricing system. The system is no longer suitable and must be adjusted in a relatively comprehensive manner to make prices relevant to the changed economic and social conditions, namely production costs, prices of imported goods, wages and the relationships between supply and demand and accumulation and consumption.

However, prices should be adjusted step by step in line with the actual situation. We must gradually advance toward determining a new pricing system to promote production, stimulate exports, create conditions for socialist trade to expand its business, overcome the situation in which the state has to suffer too heavy losses and rationally balance the income of people of all strata.

The primary purpose of price adjustment is to promote production and stabilize livelihood. As a result, the state must maintain stabilized supply prices for staple commodities to ensure the livelihood of workers and civil servants who live on their wages. At the same time, it must firmly maintain a rational rate of exchange between industrial goods and agricultural products in order to ensure a rational income for peasants and encourage peasants to accelerate production and sell more products and goods to the state.

Retail prices are always a matter of concern to the state and the people because they directly affect the livelihood of all people. Retail prices must stem from the party and state policies on consumption to ensure that trade and business organizatins will not suffer losses. With the exception of state-supplied commodities, appropriate rates of accumulation will be determined for each group of commodities: Little or no accumulation will be required from the sale of stable commodities, while we can get a larger accumulation from unnecessary luxury items.

The retail price policy must settle well the relationship between the state and the people of all strata in society, and must especially be tied to wages to ensure the livelihood of peasants and those engaged in handicrafts, forestry, fishery and salt work and so forth.

Our wage system was established long ago and is no longer suitable. During the years of war, we did not have conditions for improving our wage system. To ensure realistic wages, the state implements the system of supplying staple commodities to workers and civil servants at stable prices. However, due to limited supply funds, the amount of commodities supplied can meet only part of the daily consumption demands of workers and civil servants and their families. As a result, part of their wages is used to buy commodities on the free market at high prices, thus reducing their real income.

In the present situation, with supply and demand still unbalanced and the market and prices not yet stabilized, the problem of stabilizing and improving the livelihood of workers and civil servants cannot be resolved simply by nominally raising wages. It must be resolved by combining several methods, such as ensuring the supply of staple commodities as stable prices, establishing allowances developing production to create sufficient jobs for workers and correctly applying the systems of contractural and piece work pay.

Until we can carry out wage reform, the state establishes temporary allowances to workers and civil servants to compensate them for high living costs resulting from increased prices. This is a very important measure, the positive effects of which must be developed on the basis of ensuring the supply of material goods and struggling to stabilize market prices.

The fundamental measure for ensuring the livelihood of workers and civil servants is to make sure that staple goods in kind--especially grain and foodstuffs--are supplied at stable prices.

In the years ahead, we advocate a policy of maintaining the state supply method but not the widespread and ill-considered practice of subsidization. At the same time, supply procedures and organization must be improved in the direction of separating the supply system from the business system. We should intensively manage and control the issuing and recovery of rations cards, intensify internal management in the trade sector, ensure the distribution of rationed commodities as prescribed and overcome such negative phenomena as corruption, underhand transactions and authoritarianism. The supply procedures for commodities in kind are determined in a practical manner in general and in each locality throughout the country. State agencies are dutybound to struggle by all means to implement the published supply objectives.

The most important matter in the stabilization of the life of office and manual workers is to seek ways to create employment opportunities for workers and to encourage them to work with high productivity, to get higher pay and earn more income. Recent efforts to apply contract-based and product-based wages have produced good results. These wage forms have encouraged workers to actively engage in rpoductive labor and to strive to increase their productivity, thus enability enterprises and society to obtain more products and workers to earn more income. This is a progressive form of payment of wages which is compatible with the "each according to his work" system of socialism and which helps link the interests of workers with those of enterprises as well as with the collective interests of society.

3. Essential measures: Prices and wages are the most urgent matters in the current task of distribution and circulation. In order to satisfactorily deal with these matters, it is necessary to positively and effectively carry out various measures aimed at boosting production, increasing purchase activities and the control of all sources of goods, improving the people's livelihood and ensuring a sufficient supply of goods to meet the people's needs, broadening socialist trade activities, enhancing market management, stabilizing the country's financial system and improving the management of cash. These measures are also aimed at creating a precedent and conditions for positively and steadily solving the question of prices and wages.

A. In order to solve problems of distribution andcirculation, the most basic prerequesites consist of boosting production, especially agricultural production and the manufacture of consumer goods and putting more goods under state control. All difficulties facing production must be solved forst of all through planning, organization and management of production; and it is necessary to promptly remedy shortcomings inherent in the policy for distribution and circulation of goods, in order to encourage the development of production.

In the past, many new positive factors have emerged in various sectors and localities and at various establishments. In the north, despite heavy losses experienced in last year's 10th-month crop and the resulting difficulties affecting the people in certain areas, the application of the policy of giving contracts for products to groups of laborers and individual laborers in agriculture has been inspired a new momentum in production.

In the south, the agricultural sector has enjoyed bumper crops for several consecutive growing seasons. Recent changes in the pricing system and in the procedures governing the conduct of trade with peasants have been instrumental in promoting production and sales of products to the state. Despite numerous difficulties--mostly arising from a shortage of raw materials and energy--now confronting industrial production, efforts to improve planning work and adopt the forms of contract-based and product-based wages have enabled enterprises and localities to initially overcome certain difficulties in tapping the capabilities of their production establishments and in increasing labor productivity and the income of their workers.

Along with taking various steps to promote increased production, concentrating all sources of goods into the state's hand is a decisive factor for ensuring the success of various measures aimed at improving distribution and circulation activities. As for the collective and privately-run economic sectors, it is necessary to step up the purchase and collection of agricultural, forestry and marine products on the basis of promoting a high sense of responsibility among peasants toward fulfilling their duties of paying taxes and selling products to the state; to improve policies and procedures regarding collection and purchase activities; and to tighten the bonds of economic and political alliance between workers and peasants. With regard to the state-run economic sector, all sectors, localities and establishments must uphold a sense of responsibility and discipline in turning in products as planned and must do away with the willful practice by various state-run economic units of using and trading those products which are under uniform state management.

Problems concerning enterprise and industrial wholesale prices and concerning the financial collection system applied to various sectors and localities, especially to various establishments, must be solved in a rational and satisfactory manner so as to encourage and/or compel state-run economic units to turn in their products to the state in accordance with the law.

Along with stepping up the tasks of conducting collection and purchase activities and securing the sources of goods, it is necessary to take steps to satisfactorily organize and manage existing quantities of materials and goods, determined not to allow any loss and damage to occur; to avoid the distribution of goods to unauthorized recipients; to prevent and punish those government cadres and employees who have committed corrupt acts of stealing state goods or materials or who have given a helping hand to profiteers, smugglers and dishonest persons in infringing upon socialist property and disrupting the market.

B. It is important to expand socialist trade and intensify market management. Only by strongly developing the organization and activities of the state-run trade, can we closely control the market. Conversely, good market management will create conditions for the state to control the flow of goods and develop state-run trade.

If it wants to correctly play the role of housewife of society, state-run trade is duty-bound on the one hand to ensure the supply of staple commodities at stabilized prices to paid workers, and on the other, to expand its dealing in other commodities at commercial prices.

The state-run trade sector must use several fruitful methods to expand its business operations in all fields ranging from collection and purchase to wholesale and retailing activities and from food catering to other service operations in order to advance toward controlling large segments of the wholesale trade and most retail operations.

In order to vigorously accelerate socialist transformation and construction, promote the stabilization of production, consolidate our financial system and firmly maintain and gradually improve the people's livelihood, we must resolutely revamp and intensify market management, consolidate and expand the unified socialist market, constantly strengthen the trade forces of the state and collectives and develop a unified market throughout the country.

Along with expanding the organized market, we must strive even harder to organize and control rural markets, continue to transform privately owned trade and small merchants and producers, and oppose speculation, contraband and other operations disrupting the market.

Good results in intensifying market management can be obtained only if we know how to combine the three managerial measures, among which the economic measure--specifically, expanding the organization and operation of socialist trade--is the main one. Nevertheless, the administrative measure remains the most important. It includes registration of industrial and trade businesses, collection of industrial and trade taxes, implementation of the system for price postings and price control, punishment of speculators and smugglers and struggle against negativism in factories, agencies and society, and so forth.

The immediate requirement of market management is to use the integrated strength of the proletarian dictatorship in the struggle to restore order in the market, especially in major cities, in order to stabilize prices, strictly prevent private traders from abusing the situation to speculate in and deliberately increase prices, and prohibit all sectors, echelons and state-run trade organizations from raising prices against the pricing policy and the price control system of the state, thereby maintaining steady market prices.

C. At present, the important task in the field of distribution and circulation is to stabilize the country's financial system, balance the state budget, stabilize the value of currency, mobilize all the sources of financial revenue to meet the requirements of production, life and national defense and strictly practice thrift in spending. The financial plan must be established in close coordination with the production and business plan by all echelons. The financial plan norms must be assigned simultaneously with the production and business plan norms to all sectors, localities and primary production units.

Revenues from the state economy constitute the main source of revenue in the state budget. As a result, they must be paid due attention and correctly acquired on the basis of vigorously accelerating production and intensifying collection and purchasing activities to control the flow of commodities.

As regards collective and individual economies, taxes constitute an important form of contribution to the state. The policy of agricultural taxes must be unified, just and simple, based on the area and fertility of the soil. It must be aimed at strengthening management, encouraging the use of land and ricefields and promoting intensive cultivation and multicropping and the expansion of the cultivated area.

Industrial and trade taxes must play the role of bringing about more development and must be aimed at promoting the development of handicraft and artisan production, expanding the circulation of goods and regulating the irrationally high income of some units.

Tax collection must be intensified and closely combined with the strengthening of market management and price control. It must effectively help the state-run trade sector better collect and purchase commodities.

In order to overcome difficulties and imbalances in the economy, it is necessary to strictly practice thrift in production, distribution, circulation and consumption. In the field of finance, thrift must be scrupulously taken into account and resolutely adopted. Banking operations must be intensified. The circulation of currency must be expanded to mobilize all sources of idle capital while developing credits and intensifying cash management. Economic results must be considered as a basic standard for banking operations to give priority to the use of additional manpower and land and to turn out more products.

The task of keeping saving accounts should be improved in the direction of making the account owners see the profit from depositing money in their accounts and of sparing them any trouble when withdrawing their money. Methods of payment without using cash should be expanded. Those economic units run by collectives and private business units must open accounts with the state bank and they must settle their payments mainly by charging them to their accounts.

The system of banking finances must be improved to allow the monetary control of all production and business operations in the area of state, collective and individual economies, and to closely control and supervise the thrifty and effective use of manpower, equipment, materials and capital in all sectors, localities and primary production installations.

D. Along with extending financial autonomy to production and business units in order to eliminate the bureaucratic method of centralized management, it is necessary to enhance and strengthen the uniformity of the systems of banking finances, prices and wages, and state discipline in the management of distribution and circulation.

The division of labor and the assignment of management authority in the fields of distribution and circulation must be redetermined to cope with the new situation and the new management system in order to ensure unified and centralized managerial control over fundamental and vital factors while flexibly enabling all sectors, localities and primary production installations to develop their dynamism and creativity.

All sectors, localities and primary production units are forbidden from establishing policies and systems which conflict with general state regulations on the delivery of products, the receipt of cash, and prices and wages. All violations must be promptly overcome and severely dealt with in accordance with party discipline and the state law.

The improvement of distribution and circulation constitutes a difficult struggle. If we want to attain our goal, there must be some real improvements from the central down to local grassroots-level units, especially in the distribution and circulation sectors. All cadres and party members, depending on their positions, must strive to fulfill their duties and make practical contributions to the common struggle for the victory of socialism.

All of us are dutybound to defend production units, warehouses, ports and all economic operations by constantly remaining vigilant against enemy plots of sabotage and by correctly implementing all party and state regolutions on distribution and circulation.

CSO: 4209/440

THE FINE SUCCESS OF THE 4TH CONGRESS OF THE KAMPUCHEAN PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 6, Jun 81 pp 9-11, 70

[Unattributed article]

[Text] During the final days of May, the communists of Kampuchea successfully held their 4th congress. This was an event of extremely important significance, one that marked a turning point in the history of the Kampuchean revolution.

The Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, a brother of our party, was also born in the Indochina Communist Party of past years. Inheriting the tradition of unyielding struggle of the heroic people of Kampuchea, the party has led the working class and people of Kampuchea in a long, arduous and glorious struggle, a struggle in which they have won victory after victory. The French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists were driven from the country one after the other and then the genocidal regime of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan, a lackey of Chinese expansionism and hegemony, was also crushed.

During the past 2 years and more, the people of Kampuchea have recorded tremendous achievements in every area of endeavor. They crushed the scheme of intervention and sabotage of the Chinese expansionists acting in collaboration with the U.S. imperialists; the remnants of the Pol Pot army have been virtually annihilated. Famine has been virtually eliminated and the economy and culture have begun to be restored. Every normal activity of society has been restored. Human rights are being guaranteed by the new society. And, from the pile of ashes of genocide, the country of Kampuchea has arisen in a rapid and remarkable fashion and is overflowing with vitality. With the recent truly free and democratic general election, the first one held in their several thousand year history, the people of Kampuchea became the collective masters of the country. These tremendous victories have caused the prestige and the international position of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to constantly be heightened.

The brilliant victory of the Kampuchean revolution is primarily the victory of the correct line of a genuine Marxist-Leninist party. Loyal to the lofty ideals of national independence and socialism, the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party has always brandished the banners of patriotism and proletarian internationalism, consequently, it has succeeded in mobilizing the strength of all of the people of its country in coordination with the strength of the Vietnamese, the strength of the people of Laos and the strength of the three revolutionary currents of our times, primarily of the socialist community, of which the Soviet Union is the pillar, and has, on this basis, created a tremendous combined strength insuring victory over every cruel enemy.

It is also the victory of the patriotism and the unyielding will to struggle of the people of Kampuchea for their independence, freedom and happiness; the victory of the brave, undaunted spirit of the communists of Kampuchea, who have united as one within the party and are closely linked to the flesh and blood of the people of their country.

On the basis of the present domestic and world situations, the 4th Congress of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party set forth the general line for the present stage of the revolution as firmly protecting national independence, building the fatherland and gradually advancing to socialism.

The general line of the party encompasses the following several important matters:

--Brandishing the banners of patriotism and proletarian international solidarity;

--Protecting the fatherland, which is the foremost and sacred task of all the people of Kampuchea;

--Restoring and developing the economy, culture, education and public health and gradually making the transition to socialism in order to build a life of comfort and happiness;

--Uniting all the people and employing the strength of all the people in order to protect and build the fatherland.

The congress expressed a deep realization that the patriotism of the people of Kampuchea is an extremely strong factor, one that has been and will continue to be a very important guarantee of every victory of the Kampuchean revolution. However, this patriotism must be closely combined with proletarian internationalism, especially with the militant solidarity of the three countries of Indochina. The history of the Kampuchean revolution over the past half century and more has proven that whenever this militant solidarity is maintained, the Kampuchean revolution develops brilliantly; whenever this solidarity is broken by insidious schemes and actions of the enemy, the Kampuchean revolution suffers a setback and even suffers serious defeats. On the basis of this reality, the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party reached the following conclusion: strengthening the solidarity of the three countries of Indochina "is a law of development of the Kampuchean revolution as well as each revolution in Indochina." This correct conclusion is a clear truth that has been proven by the revolutionary history of the countries in Indochina over the past several decades.

In the face of the insidious scheme of the Chinese expansionists of collaborating with the U.S. imperialists and making every effort to rally the various types of lackey reactionaries in order to oppose and undermine the Kampuchean revolution, the congress decided that protecting the fatherland is the foremost and sacred task of all of the people of Kampuchea.

The congress set forth suitable policies for building and developing the economy and developing the culture and emphasized the need to "experience a period of transition to socialism on the basis of agriculture, consequently, the nucleus of the development of our economy can only be agriculture." And, of the various forms of economic transition, the congress maintained that production solidarity teams within agriculture are a very reasonable form of organization in the present stage.

The congress asserted that building a strong and solid Marxist-Leninist party is a foremost strategic task of the Kampuchean revolution at present and in the years to come.

Concerning immediate work tasks and the work tasks of upcoming years, the congress pointed out: "Our revolutionary tasks...are accelerating production and developing the three segments of the economy, especially developing the state-operated segment of the economy, so that agriculture becomes a decisive factor that is fully capable of resolving the food, clothing and housing problems so that the people are not hungry or cold. We must strengthen our security, firmly protect the people, defeat the clever schemes of the enemy, firmly protect the fatherland and strengthen the revolutionary governments on all levels in the spirit of the Constitution that will be ratified by the National Assembly in the near future. We must also strengthen the unity of all the people, broaden the Front, strengthen the mass organizations and develop international solidarity, consequently, we must develop the Kampuchean revolution so that it wins new victories in each and every field."

The historic resolutions of the congress reflect the creative application of Marxism-Leninism to the specific conditions of Kampuchea and are a bright beacon leading the people of Kampuchea in their work of protecting and building the fatherland.

Our party and our people are extremely happy over the fine success of the recent congress of the Kampuchean communists. We warmly congratulate the people of Kampuchea for the brilliant victories they have won. We are extremely proud of our steadfast, loyal comrade-in-arms, the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party.

At present, in the course of their development, the people of Kampuchea as well as the people of Vietnam still face many large difficulties caused by the common enemy of the countries of Indochina. Acting in collusion with and with the support of the U.S. imperialists, the Chinese expansionists, refusing to admit defeat, are waging a comprehensive war of sabotage against Vietnam while persuading international reactionary powers to oppose the revolutions of the three countries of Indochina. Recently, together with intensifying their acts of armed provocation against our country, they frantically assembled traitors in exile in a reactionary front to oppose the Kampuchean revolution; at the same time, they have urged the convening of a so called "International Conference on Kampuchea" in a vain attempt to intervene in the internal affairs of Kampuchea.

However, each of their decadent schemes and actions will surely meet with tragic defeat. The Kampuchean revolution will surely advance steadily forward along the path charted by the People's Revolutionary Party. Because, the people of Kampuchea, as a result of their own experiences, clearly realize who the genuine representative of their basic and long-range interests is. Under the banner of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, they have acquired extremely powerful strength. This strength has been multiplied many times by the spirit of international solidarity and the especially close solidarity with the fraternal peoples of Vietnam and Laos. Tempered in one-half century of struggle against the common enemy and built upon the flesh and blood of hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese, Kampuchean and Lao soldiers, this solidarity of the three countries of Indochina has become a powerful material strength insuring the successful development of the revolution of each country.

As do the fraternal party and people of Kampuchea, the communist party and people of Vietnam greatly treasure the sacred solidarity of the countries of Indochina. Expressing this noble feeling of our people, Le Duan, in his greetings to the 4th Congress of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, formally declared: "The unswerving policy of the Vietnam Communist Party is to make every effort to protect and develop the especially close relationship between the people of Vietnam and the people of Kampuchea as well as the people of Laos and strengthening the militant solidarity, trust, long-range cooperation and mutual help in every respect among the three countries on the basis of the principles of equality, respecting one another's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and respecting the legitimate interests of one another so that the three countries, which were close to one another in the struggle for national liberation, will always be close to one another in the work of building and protecting the country for the sake of the independence, freedom and prosperity of each country."

With the warm feelings of comrades-in-arms who are fighting on the same front against the common enemy, our people sincerely wish the fraternal people of Kampuchea, under the leadership of their vanguard revolutionary party, increasingly large victories in the work of protecting and building the beloved Kampuchean fatherland and hope that they make positive contributions to the cause of revolution and peace in Indochina, Southeast Asia and the entire world.

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THE ENTIRE PEOPLE SAFEGUARD POLITICAL SECURITY AND SOCIAL ORDER

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[Article by Pham Hung--passages in capitals were published in italics in the original. This translation previously appeared in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 156, 13 Aug 81, pp K9-K15]

[Text] In its new stage, the Vietnamese revolution is coping with a new enemy which pursues heinously wicked schemes of aggression. The new struggle requires that we further strengthen our political security and public order.

I

After the great victory in 1975, which completely liberated the south, unified our entire country and placed it on the path to socialism, the Vietnamese revolution defeated the Chinese reactionaries in the war waged by their henchmen--the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique--on the southwestern border. We then helped the Kampuchean people overthrow the genocidal regime, rebuild their country and normalize their lives. Later, we again won the war of aggression directly waged by the Chinese reactionaries on our northern border. We also caused the U.S. imperialists to suffer a major setback in their "postwar plan" which was aimed at disrupting our people's peaceful construction.

Despite the heavy defeat administered by our people, the Chinese reactionary rulers still have not abandoned their scheme of aggression against our country. They are seeking alliance with imperialism and colluding with the U.S. imperialists in rallying the most malignant reactionary forces to jointly oppose the Vietnamese revolution and the revolution in the two fraternal countries on the Indochinese peninsula and to intensively sabotage our people's cause of socialist construction. They are resorting to all types of tricks--political, military, economic and diplomatic--in an attempt to weaken and then annex and use our country and the rest of Indochina as a springboard for their aggression against Southeast Asia.

At present, the Chinese reactionaries are amassing their troops close to our northern border to carry out provocations and cause armed conflicts regularly. At the same time, they are trying to distort various economic policies adopted by our party and government and sabotage production, THUS DESTABILIZING OUR ECONOMY and causing even greater difficulties to our people's livelihood.

They are establishing contacts with their long-implanted henchmen and dispatching additional spies, intelligence agents and commandos to our country in order to grasp the situation and carry out sabotage activities. In addition, they are taking advantage of all types of reactionaries among the Hoa population and various ethnic minority and religious groups as well as among a number of bad elements in certain organs and units to find new reactionaries for the formation of an underground force.

They are cunningly conducting psychological warfare by spreading rumors, criticizing our party's policies and leading party and state cadres, arousing skepticism and inciting the people to flee from the country in an attempt to paralyze our people's revolutionary will, create AN UNSTABLE POLITICAL SITUATION and create favorable conditions for violent disorders on our land.

They are making every effort to UNDERMINE THE NATIONAL SOLIDARITY BLOC, sow dissension between our people and our party, between our state and the Soviet Union as well as other socialist countries, and slander, carry out an economic blockade against and isolate our country from other countries in the world.

Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialists, though having been weakened repeatedly following their tragic defeat in Vietnam, have yet to resign themselves to giving up their perfidious designs against Vietnam. The U.S. imperialists and the Chinese hegemonist reactionaries are colluding with each other against the Soviet Union, Vietnam and other socialist countries as well as against national revolutionary movements and world peace. THUS, THE U.S. IMPERIALISTS ARE THE ENEMY OF THE VIETNAMESE REVOLUTION AND THE WORLD REVOLUTION; AND THE CHINESE EXPANSIONISTS AND HEGEMONISTS ARE THE DIRECT AND DANGEROUS ENEMY OF THE VIETNAMESE REVOLUTION AND ARE DANGEROUS SABOTEURS OF THE WORLD REVOLUTION.

Moreover, in the north, after some decades of socialist transformation and construction, public order and safety has improved. However, there continue to be numerous and serious criminal cases. In the south, the vestiges of neocolonialism remain very serious. According to incomplete statistics, before liberation, more than 7,000 notorious robbers were released by the enemy from Chi Hoa prison. These robbers have returned to their business, causing losses in property and human lives. In addition, the former regime left behind 270,000 wounded and disabled soldiers with many of them originally professional rascals or aggressive hooligans who are now engaging in dishonest business. Some of them are working clandestinely as henchmen for imperialist-run espionage organizations.

Propagated, incited and directed by the imperialist-run espionage organizations, various reactionary organizations--including those reactionaries and tyrants in the former puppet army and administration refusing to repent for what they have done, those reactionaries belonging to defunct exploitative classes trying to raise their heads again, and those reactionaries playing off the ethnic minority people or working under the cloak of religion to oppose the administration--are taking advantage of the carelessness and unawareness of cadres and public organs to oppose and sabotage our people's revolutionary struggle.

In addition, those deviant and debauched people opposing the revolution, those undermining the economy and infringing upon socialist property, those engaging in speculation and blackmarketeering, those rigging the socialist market and those professional rascals and aggressive hooligans engaging in robbery-manslaughter activities or in forgery and fraud-related activities are undermining public order and safety.

The imperialists' and the reactionaries' many perfidious and crafty schemes, in addition to the annexationist designs of the Chinese expansionists, their threats of aggression and their espionage and psychological warfare; the difficulties confronting our people's economic life; and the activities of the reactionaries and antisocialist elements at home ARE TROUBLING POLITICAL SECURITY AND PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY IN OUR COUNTRY.

We must realize that in the past, our entire party, people and army were thoroughly aware of the spirit of the resolution of the fourth party congress: "Maintaining political security and public order and safety is an extremely important task" of our party and state. On the political security and public order and safety front, led by the party, our entire people, with the people's public security force as a backbone, have foiled many enemy espionage and psychological warfare schemes and actions; they have successfully prevented sabotage and rebellious activities, have timely suppressed many reactionary organizations; have annihilated or broken up an important part of the reactionary FULRO organization; have rounded up and re-educated dangerous political activists and criminal elements; have captured many enemy weapons and operational means; have actively wiped out reactionary cultural works and done away with social vices and so forth. The political security situation has been firmly safeguarded and public order, in general, has been stabilized.

However, there are many loopholes in the struggle against the schemes and espionage and psychological warfare activities conducted by the Chinese expansionists and the U.S. imperialists. The economy and socialist property have not been properly and fully protected. Corruption and theft, which damages socialist property, are still prevalent and are becoming very serious in some localities. Hooligans, who rob, murder and create social disturbances damaging to the people's lives and property, have not been scrupulously suppressed. The political security and public order and safety situation in a number of localities are complex and becoming serious in some places, especially in densely populated areas with weak bases and numerous state properties.

After implementing the sixth party Central Committee plenum resolution, our entire party and people are striving to fulfill triumphantly various basic tasks of the future plans and the 1981 plan as set forth in the ninth party Central Committee plenum resolution which include:

--Accelerate production, improve distribution and circulation to stabilize and develop the economy, overcome difficulties and gradually improve the people's daily life.

--Strengthen and consolidate national defense, firmly maintain political security and public order and safety, stand ready for combat and fight to defend the fatherland triumphantly.

--Accelerate socialist transformation in the south, consolidate and perfect socialist production relations in the north, vigorously develop the economic managerial task and strive to oppose negative phenomena.

--Continue to build key material and technical bases of socialism.

--Consolidate the special relations with Laos and Kampuchea, accelerate the comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and strengthen economic collaboration with socialist countries in CEMA and expand economic relations with other countries.

In this context, we must realize that the maintenance of political security and public order is the most important and urgent task of our party and state. To carry out this task satisfactorily, we must OFFENSIVELY AND RESOLUTELY STRUGGLE TO FOIL ALL SCHEMES AND ACTIVITIES OF THE CHINESE SPIES, THE IMPERIALISTS AND CAPITALISTS; PROMPTLY AND RESOLUTELY SUPPRESS THE EXISTING SABOTEURS; SMASH THE EXPLOITING AND REACTIONARY CLASSES' ATTEMPTS TO RAISE THEIR HEADS; STRIVE TO OPPOSE ALL OTHER CRIMES; POSITIVELY ERADICATE SOCIAL VICE AND MINIMIZE SOCIAL VICTIMS.

OBVIOUSLY THE ESPIONAGE AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE AND THE WAR TO UNDERMINE OUR ECONOMY WAGED BY THE CHINESE EXPANSIONISTS AND HEGEMONISTS IN COLLUSION WITH THE U.S. IMPERIALISTS AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL REACTIONARIES, IN REALITY IS A WAR OF TOTAL DESTRUCTION AND HATE AGAINST OUR NATION IN ALL FIELDS--POLITICAL, MILITARY, ECONOMIC, CULTURAL, SOCIAL AND DIPLOMATIC. IT IS AIMED AT DESTABILIZING OUR POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SITUATION, AT WEAKENING US AND CREATING REBELLION IN ORDER TO CREATE AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THEM TO WAGE A WAR OF AGGRESSION AGAINST OUR NATION.

For our part, the struggle to safeguard political security and social order and safety constitutes a fierce class struggle for national independence and socialism. In this struggle, our people must fight the enemy face to face as well as on the silent front, and endure a tense test of both strength and will against an enemy who resorts to aggressive actions at one time and subtle and cunning maneuvers at another. We must carry out this struggle with determination and flexibility and with persistence and sharpness. We must rally the forces of all the people and launch a vigorous movement alongside the silent activities professionally conducted by the cadres and combatants of the security forces in order to set up a tight dragnet with which to ensure the people's surveillance of enemy activities. [paragraph continues]

The history of our national struggle to safeguard political security and public order and safety for more than 35 years that we must not only be clearly aware of our main enemy and its henchmen but must also firmly grasp and correctly apply the guiding principles that have been proven correct and effective by reality. These principles consist of ENHANCING THE PARTY'S ABSOLUTE, DIRECT AND COMPREHENSIVE LEADERSHIP OVER THE STRUGGLE TO SAFEGUARD POLITICAL SECURITY AND SOCIAL ORDER AND SAFETY. This is the most important and fundamental guiding principle for the struggle to safeguard security and order. For only the party is capable of mobilizing the combined strength of the entire system of proletarian dictatorship for SETTING UP A FRONT OF COMPREHENSIVE STRUGGLE to resolutely smash all the schemes and acts of intelligence agents and spies of imperialism and capitalism, especially China and the United States, reactionaries of various stripes and other criminal elements, in order to safeguard political security and public order and safety. Reality has shown that we can achieve success only if the party committee echelons closely monitor the situation regarding political security and public order and safety, pay attention to leading the security forces, hear periodic reports on their work, study and apply the party line and policies to meet specific requirements of the situation and set forth appropriate viewpoints, programs and measures; combine the struggle to safeguard political security and public order and safety with the major basic and regular tasks of the party; link the implementation of the viewpoints and policies concerning the struggle to safeguard political security and public order and safety with other viewpoints and policies of the party; combine the mass movement to safeguard political security and public order and safety with the broad mass movements on the production, combat, economic construction and cultural fronts; motivate cadres, party members and the people of all strata to satisfactorily carry out their duty to safeguard political security and public order and safety; regularly enforce control and supervision, remedy shortcomings and mistakes and promptly draw upon and review experience so as to further reinforce and perfect the party's line and struggle methods with the aim of constantly advancing by longer and firmer strides the establishment and maintenance of socialist order.

The struggle for the maintenance of political security and public order and safety is THE TASK OF THE MASSES. It is both the right and duty of the masses toward the country's interests and their own. We must disseminate widespread and profound propaganda among the masses, making them comply with the party's policies and line and the state law voluntarily and scrupulously and prepare and carry out their own preventive measures against unlawful acts and social vices. We must motivate the masses to exercise their right to collective mastery over the maintenance of political security and public order and safety. As trade unions, youth union organizations and women's associations are component members of the system of proletarian dictatorship and are representatives of the masses' collective mastery, they should have a great responsibility for this work. We must carry out the indoctrination task satisfactorily if the masses are to be self-motivated to report to the public security organs concerned about what they suspect to be counterrevolutionary or criminal activities; to participate actively and resolutely in the struggle for the suppression of counterrevolutionary and criminal activities; to actively educate and re-educate counterrevolutionaries, criminals and backward people; to condemn and struggle to do away with negative and backward phenomena in the ideological, political, economic, cultural and social life and to positively wipe out social vices; to control and supervise cadres and office and manual workers of various state organs; to criticize cadres and combatants of the people's public security force; and to make those mass organizations responsible for maintaining political security and public order and safety stronger and more stable.

Increasing the party leadership also means UPHOLDING THE MANAGERIAL EFFECTIVENESS OF THE STATE in the field of political security and public order and safety. The managerial effectiveness of the state in this field is reflected through the organized and systematic operation of the society's activities. The state is strengthening socialist legislation, gradually supplementing and perfecting the legal system, establishing a series of systems, stipulations and procedures for the management of political security and public order and safety in keeping with the new situation; increasing various effective administrative managerial measures in the maintenance of political security and public order and safety; and disseminating and teaching law to the people. The enemy is very crafty in its activities, increasingly using sophisticated and modern scientific and technical means. Fostering its function of exercising management over society, the state is COMBINING THE REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITY OF THE MASSES WITH THE WORK OF VARIOUS PROFESSIONAL ORGANS such as the people's public security force, the people's organs of control and the people's courts. They are the tools of force of the proletarian dictatorial state, the backbone shock forces of the party and the state and the devoted and loyal servants of the people in establishing and managing socialist social order. The combination of the masses' strength and great capabilities with the scientific and technical services of various professional sectors will be instrumental in obtaining mutual support and will ensure a firmer and more effective struggle.

In our country, CLOSELY COMBINING THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTION WITH THE DEFENSE OF PRODUCTION AND THE BUILDING OF SOCIALISM WITH THE DEFENSE OF THE SOCIALIST REGIME AND THE SOCIALIST FATHERLAND is an objective law of the socialist revolution. This is because one of the most important objectives of the espionage and psychological war waged by Chinese spies in collusion with U.S. spies ... is to sabotage the economy, production and the building of socialism of our country. Therefore, combining production with its defense and building with the defense of its achievements is an important principle of the present struggle. This principle must be understood and applied nationwide as well as in each locality, each installation, each unit and each specific task. The more the building of socialism (including both socialist transformation and the building of socialism) is developed, the further its defense must be strengthened. We must oppose the idea of separating building from defense or even contrasting them. On the other hand, we must press on with the struggle against the concept that defending production is an exclusive responsibility of the public security sector. All sectors and localities, in accordance with their functions and duties, have the responsibility to defend production and the building of socialism; to struggle against enemy sabotage against the economic line and policy of the party and the material and technical bases of socialism; and to oppose the thieves of socialist property. We must clearly define the responsibilities of the organs which are in charge of construction projects and which are owners of state property, and the responsibilities of the organs specializing in protecting political security and public order. Only in this way can we achieve high efficiency in the defense of production and in building.

THE PROTECTION OF POLITICAL SECURITY MUST BE CLOSELY COMBINED WITH THE MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY (including the protection of socialist property) because they are just two aspects of a single task in the proletarian dictatorial state's management of public order and security. These two aspects are closely related, with THE PROTECTION OF POLITICAL SECURITY BEING THE MOST BASIC AND DECISIVE OBJECTIVE. Political security is closely linked with the dictatorship of the proletariat and with the survival of our party, our state, our regime and our nation in both the immediate and distant future.

In our country, like any other country, when our people began to build socialism, the activities of other criminals, especially the violators of socialist property, often increased to a serious level, especially during the early stage of the postwar period of transition to socialism. For this reason, in certain places, the struggle to maintain public order sometimes exerted a very important impact on political security.

In our country, there are at present quite a large number of cadres, party members and people who have not yet fully understood the essential relations between these two aspects. Therefore, they have sometimes emphasized political security while making light of public order or, conversely, they have at times neglected the protection of political security when they saw public order deteriorating. We must realize that the enemy is trying to sabotage us in all fields; for this reason, protecting political security is still our most important task at present. At the same time, we must absolutely not disregard the maintenance of public order. If political security is not firmly protected, there will be no favorable conditions for us to satisfactorily safeguard socialist property and to effectively maintain public order and safety. On the contrary, if public order and safety are not satisfactorily maintained, the enemy and other criminals will take advantage of such a situation, the law will be flouted and the property of the state, the collectives and citizens will be violated. Such a state of affairs will seriously affect political security.

Realities of the struggle in our country have shown that the counterrevolutionaries have often taken advantage of our momentary difficulties and our shortcomings in implementing the party's policies and the state's law to incite bad elements to disturb public order and safety, to steal socialist property and, eventually, to sabotage political security. If public order and safety are seriously violated, or if we fail to skillfully resolve the public order and safety problem, political security will be adversely affected or, worse still, the public order and safety problem may turn into a political security problem. Therefore, in evaluating the situation as well as in resolving the problems of political security and public order and safety, we must always remain alert and take into consideration the relations between the two problems so as to adopt appropriate policies and measures to satisfactorily resolve one problem while effectively attending to the other. This is to avoid developing shortcomings in our efforts to resolve one problem and allowing the enemy to take advantage of them to sabotate our efforts in tackling the other problem.

WE MUST BRING INTO PLAY THE AGGREGATE STRENGTH OF ALL FORCES, AND APPLY ALL NECESSARY MEASURES IN A WELL-COORDINATED MANNER SO AS TO ACTIVELY BUILD UP OUR FORCES. WE MUST TAKE THE INITIATIVE IN GUARDING AGAINST AND CONTINUOUSLY ATTACKING THE COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES AND OTHER CRIMINALS. WE MUST ATTACK THEM AND HAVE FIRM CONTROL OF THE SECURITY SITUATION AND VICE VERSA, IN ORDER TO DESTROY AND BREAK UP THESE ELEMENTS. This is our party's highly creative method of making revolution; it is also the guiding principle enabling us to bring into play the aggregate strength of the dictatorship of the proletariat in our struggle against the counterrevolutionaries and other criminals and for satisfactorily protecting political security and public order and safety. This aggregate strength is the strength of our party's correct line and policies combined with the strength of tens of millions of people enlightened by the party. It is an aggregation of political strength and military, economic, cultural and social strength and a combination of the strength derived from the management system based on legal and administrative measures and the strength of public opinion.

This principle reflects an extremely important strategic concept of our party; the concept of the initiative, or the sense of responsibility which calls for efforts to ensure the highest safety for the revolution and to promptly check dangerous schemes and acts of the counterrevolutionaries and other criminals, thereby preventing them from jeopardizing the country's political security and violating the people's property and lives.

Therefore, we must grasp and closely combine the two tasks of actively taking preventive measures to defend ourselves and actively launching attacks to destroy and break up the enemy. We must take all preventive measures for self-defense. In terms of our basic and long-term interests, the most active and effective preventive measure is for us to victoriously carry out the three revolutions and to successfully build socialism in our country. Viewed from the angle of protecting political security and public order and safety, to be active means to take very strict and absolute preventive measures. These measures may even include, initially, the suppression and reduction of social vices to the minimum and, eventually, the elimination of social conditions which breed crimes and the prevention of shortcomings which facilitate the activities of old counterrevolutionaries and criminals and breed new ones.

Active prevention also means actively and continuously attacking the counterrevolutionaries and other criminals politically, ideologically and organizationally. We must attack them any time, in war as well as in peace, anywhere, in all fields, in different forms and by different measures. The building and defense of socialism does not allow us to cope with the enemy in a passive manner. It requires us to have a firm knowledge of his schemes and activities and to firmly maintain the initiative in public order and security. The present situation calls for us to be active in gaining a comprehensive knowledge of the security conditions, in building our forces, in combat, in implementing general positions and policies, and in handling each specific court case. In doing this, we must consider building as a basic and highly decisive factor. By building we mean developing mass movements for the protection of political security and public order and safety; building an honest and strong public security service; building reconnaissance organizations and formulating reconnaissance plans for key areas and principal targets [doois tuwowngj]; formulating plans for our self-defense and for enemy suppression; developing scientific theories for the Vietnamese people's public security work; building the material and technical bases necessary for the public security forces in maintaining public order and security; and developing strong, effective, creative and timely party leadership in this struggle.

BUILDING, PREVENTION, ATTACK AND MASTERY--these four aspects are closely related, with building being the basis. As such, they help create an aggregate strength in our struggle against the enemy. This is a very important principle in the task of guiding the struggle to protect political security and public order and safety.

The struggle to protect political security and to maintain public order and safety is an extremely complex, difficult and fierce struggle. Under the party leadership, our entire armed forces and people are always alert for the scheme of the Chinese expansionists and reactionaries in collusion with the U.S. imperialists to sabotage our country, and are determined to firmly protect political security, to satisfactorily maintain public order and safety and to successfully implement the resolution of the ninth plenum of the party Central Committee, thereby contributing to fulfilling the task of building socialism and defending our beloved socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

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THE ROAD THAT LEADS TO PEACE, INDEPENDENCE, FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATION AMONG THE SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS

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[Text] Forty Years of No Peace and Drastic Changes

In the past 40 years Southeast Asia has been one of the most volatile regions and the only place in the world where there has been no peace. Wars and crises have repeatedly broken out year after year, rendering the situation in Southeast Asia unstable and volatile. It was here that the bloodiest and most protracted wars, more fierce than World War II in certain respects, were fought.

World War II began in Southeast Asia almost at the same time as in Europe. Taking advantage of the defeat of the imperialist West European countries by German fascism, Japan jumped into Southeast Asia--driving off France, Britain and Holland--and enforced the Greater East Asia Doctrine, turning Southeast Asia into a new-style Japanese colony. Japan's thrust into Southeast Asia broke the imperialist West European countries' colonialism and destroyed the social basis of their rule. At that time Japan's neocolonialist rule had just begun and had yet to be consolidated. Seizing this opportunity, many Southeast Asian nations rose up and, in coordination with the democratic and anti-fascist forces in the world, launched their struggle for self-liberation. The victory of the Soviet Red Army that destroyed German fascism and routed the most powerful armies of Japan, which led to the unconditional surrender of Japanese fascism, created a very favorable historic opportunity for the world revolutionary movement, especially the movement for national liberation in Southeast Asia, to develop and achieve success in a number of countries--the three Indochinese countries, Indonesia and Burma.

However, not long after the Japanese surrender, the West European colonialists renewed their aggression against various countries in the region and started bloody colonial wars such as the Dutch war in Indonesia, the British war in Malaysia and Singapore, the French war in Indochina and so forth. Except in the case of Indochina, most of the colonial wars in Southeast Asia soon ended with a political reconciliation between the West European colonialists and the bourgeoisie of the Southeast Asian countries. From 1950 onward, there remained in Southeast Asia only the war conducted by French colonialism against the independence of the nations on the Indochinese peninsula. This war only ended following the heavy defeat of the French expeditionary army at Dien Bien Phu, which forced France to sign the 1954 Geneva agreements and recognize the independence, unification, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

The decline and crisis of the Western European imperialist countries' colonialism in Southeast Asia paved the way for the U.S. imperialists to expand their role of international gendarme in this region. Simultaneously with reoccupying the colonies lost to Japan, the U.S. imperialists sought to gradually drive the Western European countries out of their Southeast Asian colonies including Indochina, which they considered an important target.

Along with waging war in Korea, the U.S. imperialists actively gave aid to the French colonialists so as to gradually take over the conduct of the French war of aggression in Indochina and to direct it according to U.S. strategic aims. France's defeat in Indochina precipitated direct U.S. intervention in Southeast Asia with the founding of the aggressive bloc SEATO in September 1954 and France's ouster from South Vietnam. The intervention of U.S. imperialism, the leading imperialist power, in Southeast Asia this time plunged the region into a crisis of a far larger scale and a totally different nature from the previous ones. To support their war of aggression against Vietnam and other countries on the Indochina peninsula, the biggest aggressive war in the history of the United States, the U.S. imperialists mobilized almost all their war machine, put into use not only the system of their military and logistics bases in the Asia-Pacific region but part of their facilities in Western Europe and other parts of the world, and attracted the involvement of many of their allied and satellite countries. This crisis was also deeper because it was triggered by the biggest neocolonialist power, whose defeat would entail not only the crisis of U.S. imperialism but the bankruptcy of neocolonialism throughout the world. Therefore, the U.S. debacle in Vietnam was the most serious crisis of imperialism since World War II. Just as in earlier cases, the victory of the Southeast Asian nations' struggle for self-liberation which culminated in the victory of our people and other Indochinese nations in their anti-U.S. war of resistance for national salvation, put an end to the longest and most bitter crisis in Southeast Asia.

We will not include all the complexity and turbulence of the past situation in Southeast Asia if we do not mention the criminal plans which the Chinese authorities have carried out against the Southeast Asian peoples throughout the past 30 years, ever since Maoism came to power in China. A characteristic of the undeclared war waged by the Beijing authorities in Southeast Asia is that the war provoker always covers his face and fights through surrogates. This kind of war, however, can do extremely serious harm. It constitutes a latent menace to the independence of every nation; it sows division and stirs up confrontation among the countries in the region. Prior to 1973, Beijing's scheme was carried out mainly in the form of civil wars provoked in various Southeast Asian countries by Maoist forces fostered and abetted by Beijing. These wars at times heatedly flared up and at times temporarily cooled off on Beijing's orders to serve China's expansionist and hegemonist designs and to suit its strategic aims in each specific period. From 1973 onward, after the United States, in the wake of its Vietnam debacle, was forced to withdraw its troops from Indochina and continental Southeast Asia, Beijing increasingly revealed its reactionary colors and blatantly opposed the independence of the Southeast Asian nations. This policy culminated in the war of aggression directly launched by more than 600,000 Chinese troops against Vietnam in February 1979. Although the Beijing authorities were forced to withdraw their troops as a result of the fierce counterblows dealt by our armed forces and people, the undeclared war started by the reactionary forces among the Maoist ruling circles in China against the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean peoples and other Southeast Asian nations has not ended. It is being waged under a new form and by a combination of various measures, including the use of military forces to constantly carry out armed provocations and to threaten invasion in coordination with intensified psychological warfare, infiltration, sabotage and subversive activities coupled with economic sabotage and blockade. At the same time, Beijing has stepped up its diplomatic campaign aimed at isolating Vietnam in the international arena and dividing the Southeast Asian nations, especially, to stir up confrontation between the Indochinese and Asean countries.

The situation in Southeast Asia over the past 40 years has clearly shown that the cause of the unending state of war and crisis in this region is the policy of aggression and interference pursued by the colonialist and imperialist powers and the expansionism and hegemonism embraced by the Beijing ruling circles. The situation in Southeast Asia over the past 40 years, however, has not been marked solely by war and crisis. This has also been one of the regions of the world in which most far-reaching and radical changes have taken place.

First, the national liberation movement of the Southeast Asian countries has ended the rule of more than 3 centuries by the West European colonialist regimes in Southeast Asia. In particular, the victory of the Vietnamese people's resistance struggle against the French colonialists went beyond their national boundaries, contributed to the collapse of the French colonialists' age-old colonialist system and marked the beginning of the complete collapse of colonialism throughout the world. With the collapse of colonialism, the trend of peace, national independence and nonalignment developed among the nascent countries. The Afro-Asian conference held in Bandung, Indonesia, in 1955 marked a new development step of the national independence movement, greatly contributing to the birth of the nonaligned countries' movement 6 years later.

Second, the victory of the Vietnamese people and other peoples in Indochina in their anti-U.S. national salvation resistance is of epochal character and assumes an international importance. Following the total U.S. defeat in Vietnam, for the first time in 30 years foreign aggressor troops are no longer seen on the Southeast Asian continent. The trend of peace, neutrality and national independence has developed in the Southeast Asian countries, including those which used to side with the United States in its war of aggression against Vietnam.

This change also bears further international significance because it has ushered in a new era in international relations: the post-Vietnam era, the main characteristics of which are the decline of U.S. imperialism, the crisis of the entire imperialist system and the tremendous growth of the era's three revolutionary currents.

Third, the Beijing leadership's expansionism and hegemonism in Southeast Asia has met with grievous failure, especially during the past 5 years. Parallel with the collapse in Kampuchea of the genocial regime of Pol Pot, the most capable lackey of Maoism in Southeast Asia, was the total failure of the Chinese expansionist and hegemonist scheme in Indochina. This scheme has been gradually exposed in the Southeast Asian region.

Fourth, following the victory of the Kampuchean people in overthrowing the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary genocidal regime, since 1979 there have developed two types of nations in Southeast Asia with different social, political and economic regimes. Following the chasing out of the French from Vietnam, a mere 25 years ago, socialism was initially built in only half of Vietnam. Today socialism has been chosen as the path of development for their countries by the Indochinese peoples.

Fifth, the profound change in the balance of forces in Southeast Asia has created a totally new situation in this region, thus contributing to changing the world balance of forces which is beneficial to peace and revolution. Forty years ago, colonialism covered the whole of Southeast Asia, and the reactionary forces were obviously stronger than the progressive forces. Today the peoples of the Southeast Asian countries have risen up and become masters of their own destinies.

The imperialist and international reactionary forces' attempts to use military power to impose their will on the Indochinese peoples and to repress the national independence- and peace-loving forces in Southeast Asia have been foiled and frustrated. This has forced them to change their tactics. They are now resorting to political and economic measures as a means to maintain their interest in Southeast Asia and to change the situation in Indochina. They have, especially, colluded with one another in an attempt to sow division between the ASEAN countries and the Indochinese countries. Although this situation has created more complex phenomena in the region's international relations, the tendency toward peace, national independence and nonalignment in Southeast Asia has become irreversible.

Looking back to the situation in Southeast Asia 40 years ago, one can see that this is a region where the era's two opponent forces struggled violently against each other. Why was it that in Southeast Asia--a region which though strategically significant and rich in natural resources, is not a leading zone compared with the Middle East, Europe and other regions of the world--the struggle was so violent and changes in the region over the past 40 years were so profound and radical? There are many factors:

Firstly, Southeast Asia is a sole region in the world that witnessed the partition efforts of the four largest imperialist and expansionist forces--Japan, the United States, China and Western Europe. Conflicts therefore occurred between the "old" and the "nascent" imperialists, between old and neo-colonialism, between Western imperialism and Chinese expansionism. This contest gradually became acute because it happened against the background in which the world and Southeast Asian revolutionary movements were embarking on a new, developing era.

Secondly, the most important factor for change in Southeast Asia in the past 40 years was that, of all the regions oppressed and exploited by imperialism, Southeast Asia achieved revolutionary enlightenment early. The influence of the October Revolution also reached this region in no time. As early as in the 1920's, a number of communist parties were founded here. This is the only region in the world where all the countries have their communist parties, many of which have, since the early days of their founding, wielded the banner of leadership over the revolution. Under the leadership of genuine revolutionary leaders, the national liberation movement in Southeast Asia bore the most marked revolutionary character. This was most clearly reflected in the revolutionary movement of the Indochinese nations. The Indochinese revolution has not stopped with the national democratic revolution but advanced directly to socialism, bypassing the stage of capitalist development; and it has resolutely opposed opportunism in all forms, especially Maoism. The Indochinese revolutionary movement has closely linked national independence with socialism and this has served as a source of strength to make this movement invincible and a factor deciding the development of the Southeast Asian situation in the past 4 decades. The imperialist and international reactionary forces have, in the past 40 years, mobilized the greatest military forces and resorted to the most cunning maneuvers to make our struggle against them extremely fierce; but in the end, they have courted the most ignominious defeats. SEATO, one of the biggest military alliances set up by U.S. imperialism after World War II, collapsed as a result of the revolutionary movement in Southeast Asia. Southeast Asia is also the only region in the world where U.S. imperialism was forced, for the first time in history, to dismantle a number of its military bases and withdraw its troops home after having been defeated in aggression. The success and growth of the revolutionary movement in Southeast Asia have transformed this region in the post-Vietnam period into one of the weakest links of the world imperialist system.

Thirdly, the resolute and victorious struggle of the three Indochinese countries has not only challenged the interests of colonialism, imperialism and expansionism in Southeast Asia but also threatened their illegitimate interests elsewhere in the world. French colonialism considered the Indochinese war a gamble that would decide its colonial rule in the world. This was the reason why France threw all its forces into this war. And true enough, the Dien Bien Phu victory not only heralded the collapse of French colonialism, but contributed to bringing down colonialism all over the world. For U.S. imperialism, South Vietnam was the site for the most complete and comprehensive experimentation of its neocolonialism. The defeat sustained by the United States in its war of aggression against Vietnam meant total bankruptcy for U.S. neocolonialism; it threatened the very rule of the United States over the capitalist world. As a consequence, the victory won by Vietnam and the defeat sustained by the United States in Vietnam have opened up the post-Vietnam period in the world. The Beijing reactionaries consider Southeast Asia their main target for expansion and the most important instrument in their strategy to achieve world hegemony and their relations with world powers. Their failure in Southeast Asia meant bankruptcy for their counterrevolutionary strategy in a region where Beijing enjoyed the most favorable conditions, and bankruptcy for Maoism in Southeast Asia.

For the reasons mentioned above, the events that have taken place in Southeast Asia in the past 40 years, especially the successes of the revolutionary forces in Indochina, have had a tremendous impact that reaches beyond regional boundaries and has transformed Southeast Asia into the region of greatest strategic importance in the world.

Maoism and Southeast Asia

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China 30 years ago, the Southeast Asian people have had to cope with the danger resulting from the Beijing powerholders' expansionism and hegemonist policy.

This danger is very great and long-lasting, particularly because of the strategic position of the region which is located close to the southern border of China. The territorial waters of various countries in the region are also close to China's. China has long continued to regard Southeast Asia as a traditional and priority target for its expansionism. From the earliest days when Mao was still in power, he regarded Southeast Asia as part of Chinese territory which was seized by the West and which was to be taken back by the new Chinese state. That is why the danger of Chinese expansionism and hegemonism facing Southeast Asia is great, direct and long-lasting. Though the danger of imperialism--which remains unchanged in nature--continues to exist, it has been limited following its defeat and withdrawal from the region. Meanwhile, the danger of Chinese expansionism and hegemonism facing Southeast Asia will continue to exist as long as the Beijing powerholders adhere to a reactionary policy. This danger has become more and more serious because the influence of Maoism has long infiltrated quite deep into the revolutionary movements of the region through various pro-Maoist forces and through tens of millions of Chinese nationals and people of Chinese descent.

We would not be able to realize the dangerous nature of Maoism if we failed to realize the important position of Southeast Asia in Beijing's global strategy. The reasons for Beijing to pay attention to Southeast Asia are that:

First, Southeast Asia is a region made up of small countries, the largest of which has a population only one-tenth that of China. The divide-and-rule policy of the colonialists created national discrimination, conflicts and disagreements among the various nations in the region. This situation has created an opportunity for China to "fish in troubled waters," especially when the region has many groups ready to assist China's intervention.

Second, Southeast Asia is a region in which the strategic interests of various imperialist forces have always been in conflict. This region is fraught with disagreements which China can play off. China tried to take advantage of the disagreements among the imperialists themselves to secure a temporary compromise with the French at the Geneva conference on Indochina in 1954 in order to prevent U.S. influence from spreading to China's southern border. China also took advantage of the disagreements among various Southeast Asian nations over imperialism in order to develop its influence in the region, just as it took advantage of the disagreements among various forces, especially the disagreements between the antigovernment pro-Maoist forces and the governments of various countries in the region, in order to exercise pressure on these countries.

Third, Southeast Asia is a region where there are many highly dynamic and thorough revolutionary movements which, however, have had to cope constantly with enemies 10 times bigger than themselves which possess enormous economic and military potential. To become victorious, these movements must rely on support and assistance from the outside. This factor has been fully exploited by the Chinese powerholders. They have used their economic and military assistance as a means to get hold of these movements so that they can employ them as a tool to bargain with the imperialists, thus using the blood and bones of the Southeast Asian peoples as a stepping stone to climb to a position of a great power in the world.

Over the past 30 years, China's Southeast Asia policy has changed many times, with only one strategic aim--serving China's hegemonist ambition in Southeast Asia and in the world as a whole.

From 1949, when Mao Zedong took over the administration, to 1958, China's general strategy was to quickly restore its war-devastated economy and cope with the two hotbeds of war caused by the imperialists on its northern and southern borders (the Korean war and the Indochina war) while countering the U.S. policy of blockade and military threat. That was the time when the global cold war was at its peak. Faced with this situation, the Beijing rulers were compelled to rely totally on the Soviet Union as China signed a treaty of alliance and mutual assistance with that country and looked upon it as the leadership center of the world revolution. This was aimed at soliciting Soviet economic aid and assistance and using the Soviet-Chinese alliance to warn and threaten the United States. At this time China also sent its troops to help the Korean people fight the Americans and lent its support to national liberation movements in Southeast Asia. During this period, particularly from the end of the Korean war, China intensively took advantage of the struggle for national liberation by the peoples of the Southeast Asian countries, especially the Indochinese people, to advance itself to the position of a world power and serve as an instrument for bargaining and reaching agreements with the French colonialists. At the 1954 Geneva conference on Indochina, China was given equal footing with the other four big powers--the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain and France--while China's permanent seat on the UN Security Council was retained by the Chiang Kai-shek regime. Concerned over the possibility of U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia, China sought to help the French and the Indochina war by dividing Vietnam into two parts and maintaining the French presence and influence in the southern part of that country and in Laos and Kampuchea so as to check the Americans and keep the Vietnamese revolution under control, and thereby pressure Vietnam into depending on Beijing.

Meanwhile, the Beijing rulers joined the countries of Southeast Asia in signing a statement on the five principles of peaceful coexistence and ordered all pro-Chinese "communist parties" to suspend the armed struggle and begin negotiations with the Southeast Asian governments. They also protested against the armed struggle for national liberation waged by Vietnam and Laos.

These acts by Beijing were aimed at preventing the United States from interfering directly in Southeast Asia while serving as indications of detente toward that country. Contacts between China and the United States began at Panmunjom (Korea) and continued at the 1954 Geneva conference. Official talks at ambassadorial level between the two countries finally began in Geneva in mid-1955 (and later in Warsaw).

Between 1950 and 1969, the balance of power began to change in a manner favorable to the Soviet Union and revolutionary forces. The achievements of the Soviet Union in the fields of strategic weaponry and space conquest led to the establishment of the U.S.-Soviet strategic balance while the vigorous development of the struggle for national liberation following the Dien Bien Phu victory compelled the United States to consider detente with the Soviet Union. Meanwhile, in China, as a consequence of the "Great Leap Forward," the economy was devastated and famine and unemployment were rampant. The prestige of Mao and the pro-Mao ruling clique declined seriously. A decisive power struggle then took place within the pro-Mao clique, which led to the civil war known as the so-called "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution" in the last half of the 1960's.

During this time, China worked actively to sow dissension within the international communist movement. Along with working out a "25-point platform" for this movement, China also made every effort to cause a split among the world communist and worker parties by urging the setting up of Maoist groups under the label "genuine Marxist-Leninist communist parties" throughout the world and intensively campaigning for the convening of a conference of 11 communist parties in Southeast Asia, in a bid to set up a China-led world communist movement.

To cause further trouble for the Soviet Union and the United States, the Beijing reactionary clique created disputes at the Soviet-Chinese border and conducted large-scale anti-Soviet and anti-U.S. campaigns in the world. It ordered the Maoist groups in Southeast Asia to initiate armed struggles against the United States and other governments in this region under the slogan "Power emanates from the barrel of a gun."

At that time, the United States was waging its war of aggression against Vietnam and other Indochinese countries. Beijing sent word that if the United States did not lay a hand on China, China would reciprocate toward the United States. Meanwhile, Beijing rejected the setting up of a world people's front with the participation of the Soviet Union to support Vietnam, while urging the latter not to accept Soviet aid. Moreover, the Chinese authorities encouraged Vietnam to fight to the end, and protested against the negotiations between Vietnam and the United States. As M. Taylor observed, Beijing was determined to "oppose the United States" to the last Vietnamese. Beijing's scheme was to monopolize our people's resistance struggle as a trump card for reconciliation with the United States.

From the 1970's onward we have had the post-Vietnam period. The U.S. defeat in Vietnam and the economic and political crises in the United States have weakened it, thus dragging the entire world capitalist system into a crisis. The tremendous growth of the Soviet Union and the three revolutionary currents of the era has tipped the balance of power in favor of the forces of peace, national independence and socialism. In the meantime, China, which has experienced many troubled years, is faced with the danger of political and economic collapse. The Chinese authorities' primary strategic tasks in this period are to stabilize internal order and modernize the country in order to quickly become a world power. China wants to place the United States in opposition to the Soviet Union in order to fish in troubled waters. In other words, it wants to take advantage of U.S. weakness and the U.S. policy of coping with the Soviet growth and the developing of the world revolutionary movement. On the one hand, China has advanced the three-worlds theory, calling for opposition to the two superpowers, opposing and undermining Soviet-U.S. detente and pitting the United States against the Soviet Union. On the other hand, it has formed a front with the imperialists and world reactionaries against the Soviet Union and called on the United States and other imperialist powers to help it build a powerful China as the 16th member of the North Atlantic military bloc--NATO--to defend the wealth of imperialism in the Orient. The Chinese ruling clique has completely cast away its fake revolutionary face and openly colluded with imperialism, especially U.S. imperialism.

The Chinese powerholders' apostasy began and has reached its peak in Southeast Asia. The United States, defeated in Vietnam, was forced to implement the Nixon doctrine and the policy of Vietnamization of the war, which were aimed at withdrawing U.S. troops from South Vietnam while being able to maintain the Saigon puppet clique, and also at withdrawing U.S. troops from mainland Southeast Asia while being able to maintain U.S. interests there. The Chinese powerholders' apostasy helped the Nixon administration achieve these objectives. China agreed to help the puppet regime in South Vietnam in exchange for U.S. withdrawal from Taiwan. Moreover, the United States would not prevent China from being admitted to the United Nations organization and becoming the third pole in the U.S. "triangular" strategy. [paragraph continues]

Meanwhile, China has colluded with the United States and the ASEAN states in controlling the Vietnamese and Indochinese revolution and stemming Soviet influence in Southeast Asia. To support this strategy, China has ordered the "Maoist" rebel groups in the Southeast Asian countries to end their armed struggle and cooperate with the governments of these countries.

The total victory of our people in their anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation and unification together with the victory of the Lao revolution and especially the victory of the Kampuchean people--which led to the overthrow of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique--dealt a deadly blow to China's sinister designs, causing major setbacks to China's strategy of seeking collusion with the imperialists and reactionaries. With these victories, the trend towards peace and independence has developed ever more vigorously in Southeast Asia. Faced with this situation, the Beijing reactionaries have made every effort to distort the truth about our armed forces' coming to help the Kampuchean people track down the remnant Pol Pot forces at the request of the KPRC. They have slanderously charged that "Vietnam invaded Kampuchea," have invented the so-called "Vietnamese threat" and have created confrontation between Vietnam, or the Indochinese countries as a whole, and the ASEAN states. They are plunging deeper and deeper along the path of hostility against the peoples of the Indochinese countries and are creating confrontation between the ASEAN states and the Indochinese countries.

China employed the Pol Pot clique to create a hotbed of war in Southeast Asia and utilized more than 600,000 troops to mount a military offensive against Vietnam in February 1979 primarily to invade and weaken Vietnam. It also intended to create a major crisis in Southeast Asia and sabotage the trend towards peace and friendly cooperation which has developed among the Southeast Asian nations following the victories of the Indochinese countries. This crisis has resulted in a new regrouping of forces in Southeast Asia into two blocs, with China, the United States, Japan and the ASEAN states against the Indochinese countries. This crisis contributed to pushing Sino-U.S. collusion to its height during the years 1979 and 1980. At present, the Beijing reactionaries are very aggressive in trying to oppose the dismissal of Pol Pot and the trend towards dialogue in Southeast Asia. Though defeated by our army and people and forced to withdraw its troops, China has not given up its aggressive schemes. Instead, the Chinese reactionaries are trying to combine the use of its military pressure against Vietnam and Laos at its borders with these two countries with the use of the so-called "Kampuchean issue" as a means to maintain the state of confrontation in Southeast Asia. Regarding the ASEAN states, the Chinese reactionaries are, on the one hand, trying to court and woo these countries with the purpose of sabotaging these countries' desire to have a dialogue with the Indochinese countries; and are, on the other, continuing to use their economic assistance and rebellious Maoist groups as a means to pressure the governments of the ASEAN states into following the Chinese orbit against the Soviet Union and Vietnam. The rebellious Maoist groups in Southeast Asia have become the tools of Beijing against the Indochinese revolution and against the interests of the peoples in their own countries.

The Chinese authorities' expansionist schemes against Southeast Asia have also been reflected in their designs and ambitions for the Eastern Sea--a sea area which is very important for the interests of the Southeast Asian countries. China wants to monopolize this sea area of approximately 4 million square kms and turn it into its own backyard waters. A map published by China depicts China's southern territorial waters with its boundaries overlapping the entire exclusive economic zones and the continental shelves of "Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines and others." To control this sea area means to control Southeast Asia in terms of the sea, monopolizing the exploitation of underwater resources and commanding the international shipping routes which run through the area.

At present, there are major differences between the blocs in Southeast Asia with the reactionary forces in the Beijing leadership--which are colluding with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary elements in the ruling circles of certain ASEAN states--on the one side; and with the peoples of three Indochinese countries, the Southeast Asian people as a whole and other forces of peace and national independence in the region on the other. The current struggle of the various Southeast Asian nations is a struggle for peace and national independence.

In summation, facts over the past 30 years show that Southeast Asia ia a main target for the Beijing reactionaries' expansionism and that they regard this as the main tool to carry out their global counterrevolutionary strategy. They can profit from Southeast Asia only when peace and stability are absent there. But Southeast Asia is also a place where China has suffered the most tragic setbacks.

The struggle for peace and national independence in Southeast Asia in the past as well as at present has been a struggle between the imperialists and the Beijing reactionaries on the one hand, and the forces of peace and independence in the region on the other. It is also the struggle between two tendencies in the region--the Maoist path and the path of independence and sovereignty. The activities of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique and the pro-Maoist rebel groups in Southeast Asia show that the Maoist path is one of serving as lackeys of Beijing, against their own national interests. It has only led to crises and renegade acts. The experiences of the peoples of the Indochinese and other Southeast Asian countries in their struggle show that only by advancing along the path of independence and sovereignty and uniting with all progressive and peace-loving forces in the world against imperialism and the Beijing reactionaries can their struggle be successful, their national independence consolidated and peace and security in the region ensured.

Peace and Stability in Southeast Asia on the Basis of Peaceful Coexistence Between Indochina and ASEAN

The imperialist and expansionist powers' aggressive and interventionist policy has, over the past 40 years, not only plunged Southeast Asia into wars, but has caused the countries of this region to be constantly opposed to each other. The U.S. intervention, particularly the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam, caused considerable dissension among the Southeast Asian countries. Immediately after World War II, a number of countries became U.S. neocolonies. The Philippines and Thailand became official members of the U.S.-led Southeast Asian aggressor bloc--SEATO. In 1967 ASEAN was established to cope with the victory of the revolution in Indochina and the U.S. defeat.

After the United States was forced to end the war and withdraw its troops from Vietnam and the Southeast Asian mainland, the relationship between ASEAN and the Indochinese countries entered a new era. Military opposition has basically ended, and normal diplomatic relations have gradually been established or restored. Particularly between 1976 and 1978, encouraging progress was made in the relations between Vietnam and Laos and the ASEAN states. This was a period during which the atmosphere of peace, friendship and cooperation between the countries in the region was better than ever before, promising well for the transformation of Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability.

However, the situation did not develop to the expectation of the nations involved. As a result of China using the Pol Pot clique to wage a war of aggression against Vietnam from the southwestern flank and sending some 600,000 troops to invade Vietnam from the north and the Carter administration's accelerating the playing of the "China card," the ASEAN states once again sided with the hostile forces against the Indochinese countries. [paragraph continues]

Because of the change in the balance of power in the region during the post-Vietnam period, this time the opposition of the ASEAN states is mainly on the political, economic and diplomatic front. The ASEAN countries have allowed China to inveigle them into the campaign of economic blockade and diplomatic isolation of the Indochinese countries. They have echoed China's slanderous allegations that Vietnam is the cause of the tense and unstable situation in Southeast Asia. They have deliberately refused to admit that the absence of peace and stability in Southeast Asia over the past 40 years has been caused by the imperialist and international reactionaries' aggressive and interventionist policy and that thanks to the struggles of the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean peoples, these destructive factors have been eliminated, and the longest and fiercest wars of aggression by the imperialists have ended. The Kampuchean people's victory in overthrowing the genocidal Pol Pot clique--Beijing's lackeys--the Lao people's victory in opposing China's subversive and rebellion-inciting scheme and the Vietnamese people's victory in defeating the aggression by 600,000 Chinese troops have checked China's expansionist scheme in Southeast Asia.

Peace and stability in Southeast Asia is being jeopardized mainly by the fact that the Beijing reactionaries are colluding with the U.S. imperialists in continuing the policy of aggression against the three Indochinese countries and interfering in the Southeast Asian countries' internal affairs. The presence of the Vietnamese Army in Kampuchea is at the Kampuchean people and government's request to cope with the Chinese threat. Once that Chinese threat no longer exists, Vietnam and Kampuchea will agree on the withdrawal of the Vietnamese Army from Kampuchea, as they did on the two previous occasions after the French and U.S. wars of aggression. To demand the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea at a time when the ASEAN states support the Chinese threat to "teach Vietnam a second lesson," and when they openly intensify their interventionist and subversive activities against the Indochinese countries and continue to allow China to use Thai territory as a "sanctuary" for the genocidal Pol Pot clique and other reactionary Khmer forces to oppose the Kampuchean people, is tantamount to depriving the Vietnamese people and other Indochinese peoples of the legitimate right to self-defense and to acting as accomplices of the forces that are undermining peace and stability in this region. Some authorities from among the ASEAN countries also deliberately deny another reality, which is that the current tense and unstable situation in Southeast Asia is not developing between the three Indochinese countries and the ASEAN states. On the contrary, the tense situation is occurring between China on the one hand, and Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, on the other. Tens of thousands of Chinese troops are being massed in preparation for a new act of aggression against Vietnam and other Indochinese countries. The Beijing authorities have clearly stated that they continue their military pressure on the Indochinese countries, while at the same time maintaining the armed activities of the exiled Kampuchean and Lao reactionaries and the bellicose elements in the Thai Army against Kampuchea and Laos. China has long considered the Eastern Sea as belonging to it and has violated the littoral countries' rights to exclusive economic zones and the continental shelf.

In fact, the present situation in Southeast Asia shows that if there is any threat to peace and stability in the region as well as to the security of Thailand and other ASEAN states, it stems from the interference of Beijing expansionism rather than from that of the Indochinese countries. In point of fact, the Indochinese countries have always been victims of the various interferences and aggressions carried out by the imperialists and the Beijing reactionaries. History proves that the Indochinese countries have never waged any war of aggression against the ASEAN states. On the contrary, Thailand has waged three wars of aggression against Vietnam and many against Kampuchea and Laos. During the U.S. war of aggression against the peoples of the Indochinese countries, the ASEAN states took sides with the United States, and to varying extents, gave a helping hand to the latter in its war of aggression. Not only did Thailand and the Philippines offer their territories as staging bases for the U.S. armed forces to invade Vietnam and other Indochinese countries, they also sent troops to help the United States invade these countries. [paragraph continues]

The ASEAN states, especially Thailand, Singapore and the Philippines, made a fortune from their services to the U.S. war of aggression against the Indochinese peoples. The cause of the unrest in Southeast Asia has nothing to do with the Soviet Union or the Vietnamese-Soviet relationship. In its 60-year history, the Soviet Union has never invaded any country in the world. Among the five big powers which are standing members of the UN Security Council, the Soviet Union is the only member nation never involved in a war of aggression against the Southeast Asian countries. Instead, the Soviet Union has always sided with the Southeast Asian nations in their struggle for national independence and for peace in the region. It is due to the great support and assistance of the Soviet Union that the Vietnamese people and other peoples in Indochina were able to defeat the most aggressive forces in our times, regaining independence for their respective nations and contributing to restoring peace in Southeast Asia. Therefore, the Vietnamese-Soviet relationship, as well as the relationship between the Soviet Union and Laos and between the Soviet Union and Kampuchea, poses no threat to anyone. Instead, it has made significant contributions to the independence of the three Indochinese countries as well as to peace and stability in the region.

Obviously, there is no military confrontation between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries as there is between the Indochinese countries and China. There are, however, profound differences in regard to the causes of regional unrest and instability which lead to disagreement on a solution for the problems of Southeast Asia. Between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries, there are also basic common interests in achieving regional peace and stability. Although there is no possibility that these differences can be settled in the immediate future, there is a common basis for the Indochinese and ASEAN countries to seek a solution to the problems in the region. The nations in Southeast Asia now have only one choice: either to continue confrontation as the ASEAN countries have done over the past 2 years--the path leading to a tense and critical situation which has been used by the imperialist and expansionist forces in the past 40 years to divide and rule our nations--or to continue the process of peaceful coexistence between Indochina and ASEAN which satisfactorily took place in the 1976-78 period. For the interests of all nations in Southeast Asia, efforts must be made by everybody to turn the process of peaceful coexistence between the two different social systems into a firm and irreversible basis. This is the road to success in ensuring peace and independence for each nation, bringing about friendship and cooperation among the nations in the region, and turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability. Based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, nonaggression against each other, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and equality and mutual benefit, all nations in Southeast Asia, especially the Indochinese and ASEAN countries, should discuss and reach agreement on regional questions in a spirit of mutual understanding, equality, mutual respect, nonimposition of views on each other, and opposition to imposition from outside. The affairs of Southeast Asia should be settled by the Southeast Asian countries themselves. This way--which has been used by various European, Arab, African and Latin American and many other countries in the world to settle problems in their regions--is fully in conformity with the spirit of the UN Charter and international law.

Some ASEAN countries maintain that they are not opposed to a dialogue with the Indochinese countries. However, on the other hand, they relentlessly try to impose the UN resolution on Kampuchea on the Indochinese countries and use the question of solving the so-called Kampuchean issue as a pre-condition for the settlement of problems concerning the region and the relations between Indochina and ASEAN. This is not the way to achieve peace and reconciliation, but to continue a policy of supporting the schemes of aggression and intervention of the imperialists and the Beijing reactionaries against the peoples of the three Indochinese countries. The Kampuchean people have not sacrificed their lives in order to be imposed upon by one resolution or another. [paragraph continues]

Resolutions on Kampuchea issued without the participation and discussion of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council--the sole legal and legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people--are void. The UN decision to retain "the seat" of the Pol Pot genocidal clique--a regime already outlawed by mankind--by a majority vote is an act of opposition against the Kampuchean people, against peace and stability in Southeast Asia, and against international law. For this reason, the UN resolution of Kampuchea is illegal and void.

While the peoples in the world have been enjoying peace, the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have had to live under a state of war for 40 years. Therefore, the peoples of these three Indochinese countries have no greater aspiration than to be allowed to live in peace and friendship with all nations, espeically those in Southeast Asia. Proceeding from this earnest and honest desire, after the end of the U.S. imperialist war of aggression, the peoples of the Indochinese countries tried to forget the past and were ready to promote friendly relations with the ASEAN countries. At present, despite the existing differences between them, the Indochinese countries tend to put these differences aside temporarily so that they can discuss with the ASEAN countries the issues that concern each side on the basis of equality and mutual agreement aimed at ending confrontation and gradually turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability. All the proposals put forth by the foreign ministers of the Indochinese countries at their conferences in Phnom Penh, Vientiane and Ho Chi Minh City were designed to achieve negotiation and agreement. Public opinion in the world has clearly seen the goodwill attitude and fair and reasonable stand of the Indochinese countries. We are waiting patiently for a response from the ASEAN countries. However, recent developments in Thailand show that this country still pursues a policy of tailing after the U.S. imperialists and colluding with the Chinese expanisionists against the Indochinese countries. This policy, however, cannot bring about peace and stability for the Indochinese countries or for Thailand and the other ASEAN countries. Meanwhile, those who actually benefit from it are the Beijing hegemonists. It is likely that the revolutions in the three Indochinese countries will have to go through numerous difficulties and ordeals. However, that period of most dreadful ordeal is already over. No reactionary force--not even the strongest one in the world--can reverse the current situation in Indochina.

Some 40 years ago, Southeast Asia was the solid backyard of the three long-standing and most powerful colonialist forces. Since the end of World War II, this region has been one of the largest spheres of influence of U.S. neocolonialism and the biggest target of expansion for Beijing's hegemonism. That is the reason for the fierce struggle in Southeast Asia between the two opposition forces of the epoch--the forces of peace, independence and socialism and the forces of colonialism, militarism, imperialism and expansionism and other reactionary forces.

The victories of the national liberation movement in Southeast Asia, particularly those recorded by the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, have alternately brought about the total collapse of old colonialism, caused U.S. neocolonialism to go seriously bankrupt, and further pushed back Beijing's expansionism, thus turning Southeast Asia from a backyard of imperialism into a frontline of the world people's struggle for peace, national independence and socialism. Today, the balance of power in Southeast Asia has undergone great changes conducive to peace and the revolutionary movement. For the first time in history, three independent and sovereign countries have emerged on the Indochinese peninsula and are closely united in their struggle to advance to socialism. Meanwhile, a new situation has taken shape in Southeast Asia. That is the situation in which peaceful coexistence between two types of national regimes with different social, political and economic systems and mutual peace and stability are necessary for the sake of their progress. With their peace-oriented and independent foreign policies, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea can further develop their role as a positive factor for peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

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BROADENING AND GUARANTEEING THE FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE OF INSTALLATIONS AND IMPROVING THE CENTRALIZED, UNIFIED FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF THE STATE

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 6, Jun 81 pp 35-39

[Article by Vo Tri Cao]

[Text] In financial management, it is necessary to insure the highly unified nature of the state financial system and the centralized management of the state on the central level; on the other hand, it is necessary to strongly develop the role and function of the state apparatus on the local and installation levels and create the conditions for the localities and installations to display a high spirit of collective ownership, perform good economic and financial management, become the masters of their plans and budgets and take the initiative in using financial tools and credit to support economic construction and development.

As a result, broadening and guaranteeing the financial independence of installations, especially the financial independence of enterprises, is a pressing and practical requirement in improving the financial management of the state with a view toward stimulating the development of production. The state-operated enterprise is the basic unit, is the basic organization of the unified socialist economic system. The enterprise is the place that directly produces material wealth for society and, on this basis, provides the most important and basic part of accumulated socialist capital. The enterprise is the place that vividly and concretely reflects the right of collective ownership of the working class and reflects the effectiveness of the economic management of the socialist state.

In economic relations and legal relations, the enterprise is a basic unit that has the full status of an individual under the law, has a separate account in the bank and has the capacity to assume material responsibility, specifically, it has the right to fully practice cost accounting, the right to sign economic contracts and so forth. The enterprise has the tasks of completing and exceeding the norms of the state plan, delivering the required products and sources of revenue to the state, scrupulously complying with state law, policies, regulations and discipline, improving management skills, scrupulously implementing cost accounting regulations and economic contracts and insuring a profit.

To insure the highest possible results with the lowest possible expenditures, it is necessary, for the sake of the interests of society, to coordinate the principle of collective leadership with tapping the creativity of the manual workers and civil servants at enterprises. Depending upon the situation and the level of management within the national economy and the specific management capabilities of the enterprises, the state grants a suitable degree of economic and financial independence to enterprises.

The state provides to enterprises instruments of production, assets and liquid capital and demands that enterprises thoroughly implement approved production-technical-financial plans. In this two-way relationship, the enterprise has the responsibility of performing the initial jobs in social production and state finances well; at the same time, it has the right to demand that the management agency on the upper level properly perform its task of supplying necessary and reasonable capital and instruments of production to it. Having been granted the right to use these instruments of production and liquid capital, the enterprise must first scrupulously comply with the legal norms of the state; if, after meeting the norms of the state plan, the enterprise still has surplus production capacity, it has the right to produce additional products outside the state plan with a view toward providing more commodities to society and meeting the varied needs of the market, which also earns additional profit for the enterprise. In order to perform its yearly production task, the enterprise also has the right to establish a suitable organization of production and production command; it has the right to sign production cooperation contracts and economic contracts with other units in order to implement its production-business plan in the manner deemed most profitable by the enterprise; it has the right to determine how to use the various types of allocated capital and to calculate exactly how much capital must be borrowed from the bank in order to achieve the highest possible returns; it has the right to establish the various enterprise funds and to use these funds to make technological improvements and improve the standard of living of the manual workers and civil servants within the enterprise; and it has the right to use economic levers, wages and bonuses to stimulate and provide incentive for production and business.

The realities of financial management in the recent past have proven the need to improve financial management by broadening and guaranteeing the financial independence of installations with a view toward strongly developing the production of goods for society.

Due to the need to improve financial management, the government has revised the tax policy and improved tax activities, revised the system of enterprise profit distribution, expanded the use of loans in place of budget allocations, improved financial management at installations, broadened the application of the various forms of piecework wages, etc.

To date, many installations have expanded the independent manufacture of products and the production of subsidiary products, implemented many forms of contract wages and begun buying and selling products at negotiated prices besides directed prices. As a result, numerous installations have produced many additional consumer goods. Many enterprise directors have been using financial tools in management as a measurement of and a lever to stimulate economic development while limiting negative actions. The various forms of contract wages and improved bonuses have provided incentive for workers to produce with enthusiasm. Gradually, many installations have emerged that truly practice cost accounting, are truly the masters of their finances; allocations from the state budget have gradually been reduced and completely eliminated in some cases by means of enterprises making their own investments in their development and meeting their own needs for more liquid capital.

As regards the state, the payment of business revenues and the inclusion of business profits in the budget of the state in accordance with the state plan are being supplemented more and more by contributions resulting from the independent manufacture plans and plans to produce subsidiary products of installations. The new sources of revenue of the state are based on the development of products and services of installations that supplement the product plan of the state; at the same time, the possibility for reduced state budget expenditures is based on the development and strengthening of cost accounting and the increased financial independence of the enterprise.

The right of financial ownership of the installation has truly begun to have an impact by encouraging increased product production and services at installations, thereby benefiting the masses in a practical way while also benefiting the state and the collective. This increase in products is also the first factor that must exist in order to achieve stability in the value of our currency and stability in state finances.

In conjunction with broadening and guaranteeing the financial independence of the installation, it is necessary to strengthen the unified, centralized financial management of the state and heighten the role played by the state in unifying the management of sources of goods and sources of money in order to stabilize state finances.

The circulation of goods and money is constantly developing between the countryside and the cities, among the various provinces and cities, between production and service installations, among the various segments of the economy and so forth; in this circulation, some relations are organized while others are unorganized. The interests of all the people demand that installations, sectors and localities manage the circulation of commodities and money through the organizations of state commerce and the State Bank. For the sake of the interests of all the people, the state must organize and manage, in a centralized manner, commodity-money relationships in a way in which everyone can see that his interests are being satisfied. If everyone uses cash to purchase goods from state-operated commerce, the State Bank will immediately reclaim cash. If customers do not use cash but withdraw money on deposit at the State Bank to pay for their purchases at state-operated installations, the State Bank can immediately reclaim this money from the installations that make these sales, consequently, the State Bank can continue to allow purchasers to withdraw money to buy more goods. If the circulation of money and the circulation of commodities are not balanced, persons who have extra money can put it on deposit at the State Bank and the State Bank can use this money for persons who have commodities and still reserve money for loans. Thus, the circulation of commodities and money can increase many times in keeping with the rate of development of the circulation of commodities without the state having to put much more money into circulation.

The development of the circulation of goods and the circulation of money benefits the people in a practical way and, at the same time, benefits the state because part of the income of installations and the people is incorporated in the state budget.

As regards persons who have extra money because they have not been able to purchase goods, state finances demand that they deposit this money in savings accounts so that society can use the extra money at one place at another place that is experiencing a shortage of money. The State Bank must establish a balance between revenues and expenditures; if there is surplus money and it is deposited in the State Bank, this money can be used for loans when there is a shortage of money in society.

The stabilization of state finances is in sharp contradiction with acts of speculation and acts against public property; consequently, the people and the state must struggle against these negative activities in a constant and effective manner. In addition, partialism and localism in financial management also pose major obstacles to the effort to stablize state finances. At present, there are many enterprises and agencies that hold back many times more goods and money than stipulated under state standards and regulations for their own use, thus making it impossible for the State Bank to obtain enough cash to pay cadres, manual workers and civil servants on time at some times and places. Recently, more and more persons have denounced the phenomena of partialism and individualism, wasteful expenditures, the lack of full concern for the interests of the state and violations of the long-range interests of the working people, which have caused state budget expenditures to far exceed revenues, made it impossible for bank credit to oversee economic bases, slowed the circulation of money and commodities within the national economy and led to indebtedness that is too high.

These are incorrect practices that we must struggle to overcome in order to heighten the role of the state in providing unified management of commodities and money on the basis of upholding the right of collective ownership of the working people and the financial independence of the various sectors and levels.

Broadening and guaranteeing the financial independence of the installation and strengthening the centralized, unified financial management of the state are financial management activities that occur on a daily basis within the installations, sectors and localities and within the government in each decision concerning finances.

Financial management activities of similar types are conducted on all levels and consist of financial planning, organizing the financial apparatus, regulating finances and conducting financial inspections.

In the field of financial planning, the activities of the financial management cadres generally entail balancing the sources of materials, labor and capital with production and business results, maintaining a reasonable relationship between financial norms and economic-technical norms and insuring that the revenues and expenditures of units are closely linked to the financial balance of the unit, to the state budget; in actuality, however, bureaucratic centralism and financial subsidies caused the above mentioned requirements of financial planning to become requirements in the nature of bothersome red tap and gradually separated financial planning from the daily financial management activities of the installations, sectors and localities.

Today, now that the granting of financial independence to installations is having an impact as a result of the development of the circulation of goods and money, financial planning activities at installations are being restored and gradually perfected in accordance with flexible requirements regarding the plan norms of installations and urgent requirements regarding the planning period with a view toward making financial planning suited to the many activities that are being expanded, such as the independent production of products, the production of subsidiary products and so forth at many different permissible prices, such as directed prices, negotiated prices and incentive prices. Such a change at installations demands that financial planning on the level above the installation be improved to suit the management requirements of the sector, the local level and the central level.

In the field of organizing the financial apparatus, we have, in principle, established a system of organizations that specialize in financial work and extend from the Ministry of Finance to the financial departments of the sectors and the local financial services and to the financial components of installations; there is also a system of financial regulations established during the period of the war of resistance. Every element of this system of organizations is a manager of a lower level and is managed by the upper level; every element organizes the implementation of the financial management of the head of the basic unit, sector or locality. However, due to bureaucratic centralism and sweeping subsidies in management, this apparatus, has, in actuality, gradually lost its effectiveness and become increasingly cumbersome with the result that its activities are fragmented, each element conducts activities of a different style and the nature of the apparatus as a system has been lost. Today, now that the granting of financial independence to installations is having an impact and the financial independence of the sectors and localities has been heightened, the system of organizations specializing in financial activities must be perfected so that its activities are of a uniform and coordinated nature from top to bottom and bottom to top.

As both managers and organizations being managed, every element within the system of organizations must raise its level of financial planning, improve its ability to regulate finances, improve the effectiveness of its financial inspections and improve and perfect the various forms and methods of financial management in order to raise labor productivity and economic returns and heighten the skills of financial cadres and personnel.

As the organization that carries out the financial management of the head of the basic unit, sector or locality, every organization that specializes in financial activities must apply the various forms and methods of mobilizing the various sources of finances and must distribute and utilize these sources for the correct purposes and in a way that insures high economic returns and insures that everyone within the management system directly subordinate to the head fulfills the authority and responsibilities, including the responsibility to deliver products to the state, supply services to the state, contributing some of the money accumulated to the state and heightening the scientific nature of the decisions made by the head concerning financial management.

Each element within the system of organizations specializing in financial activities, regardless of whether it is being managed or is managing another element or is organizing the implementation of the financial management of the head of the basic unit, sector or locality, absolutely must organize its apparatus in accordance with a unified structure in order to insure the implementation of similar types of financial management activities on the various levels.

In the field of regulating finances, it has come time for the management agencies on the upper level to promptly implement the regulations on establishing and utilizing the various sources of capital in a manner consistent with the situation surrounding the development of production and business at installations and the requirements of the state; on the other hand, they must allocate money in exact accordance with regulations. Only in this way is it possible to provide all of the capital that is needed and make efficient use of the sources of capital in all areas, from the enterprise to the sector and locality, to the central level, thereby insuring that the state exercises unified, centralized financial management and guaranteeing the financial independence of the installation. In the immediate future, it is necessary to promptly change the current method of financial regulation with their many outmoded and ineffective regulations and rules: places that have surplus money do not distribute it to places experiencing a shortage of money and the various levels routinely fail to comply with the unified financial discipline of the state and are not promptly inspected, controlled or corrected.

In the field of financial inspection, the management agencies ordinarily practice cost accounting and compile statistics in order to develop economic information and have a basis for analysis, inspection and necessary action. However, because they have long been accustomed to the forms and measures of bureaucratic centralism and subsidies in financial management, accounting activities have been slow to be improved to be consistent with the financial-economic activities of installations under the new conditions that exist, financial management activities are not responsive or accurate and financial inspections are lax. The result has been that unorganized, undisciplined activities have the conditions needed to develop. In order to promptly meet the requirement of broadening the financial independence of the installations and strengthening the unified, centralized financial management of the state, the financial management agencies from the central to the local levels, from the sectors to the installations must improve their accounting activities and, at the same time, intensify their financial inspections and control work.

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INVENTORY AND CONTROL IN THE INITIAL STAGE OF THE PERIOD OF TRANSITION TO SOCIALISM

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 6, Jun 81 pp 40-46

[Article by Le Doan Ta]

[Text] Under socialism, inventory and control are actually the management of the socialist economy, the management of society and the upholding of the right of collective ownership of the working people.

Once the government of the proletariat has been established, the inventory and control work performed by manual workers and the laboring people can become the most comprehensive, detailed inventory and control of the entirety of the production and distribution of products. In this significance, the essence of inventory and control work is socialist transformation, is the inventory of labor and products and the control of the production and distribution of products. As a result, inventory and control are of prime importance in both the "organization" and the regular activities of socialism, the first stage of communist society.

At present, our country is in the initial stage of the period of transition. Our country is advancing from a backward agriculture characterized primarily by small-scale production to socialism without experiencing the capitalist stage of development. The long and savage war also left us with severe consequences, we have also committed shortcomings in organizing and managing the economy and managing society. Therefore, thoroughly understanding Lenin's viewpoint concerning inventory and control in the initial stage of the period of transition is of very important significance.

Lenin often pointed out that, after toppling the government of the bourgeoisie, the matter of inventory and control is "the matter of basic importance to the socialist revolution." The socialist state must carry out comprehensive inventory and control of the production and distribution of products. If it does not, the government of the working people and their freedom cannot be maintained and capitalism will surely be restored. He said: "Unless we are utopian, we cannot think that, after overthrowing capitalism, we can immediately perform work for society without the need for any legal standard whatsoever; moreover, the abolition of capitalism cannot immediately provide the economic premises for such a change."(1)

In the initial stage of the period of transition, the economy of every country consists of many different segments, primarily the following three: capitalism, small-scale commodity production and socialism. The socialist state must carry out the transformation of the non-socialist economic segments and develop the socialist economy so that socialism wins total victory.

The socialist state carries out the transformation of the private, capitalist economy, nationalizes the banks and large enterprises, assumes exclusive foreign trade rights, etc. However, the key to the matter, as Lenin said, does not lie in confiscating the assets of the capitalists, but in state control of the capitalists and all persons who might join with them. "Confiscation of itself serves no purpose whatsoever because confiscation does not provide any organizational factor, does not provide anything with which to control distribution to insure that it is correct."(2)

However, in the course of transforming this segment of the economy, the state permits the persons within this segment to do business to a certain extent. However, there is still business freedom, that is, still speculation. This cannot be overlooked. Moreover, in the initial stage of the period of transition, hoodlums and parasites, the twin brothers of the exploiters, show their true nature by committing more crimes and engaging in hoodlum activity, bribery and all sorts of vile and decadent activities. As a result, the socialist state must exercise close inventory and control over them and take severe action when it is necessary to suppress exploiters and hoodlums. For this reason, it is necessary to review and revise all laws against speculation and to clearly declare that every act of theft and every act, whether direct or indirect, covert or overt, of evading the inspection and supervision of the state can be severely punished.

However, in the realities of the Russian economy at that time, as well as in our country at the present, there was and is lax management and, as Lenin frequently stated, our government is too meek: it is usually more like jelly than steel. As a result, exploiters and other corrupt elements have taken advantage of the shortcomings and loopholes in our management to make the situation more unruly and confused. The failure of the state to control the sources of goods, control money and be the master of the market has caused much harm in the effort to develop production, distribute products and maintain the standard of living of the working people. For this reason, the struggle to determine "who defeats whom," which exists between the capitalist way of life and the socialist way of life, demands that the proletarian state strengthen its economic management and financial management, show itself to truly be a dictatorship of the proletariat state and scrupulously comply with Lenin's teaching: "Dictatorship is an iron government that possesses revolutionary bravery and suppresses exploiters and those who disrupt order rapidly and sternly when necessary."(3)

Small-scale, private production is the very broad base of capitalism, is a base that is very deeply and very firmly rooted. The proletarian state absolutely must transform this small-scale production and must struggle for every inch of progress, struggle to establish the system of earning a living collectively. However, this stage of transition, of course, lasts for a very long time and cannot be completed by means of hasty, administrative measures. There must be suitable stages of development and intermediary steps consistent with the state of production in order to increase production capacity. However, it must be clearly understood that the habits and traditions of the petty bourgeoisie oppose control by the state. Moreover, in a backward agricultural country that is advancing to socialism without experiencing the stage of capitalist development, we must tolerate a condition created by small-scale, decentralized production itself. We do not have developed material-technical bases and, in particular, have not developed the habit and practice of working in the large-scale industrial style. Managers have not been forged in the school of managing large-scale production. We even lack experience in serious administrative management.

All of these things point to one glaring fact: it is one matter to establish the state of the proletariat, but "the primary difficulty lies in the economic field: in implementing extremely tight inventory and control of the production and distribution of goods everywhere, raising labor productivity and truly socializing production."(4) Thus, inventory and control are not only a necessary rung in the ladder in order to eradicate the bad habits of capitalism and the remnants of private ownership, but are also positive and constructive in nature in that they have the purpose of establishing a new system of relationships and organizations, a complex economic system encompassing the production and distribution of essential goods to tens of millions of persons.

In the developed stage of the socialist revolution, inventory and control are specific in nature and the methods of inventory and control must be consistent with this specific nature.

The specifics of inventory and control discussed by Lenin were based on the realities of Russia in the early 1920's, the realities of the struggle against famine, against the economic bankruptcy resulting from several years of civil war and the realities of the implementation of the new economic policy in order to correct the situation mentioned above and restore and build the socialist economy. Lenin focused on the following several specific tasks:

First, it is necessary to nationalize the banks and organize the banks in accordance with socialism; this inventory and control tool of utmost importance, once in the hands of the proletariat, insures that the proletarian government has the conditions needed to stand firmly during the initial stage and later during the restoration of the economy and the building of the socialist economy. Lenin said: "A single, large national bank consisting of the largest banks and having many branch banks in each province besides each factory, comprises nine-tenths of the socialist apparatus itself. This is accounting on a nationwide scale, is inventory on a nationwide scale of the production and distribution of products, is the backbone of socialist society, if we can make such a statement."(5)

This raises an important matter, namely, that the socialist state must have a bank policy and must organize the bank in such a way that it truly becomes a unified agency, fulfills the functions of auditing and regulating economic life throughout the country and is the public accounting center under the socialist system. In reality, in our country the state has not always been the master of the management of the circulation of money. Money has fallen into the hands of the various strata of persons who are not workers, thus causing confusion on the market. This is due to many causes, including causes that lie in our specific economic and financial policies. For example, in the recent past, the price policy has been conservative and backward compared to the realities of life, thereby causing harm in the field of production as well as the field of distribution and circulation. Therefore, in the face of the new situation, we must endeavor to successfully implement the new policies of the 6th Plenum of the Party Central Committee and resolution 26 of the Political Bureau.

Secondly, it is necessary to implement a grain tax and grain purchasing policy designed to combat speculation and hoarding and alleviate hunger and necessary to take urgent steps to increase agricultural production. Lenin considered this to be a very basic and pressing task that had to be immediately performed regardless of the situation. He considered successfully implementing a grain tax and grain purchasing policy to be the standard for inspecting all work at that time, to lay the foundation for the implementation of plans; in the situation that existed at that time, a plan had to "have grain as its starting point because it is in grain that the roots of all major difficulties lie" and "second to grain was the matter of fuel."

We must remember that, in the early 1920's, because it had a poor and backward economy and had been ravaged by war, Soviet Russia fell into a state of serious difficulty: production had declined and the country stood before the abyss of serious famine. At that time, as a result of the new economic policy, production forces were strongly developing within agriculture. As a result, in only 1 year, peasants had paid their grain taxes in full, eliminated hunger and were pleased with their improved situation. Today, under the conditions of our country, our Party Central Committee has adopted policies that provide incentive for production and, in particular, has taken various measures to improve management, such as the use of product contracts within agriculture at this time, which are designed to closely link agricultural laborers to the final product they produce and correctly coordinate the three interests, the interests of the state, the collective and the laborer; these measures create the conditions for stimulating the development of production forces.

Thirdly, it is necessary to control and supervise the production and distribution of the social product, beginning with grain and food products, and necessary to strictly implement the principle of distribution in accordance with labor in order to accelerate production, raise labor productivity and supervise and control exploiters, parasites and those who are lazy.

Lenin frequently said that no product, not even a kilogram of bread, can be allowed to escape control because socialism, above everything else, means control. Because, the objective of inventory and control is insuring that everyone is well fed, well clothed and educated or, in other words, insuring that everyone enjoys the fruits of socialism. During the first years of the Soviet government, when the country was still beset by difficulties, production was developing slowly and deprivation characterized everyday life, the problem faced was that of carrying out fair distribution so that every working person had the minimum conditions needed to devote his efforts to building the new society. However, under the conditions of socialism, we cannot rapidly free ourselves from the inherent economic and social conditions in the first stage of development of socialism. We cannot skip stages of development or go beyond the principle of distribution in accordance with labor.

As regards the matter of inventory and control of the production and distribution of products by private businessmen, Lenin paid particular attention to taxing their assets and income. The socialist state must force private businessmen to open accounts in the bank, declare each source of income and regularly pay all taxes due to the state; in this manner, we can heighten our sense of organization in inventory and control work.

Lenin also discussed the establishment of factory committees, considering them to be an organizational cell for managing all activities of the state; the establishment of collectives under the control of the state; the organization of consumer cooperatives, etc. All of these organizations are related to the inventory and control of the production and distribution of products, to economic management, to the management of society.

Lenin also demanded the implementation of a system of compulsory labor for hoodlums and the dregs of society.

Fourthly, it is necessary to inspect work, inspect compliance with socialist law, with internal rules, regulations, policies and so forth, establish a system of accurate reports, display a high sense of socialist organization and discipline, practice frugality and combat misappropriation, bribery, waste, bureaucracy, irresponsibility and so forth, which are decadent habits of the system of capitalist private ownership.

On the basis of the actual situation that existed in the early 1920's, Lenin reminded that it was necessary to inspect and control the national economic plan and economic and financial policies and inspect the organizational measures taken to implement lines and policies.

Concerning the national economic plan, Lenin often pointed out that the state plan is the second platform of the party and correctly reflects the line of the party adopted by the congress. Lenin reminded us that when formulating the national economic plan, "hopes should not be placed upon the best," upon the most favorable situation, but "on the results of actual experience in order to estimate the natural resources of the country and chart a more certain course for improving the living conditions of manual workers and peasants with a view toward continuing to carry out economic construction in a broader and more determined fashion." Therefore, it is first of all necessary to inspect the economic plan to determine whether or not it correctly reflects the general line of the party and necessary to inspect the relationship between accumulation and consumption as well as the relationship between the potentials for implementing the plan and the norms set forth within it.

One very important fact about which Lenin reminded us is the need to examine the various sectors of the economy within an organic relationship and know how to coordinate the activities of these sectors in order to eliminate conflicts, procrastination, departmentalism, partialism and conservatism.

Once thorough research has been conducted, a plan has been formulated and efforts are being concentrated on carrying out the important economic tasks, it is necessary, according to Lenin, to intensify supervision and control, to "practice unceasing supervision, that is, to make it part of one's consciousness to insure the efficient use of fuel and wheat and insure maximum stockpiles of both of these items."(6)

Controlling economic and financial policies: correct economic policies act as levers stimulating economic development. An incorrect or conservative economic policy impedes production and even undermines production. For this reason, inspecting and controlling economic policies, from the grain purchasing policy to the price and monetary policies, in general, are very important. A correct economic line and correct economic policy open the way for the development of the economy. Therefore, a correct economic or financial policy is one that is consistent with the requirements of the development of production forces and which creates favorable conditions for the development of all sectors of the national economy.

In order for the national economic plan and the various economic policies to be fully implemented, conducting inspections to insure that work is being accurately performed and inspections of the implementation of work organizational rules is of major importance. Lenin paid special attention to the matter of inspecting compliance with the socialist law and emphasized the need to insure the uniform application and implementation of the system of law throughout the country. He frequently reminded us to display a high spirit of responsibility in the inventory and protection of socialist property, to practice economy and combat the maladies of misappropriation, waste, bureaucracy and irresponsibility in the protection of socialist property. He also frequently directed attention to the phenomenon of "getting around" the law, "getting around" the regulations and policies promulgated by the state. This practice is also very evident in our country at this time. Some factories, enterprises and so forth have at certain times taken advantage of loopholes in policies in order to "earn a living," have turned primary products into discarded products and have managed to "get around" the law in order to earn income for their collective without delivering the required quantity of products to the state. For this reason, establishing a system of accurate reports and heightening the sense of socialist organization and discipline are of special importance. We must "inspect all of our work by means of practical victories in economic construction so that our words are not empty words."(7)

In order to perform good inventory and control, Lenin especially emphasized the role played by the party in inspections. He required that the party give full attention to the various control agencies and heighten both the role and position of these agencies. Truly exemplary control agencies must be established. The persons selected for these agencies must be persons who possess good qualities and abilities, must be the best workers and must be absolutely loyal and "possess skill." They must be persons whom we can guarantee "will never take anything on face value and will never utter one word contrary to their conscience"; these persons must never fear any difficulty or withdraw in the face of any struggle in order to achieve the objective required of them by the revolution. Only with such a truly exemplary control apparatus and outstanding control cadres can control work, in general, and control work in the field of the economy, in particular, achieve results because, today, we are weak and lacking in the areas of organizing implementation, selecting personnel and inspecting compliance.

However, the matter does not stop there. The crux of the issue is the need to establish tight control and supervision by the laboring masses. As a result, the party and the socialist state must create every possible condition for gaining the participation of the laboring masses in inventory and control work. They must be made aware of the fact that controlling and supervising the production and distribution of products are jobs that they themselves perform, jobs that touch upon their vital interests and which they are fully capable of performing. The state must establish specific regulations to facilitate participation by the laboring masses in control and supervision. A system must be established for receiving the masses at all times and places, receiving the masses readily without the need for any permit, even on holidays and Sundays. The offices that receive the masses must have the obligation of responding, either verbally or in writing, to all of the questions asked by the people and must even write letters to the masses defending their decisions. Only in this way can we gradually overcome the malady of bureaucracy and the malady of abusing one's authority for the purpose of intimidating the masses and gradually establish the system of collective ownership of the working people, beginning in the field of the economy.

In the struggle to implement inventory and control, the socialist state plays the decisive role. The primary measure in insuring effective inventory and control is strengthening the socialist system of law. We must strengthen the role of the courts in economic management. The courts must become a better typical expression of suppression and compulsion under the conditions in which management has become the central task. The courts are also a tool for teaching discipline. Trials must be concise and resolute and each and every violation of the law must be brought to trial, even if it is the result of bureaucratic behavior or procrastination.

Revamping the apparatus and reorganizing the work methods of some economic agencies, such as the bank, the Statistics General Department and so forth, are of special importance in inventory and control work. These agencies must become effective agencies in economic management, must truly be the apparatus used by socialist society to meet the requirements of economic restoration and development in this stage of the history of the socialist revolution.

At present, we face many difficulties with the economy and living conditions. Our country is advancing to socialism from a backward agriculture that has been ravaged by war. We have experienced natural disasters for many years in a row. Subjectively, we have committed shortcomings in economic management and the management of society. One of these shortcomings has been our failure to take determined steps to implement a system of tight inventory and control in order to accelerate economic construction and improve the lives of the people.

In the face of our present economic difficulties, we have but one course open to us, the course of making every effort to implement the resolutions adopted by the party and very clearly comprehend the following teachings of Lenin: to not allow ourselves to become dispirited in the face of difficulties, to "build the firm foundation of socialism brick by brick, constantly endeavor to create a discipline, a self-imposed discipline and make every effort to strengthen everywhere the sense of organization and order, the practical point of view, smooth coordination among all the forces of the people and widespread inventory and control of the production and distribution of products--this is the course that will lead to military power, to socialist power."(8)

FOOTNOTES

1. V.I. Lenin: "Complete Works," Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1976, Volume 33, p 116.

2. V.I. Lenin: "On Inventory and Control," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1974 p 23.

3. Ibid., p 150.

4. Ibid., p 33.

5. V.I. Lenin: "Complete Works," Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1976, Volume 34, pp 404-405.

6. V.I. Lenin: "Complete Works," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1970, Volume 32, p 647.

7. V.I. Lenin: "On Inventory and Control," p 204.

8. Ibid., pp 30-31.

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PROVIDING ADDITIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL CADRES TO THE LEADERSHIP AGENCIES ON THE VARIOUS LEVELS

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 6, Jun 81 pp 47-51, 63

[Article by Pham Quan]

[Text] Today, science and technology are constantly infiltrating the various fields of endeavor of man and stimulating these endeavors. Scientific and technical inventions and creations are having the impact of a material force upon production, yielding tremendous returns and sometimes bringing about leaps forward in production. Conversely, the price paid for a lack of knowledge, for incompetence is usually very high, and both can sometimes even be the causes of crime. For example, if we clear wilderness but do not know how to protect the forest, the destruction of forests will easily result; if we harvest the forests but do not know how to protect them, the danger of destroying certain species of plant or animal life can result; if we build factories without prior planning and without taking necessary measures, we will pollute the environment and might even cause immeasurable, adverse consequences to the health of the people.

To build and develop the economy, it is especially important that we not lack management knowledge, that is, the knowledge needed to build the economic structure with all of its complete apparata, the knowledge needed to manage work, implement control and so forth in order to achieve the highest possible returns in production and business. In order to provide skilled management, it is, of course, necessary to thoroughly understand the theory of Marxism-Leninism, thoroughly comprehend the lines and viewpoints of the party and clearly understand the realities of the country, the sector and the unit; at the same time, it is necessary to have knowledge of the science of management. Lenin maintained that the scientific nature of management lies in a system of sciences and one special science--the science of management--without which it is impossible to provide management. In a speech at the meeting of the Communist Party Group within the Central Council of All Russian Trade Unions held in March 1920, Lenin said: "...How can we provide management if we do not possess all the necessary knowledge, if we are not skilled in the science of management?... To provide management, it is necessary to understand the work to be managed and necessary to be a skilled management cadre."(1)

The realities of the fraternal socialist countries are showing more with each passing day that a skilled manager must have a firm grasp of many fields of science, such as mathematical models, the theory of probability, statistics, cybernetics, logic, the science of forecasting and so forth and must be able to use modern technical means.

At present, our party is leading the people in building socialism throughout the country, the central task of which is to build and develop the economy. In every locality, in every sector and in every leadership agency on the various levels of the party and the state, there must be the necessary ability and knowledge in order for this task to be carried out. Within the structure of these leadership agencies, in addition to a number of comrades who are well versed in politics and have diverse experience in the revolutionary struggle, there must be a suitable number of cadres who have a knowledge of science and technology, of economic management and the number of these cadres must increase in keeping with the development of political tasks. Only in this way can the leadership agencies on the various levels of the party and state achieve comprehensive ability and perform every job in every field well.

The need to increase the number of scientific and technical cadres and economic management cadres at the leadership agencies on the various levels is also due to changes in the persons who are being led and managed. Today, the level of political awareness and the cultural level of the working people of our country are very much higher than they once were. The majority of our cadres, manual workers and civil servants have received systematic training and possess the necessary technical and professional skills. The increasingly rapid development of means of information, books, newspapers and television has stimulated the exchange of knowledge within the country and between our country and other countries, thereby providing our cadres and people with a rather large amount of information each day and rapidly raising their level of knowledge. For such persons, a style of leadership that is general in nature, relies heavily upon political mobilization, does not delve into economic or technical matters in detail and lacks scientific organization and management is totally unsuitable. Cadres who only know how to provide this style of leadership and management must be replaced with cadres who possess necessary economic and technical knowledge, have the ability to adopt optimum plans, possess a high fighting strength and have the ability to scientifically organize the implementation of these plans. Only in this way is it possible to gain the enthusiastic participation of collaborators and the masses and complete all tasks well.

Over the past several decades, even though our economy has been underdeveloped and despite the prolonged war, we have, as a result of the very high determination of our party and state and the assistance of the fraternal socialist countries, trained a rather large corps of scientific-technical cadres and economic management cadres, the vast majority of whom are the children of cadres, manual workers or collective farmers and about one-third of whom have participated in production and combat. To date, some 260,000 cadres have a college level education, including nearly 4,000 who have a post-graduate education and more than 400 who are professors or assistance professors; some 600,000 cadres have a vocational middle school education. Having been trained in accordance with the principles of combining theory with practice, coordinating education with productive labor, closely linking the school to society and so forth, this corps of cadres, although it still has some weaknesses and shortcomings, is basically the corps of intellectuals of the working class and is loyal to the fatherland and socialism. This corps is a good social and political base for selecting persons who possess all the necessary qualities and skills to be trained as leadership cadres and management cadres on the various levels and within the various sectors. In recent years, we have begun to select and train such persons. As a result, our corps of leadership cadres and management cadres, which once consisted primarily of political cadres and specialized army cadres, has constantly been supplemented with many scientific and technical cadres. Scientific and technical cadres who have a college education constitute 22 percent of the total number of district party committee members, 32 percent of the total number of provincial party committee members, 50 percent of the total number of leaders of departments and institutes and 37 percent of the total number of the leaders of the ministries.

The gradual improvement of the corps of leadership cadres and management cadres of the various levels and sectors has yielded initial changes in the operation of the apparatus of the party and state, causing it to be better suited to the new tasks of the revolution. These results have confirmed that the guidelines employed to select scientific and technical cadres for training and assignment to the leadership agencies of the various levels and sectors are correct and necessary. We must continue to adhere to these guidelines. However, in order to implement them better, it is necessary that we achieve a higher level of agreement concerning a number of necessary matters.

To begin with, it must be realized that not every scientific or technical cadre, including those that have a degree or high level of education, can become a leadership cadre or management cadre. Leadership and management require the ability to set forth accurate work programs and the ability to organize the apparatus, guide work and cause the persons around themselves to follow them. The leadership cadre and management cadre must not only have knowledge of science and technology, but must also possess the necessary political qualities, have a clear personal history, have experience in revolutionary struggle, have the ability to unite others, have the ability to tap the talents of those who work with him and so forth; these are the assets that create the firm skills of leadership cadres and management cadres. Some scientific and technical cadres can endeavor to become scientific researchers, instructors or skilled technicians and even become the outstanding talents in these fields; however, they cannot become good leaders or managers if they lack the skills and special attributes needed for leadership and management work. If we know how to guide them in the best possible direction, we will not only develop the talents of each person well, but also benefit the revolution in a major way. Conversely, if we continue to "force" them to become leadership cadres and management cadres, that is, if we lead them into something for which they are not suited, we will fail to develop their talents and adversely affect our work as a whole because, in view of their character, they can, regardless of how much training they receive, only become average leadership cadres and management cadres or worse. Only cadres who can meet the requirements of scientific and technical management and possess the capabilities and special characteristics needed to become leadership cadres and management cadres should be selected for training as leadership cadres or management cadres. In general, these capabilities and special characteristics are:

--Knowing how to concretize the positions and policies of the party, establish tasks and set forth work programs for the unit, agency or sector of which they are in charge;

--Knowing how to organize labor and assign work, developing various forms of organization, methods and means for performing tasks and, in particular, being able to command, organize and inspect the activities of the lower level;

--Knowing how to rely on the collective, cooperate with others and gather and unite cadres;

--Knowing how to motivate, educate and organize the masses and launch revolutionary movements of the masses.

Due to the process of growth and the nature of the work of scientific and technical cadres, these capabilities and special characteristics might not first be clearly evident in each person. The sensitivity of persons in charge and the agencies specializing in organizational and cadre work lies in selecting scientific and technical cadres who possess these capabilities and special characteristics.

In order to make a correct selection, it is necessary to evaluate cadres in accordance with resolution number 32 of the Political Bureau on organizational work, which states: "It is necessary to coordinate self-evaluation by the cadre and observations of him by the agency and person responsible for managing him with consideration of the observations made by other cadres and persons who are close to him, who know him and his work."

Of the various scientific and technical cadres who possess the capabilities and special characteristics mentioned above, Attention must first be given to those persons who have experience in production and combat and have shown themselves to be steadfast in the face of challenges. These persons constitute the force that must be trained to become leadership cadres and management cadres on the various levels and within the different sectors.

Leadership and management skills are not something with which someone is born, rather, they are the result of painstaken study and training. For this reason, a process must be involved in preparing a scientific or technical cadre to become a leadership or management cadre. The extent and pace of preparation and the amount of time spent on preparation depend upon the position to which this person will be assigned and the "capital" possessed by him. This process encompasses many different stages of work; however, generally speaking, it is necessary to provide these cadres with necessary knowledge of politics, leadership and management and to gradually familiarize them with leadership and management work by means of practical activities. They can gradually be transferred from leadership and management positions on the lower level to the higher level, from leadership positions in the mass organizations and social organizations to leadership and management positions within the apparata of the party and state.

Attention must be given to the need to take determined steps to combat the thinking of sitting and waiting for scientific and technical cadres to meet the demands of leadership and management work in order to promote them without showing concern for training them. When we operate in this manner, the effort to assign scientific and technical cadres to the leadership agencies on the various levels is nothing more than a slogan, than a general appeal and is difficult to accomplish. Concerning this matter, the fraternal socialist countries have provided us with experiences in their thorough, painstaking work method. For example, in the GDR, the preparation of leadership cadres and management cadres generally follows the following procedure: selecting outstanding manual workers who have a middle school education and sending them for training at a college in accordance with the cadre planning of the production installation. Once they have completed their studies, they return to the enterprise to perform scientific and technical work. There, they are put in charge of the Youth Union, the Trade Union and so forth and then sent to a party school (or sector management school). Next, they work in a specialized department of the party organization on the upper level for a period of time in order to develop a breadth of vision and have the conditions needed to grasp the lines and policies of the party. Then, they are sent back to their installation to serve as its deputy head and, from there, are promoted to head of the installation.

The purpose of assigning scientific and technical cadres to leadership and management positions on the various levels is to utilize their knowledge in leadership and management so that they can, in their new position and with broader responsibilities, achieve increasingly high results in their work. For this reason, it is necessary to be sensitive and reasonable when assigning cadres and necessary to make the highest possible effort to insure that each scientific and technical cadre can, in his leadership or management position, still make maximum use of his scientific or technical knowledge in the completion of his new task. We must combat the haphazard assignment of cadres, such as assigning a skilled professor to serve as assistant administrative dean at a college or assigning a scientist who has conducted many research projects as the head of a department that specializes in guiding mass movements.

The assignment of scientific and technical cadres to leadership agencies on the various levels must be carried out in an urgent but truly stable manner.

Urgency is required in order to quickly raise the level of knowledge and skill of the various leadership agencies within the apparata of the party and state so that these agencies are fully capable of leading and guiding the performance of new tasks, especially economic and technical tasks. This is a job of pressing importance because, at present, organizing and guiding practical work and managing the economy are the weakest elements in the operations of our party and state.

Urgency means not ignoring talents. Scientific and technical cadres who can participate in leadership and management and who, once they begin to participate, can contribute much more to the general cause, must be given training so that they can be assigned to the leadership and management agencies of the various levels and sectors. It is necessary to assign them to suitable positions because, in the case of persons who possess true talent, the higher their position and the broader the scope of their responsibility, the more they are able to have a good impact. At present, within the corps of cadres, in general, and the corps of scientific and technical cadres, in particular, there are still some talented comrades who have not been placed in the correct job. This is because, at some places, there are still backward viewpoints concerning the evaluation of cadres. Therefore, in special cases, it is necessary to promote cadres to the next level above the level to which they would ordinarily be promoted.

Urgency also means not allowing jobs to be unfilled. On each level and within each sector in the apparata of our party and state, leadership agencies must have a reasonable percentage of scientific and technical cadres. In particular, at places that regularly deal with economic and technical problems, it is best for leadership agencies to have as many scientific and technical cadres as possible.

Stability in the assignment of scientific and technical cadres to leadership agencies on the various levels is expressed in making correct, cautious selections, making thorough preparations and providing painstaking practical training. The step from being a scientific and technical cadre in a position of implementation and execution to being a leadership cadre or management cadres involves a change in function and in the guidelines under which one operates. If, in his new position, a cadre has a good impact, the revolution will be benefited in a practical way. Conversely, if he is ineffective in the face of his new task, he will cause many adverse consequences because the higher the position of a cadre is, the greater is the harm caused by his incompetency and poor qualities. Therefore, it is necessary to be very cautious when examining, evaluating and selecting cadres, necessary to resolutely combat every manifestation of being hasty and impetuous when replacing or promoting cadres. To insure stability in the assignment of scientific and technical cadres to leadership agencies on the various levels, the persons in charge and the agencies that perform organizational and cadre work must find reserve cadres who are suited to each job description. To accomplish this, when assigning cadres within an organization, importance must be attached to continuity and succession in terms of both qualifications and profession and it is necessary to insure both stability and the timely replacement of cadres with cadres who are better qualified.

As is the case with every other activity in cadre work, the assignment of more scientific and technical cadres to the leadership agencies on the various levels is a type of work involving personnel, work in which haphazardness, the lack of preparation and the lack of careful consideration absolutely cannot be tolerated. We should not simply think that "the banner can be waved by whoever is holding it." To be able to wave the "banner," a person must possess the skills of a "standard bearer." When the "banner" is given to the wrong person by mistake, the price that must be paid to correct this mistake is generally not small. Lenin's thoughts concerning the selection of cadres after the successful Russian October Revolution are still a useful lesson to us today. He taught: "Let us continue to follow our course and give our attention to finding and challenging, in an extremely patient and extremely cautious manner, persons who truly possess organizational talent, persons who are wise and possess practical skills and persons who are loyal to socialism and have the ability to quietly (despite the clamor and chaos), firmly and smoothly organize the common work of a large group of persons within the scope of Soviet organization. Only these persons will be promoted by us to positions of leading the labors of the people, to management positions and they will only be promoted after they have been challenged dozens of times by assigning them various tasks from the most simple to the most difficult..."(2)

By firmly adhering to the substance of this teaching of Lenin, we will surely develop the best possible guidelines and methods of working.

FOOTNOTES

1. Lenin: "Complete Works," Vietnamese version, Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1977, Volume 40, p 257.

2. Lenin: "Complete Works," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1971, Volume 27, p 330.

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IDEOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES: SOMETIMES HATRED...AND SOMETIMES LOVE...

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 6, Jun 81 pp 52-54

[Article by Nguyen Trung Thuc]

[Text] In cadre work, Lenin established very strict principles for selecting and utilizing cadres. He frequently taught that we must select and assign cadres on the basis of the organization, on the basis of work and absolutely not arrange work and the organization around cadres. It is on the basis of the work skills and political qualities of a cadre that we must assign him to one job or another, to one position or another; we absolutely must not make this assignment because we "like" or "dislike" the cadre, because we "love" or "hate" him or because he is "obedient" or "not obedient." Lenin wrote: "Let us continue to follow our course and give our attention to finding and challenging, in an extremely patient and extremely cautious manner, persons who truly possess organizational talent, persons who are wise and possess practical skills and persons who are loyal to socialism and have the ability to quietly (despite the clamor and chaos), firmly and smoothly organize the common work of a large group of persons within the scope of Soviet organization. Only these persons will be promoted by us to positions of leading the labors of the people, to management positions and they will only be promoted after they have been challenged dozens of times by assigning them various tasks from the most simple to the most difficult."(1) Le Duan has written: "We must, on the basis of the very specific requirements of each organization and each function, establish very specific personnel standards and, on this basis, correctly select and assign personnel."(2)

For a long time, we have selected, assigned and utilized cadres on the basis of such principles. For this reason, "our party now has a large corps of cadres and party members who, for the most part, are good as a result of being forged and challenged in combat and construction and gradually being provided with additional knowledge through training. Generally speaking, this is a corps that is loyal to the party, to the system and withstands difficulties and hardships; many of its comrades have devotedly served on the battlefield and in the mass movement."(3) However, it is very regrettable that, at some agencies and units, persons still select, assign and utilize cadres on the basis of whether they like them or not, on the basis of whether they love them or hate them as mentioned above. Le Duan has called this situation "sores on our body."(4)

The specific manifestations of this situation are: it is not very important to these persons whether you are a young or an old cadre, whether you are competent or incompetent. All they know is that you are a cadre under their management. And, because you are under their management, the first requirement of you is that you agree with them. You absolutely must do whatever they say, be it right of wrong, and follow their orders, be they reasonable or unreasonable.

--Do you oppose them when they are wrong? Very good! They will get rid of you. If you are an elderly cadre (even if you are still in good health and have much experience in your job) and they give the reason that young, competent, healthy and educated cadres should undertake some of the work of which you are in charge, which is a very understandable reason, they will transfer you to a job not suited to your abilities and strengths, send you far away or force you to retire. Are you a young cadre who is in good health, is competent and possesses zeal and daring? Good! They will accept you. However, will they tolerate you? Will they promote you? Wait a minute, they will say! They will argue that it is necessary to proceed with caution, that time is needed to challenge you first. This is surely how they will respond. Thus, they will find a way to "hold you back," to keep uou in the so called "reserve" force and only assign you secondary tasks and miscellaneous jobs while waiting for persons who hold important positions to retire. By that time, your hair will have turned gray and, during the time spent waiting, you will have exhausted all your zeal and intensity.

--Conversely, if you please them, everything will go smoothly. If you are an elderly and frail cadre who is less than fully competent, they will say that special consideration must be shown for veteran cadres, that we must respect their experience and so forth. This gives them a reason for keeping you in your position. And, if necessary, they can even promote you to a higher position. And, what happens if you are a young cadre but incompetent? Actually, if you are incompetent, your young age should mean nothing whatsoever. This, however, does not bother them! They will argue that it is necessary to give attention to young cadres, to not be too strict with them, to not demand that they immediately have an impact in their new job position. They will boldly assign jobs to young cadres which they might not be able to perform well at first; however, with the help of leadership, of the collective, these comrades will, they argue, surely succeed. We should not be conservative, narrowminded or prejudiced. If, at some point in time, they feel that you do not possess the necessary health or are incompetent, you will have to "voluntarily give your position" to another young cadre and so forth. And, when they state the matter in this manner, who would dare oppose them? Thus, they promote you and give you a new position.

And so it goes!

It gives no one any pleasure to discuss such improper practices. However, they do exist. These "sores" continue to cling to our bodies.

Why do these sores still exist?

A good and experienced unit head is always acting on the basis of the interests of the revolution and always thinks about the best way to organize and assign cadres, about whom should be assigned more difficult tasks, whom should be assigned less difficult tasks and whom should be assigned to which position; he knows how to train and promptly assign competent cadres who possess good qualities to higher positions and replace incompetent cadres. Conversely, the unit head who does not firmly grasp the viewpoints of the party, who lacks experience and resolves problems not on the basis of the interests of the revolution, but only on the basis of his personal thinking, of his subjective desires will surely create sores such as those mentioned above.

On the other hand, it must be stated that there are still significant shortcomings in our cadre work. These shortcomings are the long-standing practice of building the corps of cadres in a spontaneous manner lacking both short-term and long-term planning; the failure to promptly amend or revise many points in the cadre policy and regulations that have become outmoded; cadre management that is still administrative in nature and characterized by bureaucratic centralism; the lack of clear regulations concerning the evaluation, promotion and utilization of cadres; lax inspections; the failure to promptly correct mistakes, etc. These shortcomings provide a very favorable environment for negative phenomena to arise and develop in cadre work.

It can be said that correctly selecting and correctly utilizing cadres are the crux of every issue, are the key permitting us to develop, as effectively as possible, the tremendous potentials of cadres in order to serve the revolution. Conversely, selecting and utilizing a cadre on the basis of personal feelings, on the basis of whether he is liked or disliked, whether he is loved or hated, whether he can or cannot be easily "bossed" lays the basis for significant and even very serious harm. It causes this cadre (whether he be "loved" or "hated") to fail to develop his skills and strengths. It causes the cadre who is "loved" to think that he possesses true virtue and talent and that he is making such "progress" as a result of a "wise" unit head; this, in turn, gives rise to complacency, to self-satisfaction, to disdain for the collective, to only giving attention to flattery and pleasing the unit head. It causes the cadre who is "hated" to easily become dissatisfied and bored with his work or to yield and not continue to struggle to protect the truth but only try to please the unit head. It causes factionalism, a loss of internal unity, weakens the organization to the point of destroying it and causes cadres, party members and the masses to lose confidence.

Evaluating, selecting and utilizing cadres on the basis of "love and hatred," of tolerating incompetence but treating persons who possess talent poorly are flagrant violations of the Marxist-Leninist principles concerning cadre work.

FOOTNOTES

1. Lenin: "Complete Works," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1971, Volume 27, p 330.

2. Le Duan: "Cach mang xa hoi chu nghia o Viet-nam" [The Socialist Revolution in Vietnam], Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1976, Volume II, p 431.

3. The Political Bureau Resolution on Organizational Work.

4. Le Duan: "Cach mang xa hoi chu nghia...", p 431.

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RESEARCH: FROM THE 25 YEARS OF DEBATING THE MATTER OF THE FORMATION OF THE NATION OF VIETNAM

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 6, Jun 81 pp 55-63

[Article by Professor Phan Huy Le]

[Text] Reviewing the History of the Debate

When and on which basis the nation of Vietnam first formed and how it has developed and changed through the various periods of history, these are questions surrounding an important matter in the history of our nation: the formation of the nation of Vietnam.

Research and debate concerning this matter of major scientific and practical significance began in 1955 and can be divided into two stages:

The first stage: the debate was rather heated in 1955, 1956 and 1957 and gradually subsided from then until 1962 and 1963.

The debate led to very differing views concerning the formation of the nation of Vietnam. Some persons sought to prove that our nation formed at an early date but the specific dates suggested by them varied very widely, either the 10th Century, the 15th Century or the 18th Century. A smaller number of persons saw that a certain number of aspects of nationhood had been formed by the 18th or 19th Century but maintained that Vietnam was still not a fully formed nation by the time of the August Revolution in 1945. The formation of the socialist nation of Vietnam has also begun to be discussed. Some persons consider the founding of the vanguard party of the Vietnamese working class in 1930 to mark the starting point of this process and consider the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to be the first nation state in the style of a socialist nation.

From a theoretical point of view, all of the specific opinions presented above revolve around two different basic viewpoints.

The first viewpoint is based on the definition of a nation by J.V. Stalin, which considers a nation to be a historic category closely linked to the period of birth and development of capitalism and considers the bourgeois nation to be the first form of a nation in the history of man. This theoretical viewpoint denies the possibility that nations formed prior to capitalism.

However, when applying this theoretical viewpoint to the history of Vietnam, different tendencies have developed.

One is the tendency to demand the strict application of the standards of a bourgeois nation and the four basic characteristics set forth by J.V. Stalin. These authors maintain that the rudiments of capitalism, which arose in the 18th and 19th Centuries, only opened the way for the process of formation of nations. Subsequently, under the rule of French colonialism, capitalist production relations were impeded and developed very weakly. The process of the formation of a nation continued to occur but failed to result in the creation of a true nation. Vietnam did not experience the period of capitalist development, consequently, it lacked the complete basis needed for the formation of a bourgeois nation.

The other tendency is the desire to more flexible apply the standards of a bourgeois nation to the specific conditions of Vietnamese history. These authors maintain that the development of the commodity economy and the rudiments of capitalism in the 18th Century combined with the special characteristics of our country, primarily the need to resist foreign aggression, made it possible for the nation of Vietnam to form at an early date and possess all of the special characteristics contained within J.V. Stalin's definition.

The second viewpoint is based on the theory of V.I. Lenin and the definition of a nation by J.V. Stalin but seeks to prove that, while confirming and deeply researching the bourgeois nation, J.V. Stalin did not deny the possibility of the existence of a form of a nation prior to capitalism. According to the author, in western Europe nations were born with capitalism but, in eastern Europe, nations were formed under the conditions in which capitalism was still weak and the feudal system had not been abolished; in the Far East, nations could have emerged prior to capitalism when the feudal system was still ruling society.

In the first stage of the debate, the first viewpoint was clearly dominant. The second viewpoint was criticized and, at times, even denounced but it has still not lost support completely.

The second stage of the debat began after 1965 and has lasted until the present day.

The general direction of thd debate in the second stage has been to prove the early formation of the nation of Vietnam.

Some persons maintain that our nation formed during the country-building period of the Hung Kings. Together with the emergence of the first state, the Viet nation was established as a nation, as a rather stable community.

A number of other persons maintain that, in view of the specific conditions of Vietnamese history, the process of building and defending the country was also the process of the formation and development of the nation. This means that the process of the formation of the nation began during the country building period of the Hung Kings with the gradual emergence and development of the various factors needed to establish a nation. However, it was not until after a process of formation that the nation of Vietnam was established as a unified national community. Some persons place this date in the 10th Century with the establishment of the independent government of the Ngo Dynasty and the reunification of the country under the Dinh Dynasty; other persons place it in the 11th Century and consider the centuries from the 11th to the 15th to represent the stage of establishment and growth of the nation.

There are also persons who maintain that the nation of Vietnam only began to form in the 10th Century with the establishment of the government of the House of Khuc and was completely formed in the latter half of the 16th Century after the Ly Dynasty firmly strengthened the united national government and following the victory over the Tong and the pacification of the Chiem.

In theoretical terms, the new tendency of the persons participating in the debate is to go beyond the limitations of the definition of the bourgeois nation and raise the matter of the possibility of the existence of a form of nation before capitalism.

One person returned to the concept of "nation" of C. Marx and F. Engels to prove that, according to the viewpoint of the founders of Marxism, nations formed from tribes when the age of barbarity gave way to the age of civilization, that is, nations formed along with the emergence of the state. According to the author, nations have evolved on the basis of the various socio-economic systems; before the bourgeois nation and the socialist nation there were the slave ownership nation and the feudal nation. Another person returns to the concept in the classical works of Marxism-Leninism, which views the term "nation" as having two definitions: the ordinary broad definition and the narrow definition, which is considered a scientific term, that a nation is only one stable community. Concerning the second definition, the viewpoints of C. Marx, F. Engels, V.I. Lenin and J.V. Stalin are identical. In many European countries, such national communities were already in existence by the time capitalism developed. In Vietnam and a number of other countries, nations formed before capitalism because the historic circumstances and conditions of these countries differed from the characteristics of the slave ownership system and the feudal system in many countries of Europe.

Deserving of attention is that in the second stage of the debate the matter of building the socialist nation of Vietnam has had the concern of many more persons and been raised as an important subject and a political task.

In the opinion of many persons, the victory of the August revolution in 1945 began the process of the formation of a socialist nation in Vietnam. This was an historic inevitability that was prepared for when the vanguard party of the working class was established and assumed leadership of the Vietnamese revolution. Following the victory of the national-democratic revolution on a nationwide scale and together with the building of socialism, the process of the formation of a socialist nation has constantly been accelerated. One person discussed the special characteristics of the socialist national community of Vietnam and the guidelines for strengthening the solidarity and unity of a national community that consists of many different nationalities and for developing upon traditional cultural values in order to build the new socialist culture and stimulate the process of establishing a unity of language in the relationship between the Vietnamese language, the common tongue of the national community, and the languages of the ethnic minorities in Vietnam.

The Achievements That Have Been Recorded

The debate is continuing and will surely continue for quite some time to come. However, after 25 years of research and debate involving nearly 40 treatises and works on the formation of the nation of Vietnam, not including the volumes of history and the specialized research projects that have dealt with this matter to some extent, we can and must describe the achievements that have been recorded.

The first achievement is that we have, through the debate, become increasingly aware of the importance and significance in many areas of the matter of the formation of the nation.

The formation of the nation, which is one of the basic matters in the history of the nation, is of scientific significance, practical significance and tremendous political significance. Researching and correctly defining the process of the formation, development and change of the nation of Vietnam provide a very important scientific basis for understanding the laws and the special characteristics of the development of the history of Vietnam and for explaining numerous economic, political, social, cultural and ideological matters. We will be unable to fully explain the extra-ordination vitality of the nation, the nature of the national culture, national traditions, the characteristics of the peasant movement, the socio-economic structure and the political system of Vietnamese feudal society if we ignore the formation of the nation.

The matter of the nation's formation is closely linked to the nation, in general, and not only deals with the past, but is also one of the pressing matters of the Vietnamese revolution, in the national-democratic revolution as well as the socialist revolution. Brandishing the two banners of national independence and socialism, our party highly tapped the strength of our times and advanced the Vietnamese revolution to increasingly brilliant victories. Correctly understanding the course and the characteristics of the structure of the nation of Vietnam with all of its strengths and weaknesses is the scientific basis needed for our party to resolve the national question on the basis of the stand of the working class and creatively apply the theory of nationhood of Marxism-Leninism to the specific conditions of our country. The tasks of accelerating the formation of a socialist nation as well as the work of building socialism and protecting the Vietnamese socialist fatherland are raising many scientific questions related to the matter of the formation of the nation that we are debating.

On a worldwide scale, the formation of nations is also a matter of important significance to the existence and development of each country as well as the relations among the various countries in the world community. In particular, in the present age, an age in which the lofty goals of nations and of all progressive mankind are peace, national independence, democracy and socialism and an age in which imperialism and the reactionary powers are making every effort to undermine and take advantage of the national independence movement and provoke big country chauvinism or narrowminded nationalism, the national question assumes greater importance than ever before.

In the debate, many theoretical matters concerning the formation of the nation and the realities of the history of Vietnam have been raised. The opinions that have been expressed have differed and have even been contrary concerning a number of matters. However, an analysis of the trend of development of the debate readily shows that more and more persons, especially in the recent past, endorse the opinion that the nation of Vietnam was formed at an early date and is a type of pre-capitalist nation. Our nation formed not as the result of the requirements of the development of capitalism as a type of bourgeois nation, but as a result of the objective and pressing requirements of building and defending the country under the specific natural conditions and historic circumstances of the country. For this reason, the process of building and defending the country was, at the same time, the process of the formation and development of the nation.

Another matter that can be cited as an achievement, one recognized by many persons, is that our nation as well as every other nation in the world has changed in accordance with the various socio-economic forms of the countries. In the 18th and 19th Centuries, the first rudiments of capitalism emerged but were very weak. Under the rule of colonialism, capitalist production relations developed to some extent but were severely restricted. Together with the process of development of the rudiments of capitalism and capitalist production relations, a certain number of factors of a bourgeois nation emerged. However, Vietnam did not experience a period of capitalist development, consequently, the nation of Vietnam also did not experience a period of existence and development of a bourgeois nation. This is an important characteristic in the development and change of our nation. Before a bourgeois nation could form, the proletariat, through its vanguard party, took leadership of the Vietnamese revolution. As a result, after the victory of the August Revolution, Vietnam entered the process of the formation of a socialist nation. This was an historic inevitability and also marked the start of a new era in the development of the nation of Vietnam.

The Matters Being Raised

Besides the achievements that have been recorded, we face a host of complex theoretical and practical historical questions that we must continue to research and debate.

As regards theory, we all subscribe to the viewpoints of Marxism-Leninism. As regards the bourgeois nation, the viewpoints of C. Marx, F. Engels and V. Lenin are very clear and were later summarized by J.V. Stalin in his work "Marxism and the National Question." This bourgeois nation is a historic category closely linked to the period of development of capitalism. On the basis of the historic realities of many European countries, J.V. Stalin generalized the formation of bourgeois nations in two courses: the course of the nation-state and the course of multi-nation-state. However, do any of the classical works of Marxism-Leninism, either directly or indirectly, mention a type of nation preceding the bourgeois nation? This is a question that has frequently been raised not only in our country, but in many other countries when debating the matter of the formation of a nation.

On the basis of a sentence written by J.V. Stalin in his work "The Nation and Leninism," namely, "that there are all types of nations in the world," one person has maintained that, in addition to the bourgeois nation and socialist nation, J.V. Stalin's concept never denied the existence of a pre-capitalist nation. However, how do we explain this when J.V. Stalin himself harshly criticized a number of comrades in the Soviet Union in approximately 1929 for setting forth a viewpoint concerning the formation of nations prior to capitalism, when the feudal system was still in dominance. J.V. Stalin wrote: "They maintain that nations arose and existed even before capitalism. However, how could nations have arisen and existed before the capitalist period, that is, during the period of feudalism when all countries were divided into independent localities that were not closely linked to one another by national relations and even thoroughly denied the need for such relations? Contrary to the mistaken observation of these comrades, there never was and never could be nations during the pre-capitalist period because there were no national markets, no national centers, either economic or cultural; consequently, there were no factors for eliminating the economic fragmentation of a given nation and coordinating the various components of this nation which, at that time, were still separated into individual national entities."(1) The viewpoint of J.V. Stalin was very clear, unequivocal and consistent with the historic realities of Russia and many European countries.

One person analyzed, in a very detailed fashion, the concept of "nations" as contained in the works of C. Marx and F. Engels to prove that, according to C. Marx and F. Engels, nations formed from tribes at the same time as states were emerging. In Russia in the late 19th Century, a similar concept, one represented by N.C. Mikalopxki, was popular. However, V.I. Lenin criticized and ridiculed this viewpoint, analyzed the history of Russia and clearly pointed out that "only in the recent history of Russia (since the 17th Century) have all regions, territories and fiefdoms truly been united in one entity"(2), that is, the process of the formation of the Russian nation only began in the 17th Century.

Thus, is it possible that there is a contradiction among C. Marx, F. Engels and V.I. Lenin concerning the concept of the formation of nations? In fact, the foundation of the theory of nationhood of Marxism-Leninism was laid by C. Marx and F. Engels and the theory itself was perfected by V.I. Lenin. Any research into the theory concerning the formation of nations cannot stop at the works of C. Marx and F. Engels but must involve particular attention to the works of V.I. Lenin.

In cases in which they were specifically discussing the formation of nations, C. Marx and F. Engels as well as V.I. Lenin and J.V. Stalin agreed that it was not until the period of development of capitalism that the conditions existed for the formation of nations and, as a result, the bourgeois nation was the first type of nation. This observation is totally consistent with the historic realities of many European countries at that time. The formation of nations was researched and laid the basis for the above mentioned scientific generalizations.

The problem facing us is that we must, on the basis of the fundamental arguments of Marxism-Leninism, clarify the following several matters:

1. As regards the concept "nation," in our language as well as many other languages of the world, the term nation is used in both its broad and narrow meanings and this makes it very difficult to differentiate one meaning from the other and easily leads to mistakes in scientific work. We say the "nation of Vietnam is one" but we also say the "Kinh nation," the "Muong nation," the "Thai nation," etc.

As regards scientific terminology, it is necessary to more clearly define the concept "nation." One person has suggested that we use the concept "nation" [QUOOCS GIA] or "nation" [QUOOCS TOOCJ] to replace the narrow definition of the concept "nation." This matter must be more thoroughly debated and considered.

2. As regards the definition of nation, many researchers still use the definition presented by J.V. Stalin in his work "Marxism and the National Question," considering it to be a classical definition of nation. According to J.V. Stalin: "A nation is a stable community of persons that has formed through history, is based on a common language, territory, economic activities and psychology and is expressed in the form of a cultural community."(3) This definition was set forth after summarizing the formation of the bourgeois nation; therefore, it primarily applies to the bourgeois nation but is of general significance with regard to every type of nation, in general.

Thus, does this definition fully reflect the general characteristics of every type of nation and can it be considered a general definition of nation? These are questions with which many persons are concerned and which have yet to be satisfactorily answered.

3. As regards the evolution of the various forms of communities, did they develop from tribes into clans and then into nations or from tribes directly into nations? This matter has resulted in much debate in the world and must be resolved on the basis of combining the arguments of Marxism-Leninism with the latest results of research on the various forms of communities.

If resolved, the theoretical questions presented above will shine very much light on the formation of the nation of Vietnam as well as many other nations in the world, especially the Far East.

The formation of the nation of Vietnam as well as the other nations of the Far East was never studied in the past and, of course, was never generalized in the classical works of Marxism-Leninism. For this reason, the spirit of science demands that we creatively apply the general arguments concerning the formation of nations of Marxism-Leninism to the specific conditions of Vietnamese history.

As regards the realities of Vietnamese history, we have many more conditions in our favor for conducting research and conducting the debate. However, there are also many questions in this area that demand that we collect additional information and conduct deeper research.

1. Our nation formed at an early date primarily as a result of the objective requirements of the struggle to build and protect the country under the specific conditions and circumstances of Vietnam. Our country is not large and does not have a large population but it does have a long history and has existed and developed amidst circumstances of almost continuous, arduous struggle to overcome many natural disasters of a tropical, monsoon environment that is both beautiful and harsh and savage fighting against many aggressors. Excluding the semi-historical, semi-mythical pages in our history that deal with the resistance against foreign aggression during the period of the Hung Kings, from the time of the war of resistance against the aggressor army of the Tan emperor in the 3rd Century B.C. until the present day, our people have had to wage nearly two dozen wars to protect the country and stage very many uprisings and wars of liberation in order to win national independence. In their history, our people have had to contend with schemes of annexation, enslavement and genocide of the expansionist powers in China and many imperialist powers in the world. Thus, building the country in conjunction with defending it became a major characteristic controlling the entire course of Vietnamese history and profoundly influencing the process of the formation of the nation.

The circumstances surrounding the building and defending of the country obviously created a closeness in the common destiny of the entire community, heightened the unity of the nation and stimulated the early development of patriotism and national consciousness. However, one matter that must be researched in greater depth is the specific impact that these historical conditions and circumstances have had upon the process of development of the nation, not only as regards the entire process, but also as regards each factor that created the nation, such as territory, language, socio-economic life, culture, ideology and so forth.

Moreover, it is impossible to separate the early formation of the nation of Vietnam from the general process of world history. This is not a course of history peculiar to Vietnam, but is a characteristic of a number of countries, especially in the Far East. It is not surprising that when researching and debating the matter of the formation of nations in many countries of the Far East, the historians of these countries note that national unity developed at a rather early date and that nations did not begin to form until the period of development of capitalism. Thus, how were the socio-economic structures that existed before capitalism in the Far East, which C. Marx and F. Engels called the "Asian form," the "Asian mode of production," related to the formation of nations in the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America and how did they influence the formation of these nations?

2. A nation is a stable community of persons that is established on certain indispensable bases and has certain indispensable characteristics.

As regards the nation of Vietnam, of the various factors that created the nation, the factors of territory and psychology-culture were established at a rather early date and are rather clearly evident (of course, they must be researched in greater detail).

However, as regards the factors of language and economic activities, not much information is available for many periods of time and these factors have not been thoroughly researched. We must still invest much more effort in these fields and must have the participation of linguists and economists.

When summarizing the characteristics of a nation, J.V. Stalin did not mention the factor of the state. This was totally correct with regard to nations that consist of many different nationalities. In these nations, there is only the state of the ruling class of the ethnic majority; the nationalities being ruled have no state of their own. For this reason, a state is not an indispensable characteristic of these nations. However, as regards Vietnam and the nations that consist of various nationalities, the formation of the nation was closely linked to the establishment of national unity, in which the central state played an important role. Thus, should the state be taken into consideration as a factor in the formation of the nation of Vietnam? This question has been raised but, to date, no firm conclusion has been reached concerning it either in terms of general theory or the specific conditions of our country's history.

3. From the time the nation was established, our country has consisted of many different nationalities. At present, on the basis of the results of research and verification by the Institute of National Studies and the Central Nationalities Commission, the Statistics General Department, on behalf of the Council of Ministers has promulgated a decision concerning The List of Nationalities in Vietnam, which consists of 54 different nationalities. Thus, how did the relations between the ethnic majority and the various ethnic minorities develop in the course of the formation and development of the nation?

In the debate, some persons have raised the matter of the formation of the nation of Vietnam while others have only raised the matter of the formation of the Viet nation.

The general trend in history has been for the ethnic majority to play the central role in uniting and rallying the various ethnic minorities within a unified nation and then gradually building a united national community consisting of many different nationalities. Research must be conducted in order to clearly define how this process was carried out in the various periods of history, to what degree it was carried out and how it has been completed within the socialist national community of today.

4. The nation of Vietnam was formed in the process of building and defending the country; however, at which point in time did this process create the full foundation needed for establishing a national community in the full meaning of the term?

Following its formation, how did our nation develop, grow and change through the various periods of history? Here, there is an important matter, namely, the establishment of the socio-economic base and the class makeup of the nation. In the history of Vietnam, the development and replacement of various socio-economic forms in a number of periods have not been fully researched and this has affected the effort to resolve the questions peesented above. The concept of a "pre-capitalist nation" is general in nature and clearly does not reflect the nature of this type nation.

5. On the basis of the history of the formation and development of the nation of Vietnam in the past, it is necessary to clearly define the internal characteristics of this process and analyze its strengths and weaknesses. On this basis, we must reach conclusions that help us to lay a scientific basis for the nationalities positions and policies of our party and state and which directly support the effort to build the present socialist Vietnamese national community. This is the relationship between the past and the present, between science and politics, between theory and practice.

FOOTNOTES

1. J.V. Stalin: "The National and Colonial Question," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1962, p 421.

2. V.I. Lenin: "Complete Works," Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1978, Volume I, p 183.

3. J.V. Stalin: "Complete Works," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1976, Volume II, p 357.

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CHINA: MANY YEARS OF ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 6, Jun 81 pp 67-70

[Article by Le Tinh]

[Text] The economic adjustment program, which replaced the bankrupted 1976-1985 ten year development plan, was first presented at the plenum of the Chinese Communist Party in late 1978. At that time, Beijing said that the 2 years 1979 and 1980 would be devoted to economic adjustment and that the new 5-year plan would begin in 1981. In June 1979, at the Chinese National Assembly Hua Guofeng said that 3 years would be devoted to economic adjustment, not 2 years. In March 1980, Hua Dieu Tan, deputy head of the Chinese Social Sciences Commission said that the adjustment would last until the end of 1982. The PEOPLE'S DAILY editorial on 2 December 1980 admitted that economic adjustment could not be completed in the next 3 or 4 years, but would require a longer period of time! The western press has said that this adjustment in China will not be completed until the end of the 1980's. Thus, after presenting its adjustment plan, Beijing has had to "adjust" the timing of the "adjustment plan" three times. What are they adjusting? China officially says that the adjustment is designed to reduce or completely eliminate every development plan resulting from the previous impulsive economic policy in order to restore the balanced development of the economy. In 1957, Chinese national income reached 95 billion people's dong and its gross social product reached 159.2 billion people's dong. According to MIRROR Magazine (Number 49, December 1980) of the German Federal Republic, the Chinese economy declined by 25 percent following the "great leap forward" in the years from 1958 to 1960. Then, China spent 5 years (1961-1965) making adjustments. Immediately thereafter, the "great cultural revolution" damaged the Chinese economy more than the great leap forward. Chinese authorities have admitted that China's economy was "on the brink of collapse." Between 1974 and 1976, the final 3 years of the cultural revolution, industry suffered a loss of roughly 100 billion people's dong (Hua Guofeng, 9 May 1978).

In the face of this tragic economic situation, the Chinese authorities still recklessly set forth the four modernizations program, which is in the nature of a leap forward and in which the "10 key years" are the 1976-1985 plan with the impulsive norms announced in August 1977. However, only 20 months later, they have begun to realize how reckless this decision was, as reckless as forcing a paralyzed person to run a race (Tran Van, April 1979). The economic adjustment has been under way for more than

2 years but, to date, "the imbalances in many areas have not fundamentally changed. The adjustment has not yielded any results whatsoever... During the adjustment, new problems have arisen that we did not foresee"(the 1 January 1981 issue of ECONOMIC NEWS, a weekly newspaper published in Hong Kong that reflects the viewpoint of Beijing).

In China at this time, agriculture is very unstable. Compared to 1976, industrial production increased 14 percent in 1977 and 13.5 percent in 1978. In 1979, when the adjustment began, industrial production increased 7.8 percent. In 1980, heavy industrial production only increased 1.6 percent with a nearly 3 percent decline in petroleum and coal production; however, as a result of a significant increase in light industrial production, total industrial production increased. Western economic circles predict that during the period of adjustment, the rate of increase will only be about 3 to 4 percent. Thus, the rate of increase will constantly decrease. The 1981 plan which was set forth in September 1980 has now been readjusted. Steel production has been reduced from 35 million tons to 33 million tons, petroleum production from 106 million tons to 100 million tons and coal production from 359 million tons to 339 million tons. Investments in capital construction have been reduced from 55 billion to 30 billion people's dong. In 1980, 7.6 billion people's dong were issued, thus causing serious inflation, which was officially recognized as 5 to 6 percent; however, western economic circles maintain that inflation was at least more than 15 percent. This year, instead of issuing currency, the Chinese authorities are issuing government loans (4 to 5 billion people's dong) and borrowing local funds (8 billion people's dong). These measures are a direct attack upon the living conditions of the people and thus pose more difficulties to the effort to adjust the economy.

According to the 5 December 1980 issue of PEOPLE'S DAILY, the imbalances in the Chinese economy center in the following several areas: first, the various economic sectors are seriously imbalanced. Secondly, agriculture and light industry are still backward and do not meet the needs of the daily lives of the people. Thirdly, there is much heavy industry but it is cumbersome, its technology is outmoded and it does not play a dominant role. Fourthly, the infrastructure is very thin and weak and impedes industrial and agricultural production. Fifthly, accumulation has been too high for many years, thus affecting consumption. Sixthly, the scale of construction has been too large and has exceeded manpower and material capabilities. Construction has far exceeded financial capabilities and resulted in the following situation: an acute shortage of materials, serious deficits, strained energy supplies, disrupted investment guidelines, very high accumulation, very low economic returns and a declining standard of living.

The 12 February 1981 issue of PEOPLE'S DAILY reviewed the present maladies of the Chinese economy as follows: first, norms are too high, accumulation is too high, light attention is given to returns and to consumption as well. Secondly, heavy emphasis is placed upon rate of growth while light attention is given to balance and synchronization. Thirdly, heavy emphasis is placed upon capital construction and light attention is given to production. Fourthly, more attention is given to production than to living conditions. Fifthly, too much importance is attached to production and light attention is given to circulation and distribution. Sixthly, importance is attached to the overall balance of the sectors but light attention is given to the overall balance of regions.

Comparing this adjustment to the adjustment in 1961-1965, the same newspaper article shows: first, whereas the previous imbalance was only an "acute" illness, this imbalance has lasted for a very long time and, moreover, is a comprehensive imbalance, an imbalance of a general nature that can be called a "general illness" or "many illnesses breaking out at the same time." Secondly, the previous adjustment was carried out at a time when practically everyone realized the pressing need for an adjustment. This time, there are numerous external factors that conceal the potential dangers of the economy, thereby causing many persons to not believe that there is a need for economic adjustment. Thirdly, the previous adjustment primarily involved small projects that involved small losses. Therefore, it was carried out relatively easily. This time, the projects that must be adjusted are, for the most part, large projects that will involve large losses and pose many difficulties. Fourthly, in the past, it was relatively easy to limit investments; now, because of the many different sources of capital, it is difficult to control investments. Fifthly, in the course of the previous adjustment, energy production continued to increase; now, energy production is unstable. Sixthly, in the previous adjustment, the state sent some 20 million manual workers and civil servants to the countryside to participate in productive labor; this time, this is not only impossible, but it is also necessary to provide work to tens of millions of unemployed persons in the cities. All of these facts prove that this adjustment is very difficult and complex.

ECONOMIC NEWS Newspaper described the imbalance among the various sectors as follows: compared to 1949, industry increased 38.2 times by 1978 but agriculture only increased 2.4 times; heavy industry increased more than 90 times while light industry only increased 19 times. As regards investments, between 1958 and recent years, the capital invested in light industry only equalled one-tenth the capital invested in heavy industry. Since 1958, accumulation has always been more than 30 percent, reaching 43.8 percent in 1959 and as high as 45 percent in 1 year. The very high rate of accumulation and the large investments in heavy industry have created a serious imbalance and affected living conditions very much.

Thus, according to official Chinese data, the Chinese economy is seriously imbalanced in every respect. As regards the rate of development, the rate of development of heavy industry is highest. Thus, of what does China's heavy industry consist? To begin with, there is the machine manufacturing sector, the majority of whose equipment represents technologies of the 1950's and 1960's with some equipment from the 1930's and 1940's, consequently, its efficiency is very low (PEOPLE'S DAILY, 12 March 1980). The 11 May 1980 issue of ECONOMIC NEWS pointed out many serious problems that exist in China's machine industry: it does not satisfy the needs of society, cannot support the effort to make technological improvements, the quality of its products is low and so forth. In its 25 May 1980 issue, this newspaper stated: "Our country's iron and steel industry has not met the needs of national economic development and is still very far from the advanced countries in terms of technical equipment, products, quality... At present, China must still import steel. Within the country, the ore mining sector and the steel rolling sector are backward compared to the metallurgy sector." The petroleum production sector and the coal sector have stood still for 2 years and it has been projected that they will not make much progress for many years to come because of the shortage of capital and technical supplies.

The bad economic situation presented above has forced the Chinese authorities to adjust the economy but this adjustment, according to them, is extremely difficult and will have extremely harmful consequences, consequently, it has given rise to serious dangers and created a state of panic and fear among cadres and the people. In Quang Dong alone, about 400 large and small projects worth more than 900 million people's dong have been suspended. On 21 January 1981, PEOPLE'S DAILY wrote: "This adjustment, the scope of upheaval of which is very large, will surely have a very large impact upon youths; the cutbacks in capital construction will create many more difficulties for the unemployed and many enterprises will reduce their production or cease production entirely, thereby affecting the income of manual workers and civil servants." On 16 January 1981, the same newspaper wrote: "The acts of speculation and hoarding in society, even by state-operated enterprises and collectives, and the scores of civil servants and manual workers of the state who earn their living illegally, engage in speculation and hoarding and smuggle goods of the state, including gold, silver, precious drugs and foreign goods, have seriously harmed the interests of the entire country, undermined economic order and the stability of the market, posed a direct threat to the stability of society and undermined the adjustment of the economy."

This adjustment by China has also caused harm to Japan and the western countries. As regards Japan, China has unilaterally cancelled 15 major projects that were under contracts with Japan, the total value of which was 60 billion dollars (from 1978 to 1990), thus causing Japan to immediately lose as much as 2 billion dollars.

In Hong Kong, the February 1981 issue of THANH MINH Journal, after printing four recent speeches by Tran Van, Deng Xiaoping, Trieu Tu Duong and Ly Tien Niem, reported that Tran Van himself predicted that the Chinese socio-economic situation is facing the danger of an explosion of riots among the masses in the cities and the countryside.

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COL GEN LE TRONG TAN ON ARMY EDUCATION, MANAGEMENT, TRAINING

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Aug 81 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Col Gen Le Trong Tan, Chief of General Staff: "To Act According to Orders and Regulations, It Is Necessary to Associate Education with the Management and Training of Troops"]

[Editorial Staff's Note: After being launched and implemented for more than a year, the all-army movement to act according to orders and regulations has scored initial results. All units have effected a substantial change in their sense of organization, discipline and of the pattern proper to a regular army. An accurate assessment of the results of this implementation and a clear perception of the remaining weaknesses and shortcomings are indispensable to a further advance of the movement. On this occasion, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN has interviewed Col Gen Le Trong Tan, chief of the General Staff, on the all-army movement to act according to orders and regulations.

[Text] Reporter: My Colonel General, the "all-army" movement "to act according to orders and regulations" has been launched for more than a year. We have obtained definite results in many fields. Please tell us what you have noticed about the results of the movement, the experiences drawn and the shortcomings requiring special attention as well as the guidelines for future efforts.

Colonel General: [The answer to] your questions would constitute a whole newspaper article. You twice mentioned the "all-army" movement "to act according to orders and regulations." Saying that it is a movement is not incorrect but may I draw your attention to the fact that in our entire army there is now only one great movement "to develop the good nature and to heighten the combat strength" of the people's armed forces which has been launched by the Party Central Committee Secretariat. It is precisely this great movement which has made an important contribution to the obvious change seen in the entire army's effort to act according to orders and regulations. The units which have satisfactorily carried out this great movement are those which have properly acted according to crders and regulations.

Reporter: If so, dear comrade Colonel General, how should we view the important role and implementation of the all-army-acting-according-to-orders-and-regulations slogan?

Colonel General: The "all-army-acting-according-to-orders-and-regulations" slogan stems from a resolution of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee and is carried out by order of the comrade Minister of National Defense. The General Staff has also issued Directive No 78 on specific ways to execute that order.

Reporter: We must admit that when the policy on the necessity for the entire army to act according to orders and regulations had just been promulgated, we were concerned about its eventual results. The first reason was the negative manifestations occurring to society more than a year ago and the then difficult economic situation. On its part, our army had to fight the Chinese aggressors. The material conditions for carrying out orders and regulations were lacking. The contingent of grassroots cadres to assume the management and teaching of orders and regulations still had many weak points. In short, the lack of subjective and objective conditions favorable for taking actions in conformity with orders and regulations made us wonder about the results of their implementation.

Colonel General: It is right to worry about ways to best execute orders and directives issued by the high levels but it would be wrong to doubt the results of the actions taken according to orders and regulations. When formulating the "all-army acting according to orders and regulations" slogan, the Standing Committee of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee was aware of the difficulties to be overcome. The organs which assisted the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee had enough conditions to assess the overall situation and the army's situation rather accurately. It must be admitted that the negative manifestations occurring to society over a year ago were somewhat worrisome and did have some influence on the army. This was because, willy-nilly, the army is a component of society. As a component of society, we must comprehensively examine the negative manifestations taking place in society, the interaction of all relationships and also the causes and development of negativism. However, it is important to accurately assess the nature of things versus phenomena, to clearly distinguish between the temporarily short term and the basically long one and also to know the upward trend of things. Lenin said: "He who refuses to look ahead turns his back to history; there is no middle course and there cannot be any one."

During the war, our army and people overcame tremendous difficulties and accomplished deeds thought to be impossible by the enemy. Since our country has become completely independent and unified and is enjoying new, basically favorable conditions, is it conceivable that our army cannot act according to orders and regulations? The present situation is evidently more favorable than over a year ago. The economy is starting to develop. Many new factors are emerging. The recent fifth-month rice crop grown from Binh Tri Thien Province northward has given us an additional 220,000 tons of paddy. Life is being stabilized gradually. Correctly associating the three benefits in the agricultural and industrial fields, ceaselessly improving the socialist method of doing business and simultaneously consolidating and strengthening state organs are sound measures to manage the economy and society. It is certain that the negative aspect will gradually regress. The struggle to survive and to act according to the Constitution is being stepped up. It is my belief that the overall situation of society will improve gradually. All that has been exercising a positive effect on our army and on the fulfillment of the entire army's obligation to act according to orders and regulations.

That is surely not a simple problem, however, because it involves a struggle in consciousness, thinking and in the social and military life. Moreover, we must always remember that the enemy will continue to frantically carry out sabotage against us for a long time to come.

Reporter: My Colonel General, everyday QUAN DOI NHAN DAN's editorial staff receives numerous articles and news items from correspondents and collaborators on the results and progress obtained from actions taken according to orders and regulations. However, it is very regrettable that there still are letters sent in by readers complaining about violations of the law and orders and regulations committed by armymen outside their barracks.

Colonel General: Why do you consider it "regrettable"? The people's criticism of their children and younger brothers in the army is utterly indispensable. It is necessary to motivate social opinion to condemn incorrect and indecorous acts and also violations of state law and army discipline. Just as the press has done about [the heroic deeds of] Dinh Trong Lich and Nguyen Thi Minh, public opinion must, of course, pay more attention to praising militarymen who have satisfactorily discharged their duties. Public opinion must also criticize families and responsible persons in organs in some localities for failing to educate and motivate youths to fulfill their military obligation and for tolerating the violation of army discipline by their children and younger brothers.

Let me go back to the problem raised at the beginning: How is it that the call for "all the army to act according to orders and regulations" is not only an order to be urgently executed but has also been responded to as if it were a movement? Let us visit the border frontline. For the cadres who had been staying in border areas, the formulated responsibilities and systems had helped them fulfill their missions satisfactorily. For the soldiers who came to the battlefield for the first time and for the cadres who fought against the Chinese aggressors for the first time, the discipline enforced on time schedules, military operations, billeting and circulation and the systems concerning on-duty commanders, combat alert committees...enabled them to quickly get used to the steps and regulations essential and appropriate to combat realities since all that should be done or remembered had been put down in writing in orders and regulations. Orders and regulations had thus really contributed to further raising the combat readiness of troops, especially those stationed along frontline 1. Great progress was made by various branches of service such as the air defense and air force troops who clearly cut down the preparatory time before engaging in combat activities. Such a good system has clearly manifested its strength, led to good deeds, formed human beings with good hearts and good manners and enabled us to struggle against liberalism, against the tendency to act according to one's convenience and against indiscipline.

Along with political education and military training, the obligation to act according to orders and regulations has contributed to uniting all men, to heightening discipline and to transforming our army into a united bloc which is well managed and able to successfully fulfill heavy and complex tasks. The victories won in the battles in the border areas; the success of the maneuvers carried out for more than a year in various localities and involving the coordinated combat activities of different military corps, services and branches; and the situation in a great many battalions and regiments having put an end to indiscipline--all that has determined the position and role of the movement to act according to orders and regulations and has confirmed the initial changes brought about by it.

To sum up, the entire army has responded to the call for actions conformable to orders and regulations and has considered it as a movement just because the observance of orders and regulations in taking action has enabled everyone, every unit and the entire army to make progress. After acting according to orders and regulations for more than a year, we have noticed that all problems relating to training, fighting and combat readiness and to the execution of tasks are connected with orders and regulations.

Reporter: At present, a number of youths who are in turn joining the army think that acting according to orders and regulations amounts to putting constraints and restrictions on human beings. This is not so in actuality. For orders and regulations have helped the armyman to master himself and become an owner within the collective and have created superb men and units. Will you please make further remarks on this subject.

Colonel General: That is right. Acting according to orders and regulations has endowed everyone with the knowledge and skill to master himself, equipment and weapons. However, there really remain certain cadres and combatants--especially the new combatants--who are still harboring erroneous views which require correction. To put it bluntly, there still are many shortcomings which must be resolutely overcome.

First, it is the discipline to be observed in relation to the masses by groups on separate mission and by militarymen outside their barracks. It is necessary to refrain from violating the people's property, to buy or sell goods in all fairness, to return what one has borrowed and to indemnify the owner if it has been lost or damaged. This type of discipline has long become a noble life style of our army and is also part of our oath to the fatherland and people. That a number of combatants and cadres have not strictly abided by this sacred oath is really regrettable. Our cadres and combatants in grassroots units must know that the discipline toward the masses now has new, higher requirements. Anyone going to areas inhabited by the minority nationalities will notice that the politico-cultural standards of tribesmen are different from the past. Our people have matured throughout the two wars of resistance and the political struggle against the enemy. In Cao Bang, Lang Son, Hoang Lien Son, Ha Tuyen, Lai Chau and Quang Minh, many minority nationality youths have shouldered important tasks assigned by the party and state, graduated from domestic colleges or returned from their study abroad. It is the understanding and desire of the minority nationality people that their youths must become loyal and valiant combatants with combat skills and with a high-level, wholesome and rich cultural life. The minority nationalities thus hope and require that the army--the place where their youths in turn fulfill their military obligation--be really a youths' school.

It must be remembered that no matter how modern our equipment is and what our standards as a regular army are, we still are the army of the laboring people of the Vietnamense nationalities which fights for the people's happiness. Being an army of a heroic people who have a high political and cultural standard, we must all the more have a high degree of conscious discipline and know how to live and act in strictest accordance with the Constitution, law, orders and regulations.

Another noteworthy weakness is the failure of our cadres and combatants at the grassroots level to adequately maintain equipment and weapons. Any army which does not possess good equipment and weapons or which does not know how to properly maintain and use the good equipment and weapons at its disposal will not have a great combat power. To know how to properly maintain and use equipment and weapons is to display a high revolutionary consciousness and a high sense of collective ownership and is, at the same time, an indication of a high standard of scientific-technical knowledge and a high sense of organization and discipline. We have at our disposal many types of equipment and weapons worth millions of dong. Our economy does not yet permit us to produce such things. Nor do we have the maintenance facilities and spare parts for many such types of equipment and weapon. There must not be the simplistic notion that repairing an aircraft is as easy as repairing an automobile and that maintaining a telecommunications center is like maintaining a telephone switchboard. Everyone from the commander to the mechanic and the combatant must obey technical systems and regulations. Vehicle breakdowns, accidents, fires, explosions and violations of discipline and law have been caused by the failure to exercise strict command and management, to provide in-depth education and to carry out sufficient training to develop skills and habits.

Reporter: Will you please tell us your opinion on the commanding cadres' responsibility for the execution of orders and regulations.

Colonel General: I will speak first about the commander and the task of commanding.

The exemplary behavior of a commander is a tacit order for combatants. The commander of infantry regiment X is a young man with a lovely face who had displayed valor in combat. This regiment commander sported a rather long hair which (did not yet cover his nape but) appeared abnormally long compared with the hair style of other officers. Naturally, it was impossible for him to order soldiers in his regiment to have their hair cut according to regulations. Following a cordial but serious talk with the corps commander, our regiment commander had his hair cut according to regulations. With the rumor spread very quickly, in less than a week everyone in the regiment had his hair cut according to regulations. That is a trifling story. But that is the way to deal with both major and minor things. Since he plays a decisive role in maintaining orders and regulations, the commander must have a serious attitude and a scientific approach in maintaining discipline. Changes in equipment and weapons have placed new, higher demands on daily activities, study and especially combat. The commander must have the necessary knowledge of pedagogy, psychology and ethics to be able to find out the most scientific, effective and--in other words--appropriate method of teaching combatants to act according to orders and regulations.

Yet, no matter how keenly and tightly he exercises command, a commander cannot maintain it under all circumstances. Parts of our army must frequently go out on separate missions. Only well-educated and well-trained armymen will know how to consciously act according to orders and regulations at all times and in all places.

Despite this, there must also be a tight organization. It is absolutely necessary to assign a commander to such small groups. If we meet the requirement to provide a commander or a manager for every task, we can be sure that cases of violation of discipline outside barracks will be cut down drastically.

I want to remind you of something more about the teaching and management of orders and regulations in basic units and with regard to combatants. In this respect, the commander's activities include three important tasks the first of which is to study and thoroughly understand orders and regulations which are the law promulgated by the state in the army. Each provision in an order or regulation has a theoretical and practical substance. The commander's adequate understanding of orders and regulations is a guarantee of management and command according to these orders and regulations.

The second task is to organize implementation. For the question of who is to do what and how he must tackle it, what means are to be used to do the job, when the mission entrusted will be completed and so on, the commander must reckon, foresee and issue adequate directives.

The third task is to provide education to create a moral, political and psychological basis for making people act according to orders and regulations. In managing troops, the commander must also know who is doing this or that, which characteristics are noteworthy and what conditions of time and materials exist to carry out such tasks. Rigid imposition must be avoided. Persons with a tendency to rigid imposition usually allege that orders and regulations must be compulsorily executed so that they may neglect education. Persons who frequently use power are, more often than not, authoritarians. A propensity to display authority is usually conducive to paternalism and militarism. Most of the time, the persons who think and act in such a manner are afraid of losing time and reluctant to do specific, in-depth research. They dare not welcome the low level's criticism for fear of losing their "prestige" as commanders. We must remember that no matter whether we are commanding cadres, political cadres or rear service cadres, all of us are cadres of the party. The real prestige of a commander depends on his ability to motivate, lead and organize the masses and to win over everyone to his side for joint action. It is also necessary to mete out punishment to educate people and to maintain discipline but we must not misuse punishment. In addition, punishment must be handed down according to regulations. When punishing a faulty person, it is absolutely forbidden to hurt his dignity. In short, the commander must always wholeheartedly love his subordinates and soldiers, take care of them and respect their dignity. In this respect, I wish to emphasize that in whatever situation and especially under difficult and straitened circumstances, the commanding cadre must wholeheartedly care for the material and moral life of his unit. If this is properly done, it will create not only the necessary material conditions to maintain orders and regulations but also an atmosphere of unity and enthusiasm which will induce every cadre and combatant to strictly execute orders and regulations.

In providing education, it is necessary to make everyone understand that the promulgation of the Constitution, law, orders and regulations reflects the concern of the party and state for the ownership right of the people as well as of the militarymen in the army. The codes of law and the orders and regulations which have been promulgated reflect the major changes taking place in our country, in our economy, in the politico-social development of our country and also in our army. The orders and regulations enforced in our army also reflect its combat, training and education experiences over many years of building and maturity. To enhance the ideological aspect of education in teaching orders and regulations is to ensure that our combatants firmly grasp and absolutely execute all provisions contained in orders and regulations. Each study session on law and orders and regulations must be aimed at inculcating into the student a firm belief in the law and an additional knowledge of law and orders and regulations so that he will execute them consciously.

I would like to expatiate upon the need to train troops to make them act according to orders and regulations. In the past, our army was composed merely of the infantry so that, by implementing the system of 10 oaths and 12 disciplinary measures, we could teach cadres and combatants to fulfill their duties. Today our army comprises many services and branches with different types of weapon and equipment. Weapon and equipment developments now require a perfect knowledge and training on the part of the user. If a sapper unit is to become well trained, each of its combatants and detachments must have perfect skills but if a unit composed of different arms and branches is to become well trained, each of the component arms and branches must not only be familiar with its own equipment but must also be conversant with the fighting methods of the others. To meet the increasingly high requirements of coordinated combat, both commanders and combatants must have technical skills and be able to cleverly implement discipline. To this end, they must be well trained even in the minute details of their daily activities, ranks, etiquettes and behavior. Even in peacetime, our cadres and combatants must be prepared to cope with war. If we wait until war breaks out to start training, then it will be too late and we will have to pay a very high price.

In short, the key factor enabling the entire army to act according to orders and regulations is the need for commanders and cadres at all levels to closely associate the education of troops with their management and training--that is, education must go hand-in-hand with management and training. If we merely provide education without exercising tight management and giving training to form the habit of acting according to orders and regulations, we will have human beings who merely speak according to orders and regulations but who do not act according to them. Conversely, if we merely manage and train men without educating them, we will create only an outward appearance for them and they will reluctantly execute orders and regulations only in their barracks or in the presence of their commanders and will act according to their personal liking when their commanders are absent, when they are outside their barracks or when they are on separate mission. Linking the education of troops with their management and training is an indispensable requirement aimed at making the entire army act according to orders and regulations.

The period extending from now to the end of 1981 will be highly significant. The Fifth National Congress of the Party will be held by the end of this year. It will be an important event in the political life of our entire party, people and army. Prior to the National Party Congress, party organizations at all levels in the army will in turn hold congresses with a very high sense of responsibility and a very great determination in view of the situation and mission of the country. Through the congresses of party organizations at all levels, it will be necessary to create a new impetus and a new struggling power, to make frank criticism and self-criticism, to find ways to thoroughly eliminate negative manifestations in each unit and organ and to simultaneously help reduce negative manifestations in the society. Under such favorable circumstances, we will have to pay special attention to concentrating our leading and organization efforts on making the entire army act in strict accordance with the Constitution, law, orders and regulations.

I believe that by turning the changes effected within the party organizations into an all-army emulation movement to enthusiastically score brilliant achievements to greet the Fifth National Party Congress, many units will progress steadily and will be able to completely eliminate their weak points in matters of discipline and to satisfactorily fulfill their missions. By stepping up the all-army movement to act according to orders and regulations in the last months of 1981, our people's armed forces will certainly create a strong impetus to begin the year 1982 with a new spirit, a new quality and continuous efforts to steadily heighten their combat power and their standard of combat readiness.

Reporter: We take this opportunity to suggest that you make some remarks about QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, in particular, and the army's newspapers, in general, with regard to the all-army movement to act according to orders and regulations.

Colonel General: QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN and the People's Army's broadcasts have notably contributed to the propaganda to urge the entire army to act according to orders and regulations. For more than a year, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN has published plenty of editorials, special comments, articles dealing with experiences, news items and pictures to propagandize this topic and to lead the people's armed forces in this respect. That is a praiseworthy endeavor. I hope to have frequent occasions to read articles on experiences in educating, managing and training our troops. The articles aimed at inspiring armymen to behave well outside their barracks are also very necessary but it seems to me that there have not been many in-depth articles with a high combat spirit and a strongly communicative effect. I hope that you will make more efforts.

In the near future, all of us including myself and you will be responsible for urging the entire army to act according to the Constitution, law, orders and regulations and to do so more satisfactorily.

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CSO: 4209/469

BRIEFS

PHU KHANH VICE CRACKDOWN--During a recent crackdown on criminals, the security sector of Phu Khanh Province disbanded many gangs of hoodlums, raided many gambling dens and discovered many cases of theft of socialist property, recovering hundreds of thousands of dong for the state. Some security combatants have been commended for upholding ethical integrity while performing their duty. Among them was one who refused a bribe of 14,000 dong and an expensive wristwatch from an organizer of illegal emigration. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 6 Sep 81 BK]

HANOI THEFT TRIAL--The Hanoi People's Court on 26 and 27 August opened a hearing to try (Tran Van Hung) and his accomplices on charge of theft of socialist property. In August 1978, (Hung), a professional hooligan with a long criminal record, was sentenced to 8 years in prison by the Hanoi military tribunal on charge of stealing state property under military disguise. After successfully staging a jailbreak, he was reported to have committed another 13 break-ins involving a total of more than 50,000 dong. At the trial, (Hung) and his accomplices pled guilty. The court then handed down a death penalty on (Hung) while one of his accomplices was given a 12-year prison term and the rest received sentences ranging from 6-month suspension to 6-year imprisonment. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 29 Aug 81 BK]

CSO: 4209/492

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

CSSR PRESS CONFERENCE--Hanoi VNA August 27--Czechoslovak charge d'affaires A. I. Igor Grek held a press conference here today on the 37th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising. (August 29, 1944-81). At the press conference, Igor Grek spoke of the historic significance of the Slovak national uprising in the Czechoslovak people's long and hard struggle for freedom and independence. He said: Together with the Soviet Red Army, the Slovak people had bravely fought against the German fascists and completely liberated the country. Now with their industrious and creative labour in national construction they are actively contributing to the building of a developed socialist society in Czechoslovakia. [Text] [OW271645 Hanoi VNA in English 1626 GMT 27 Aug 81]

LAO TRANSPORT DELEGATION--Hanoi VNA August 28--A delegation of the Lao Ministry of Communications, Public Works and Transport led by acting minister Khamphoui Keotualapha arrived here yesterday to sign a cooperation agreement with Vietnam. It was met by Dinh Duc Thien, minister of communications and transport, and Lao Ambassador Khampheun Tounalom. [Text] [OW281615 Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT 28 Aug 81]

SRV, GDR TRANSPORTATION ACCORD--Hanoi VNA August 31--A protocol on cooperation in maritime transport for 1981-85 between Vietnam and the German Democratic Republic was signed in Berlin on August 30. The signatories were Vietnamese Vice Minister of Communication and Transport Duong Bach Lien and his G.D.R. counterpart, Dr. Heinz Reiner. [Text] [OW311709 Hanoi VNA in English 1613 GMT 31 Aug 81]

TRADE OFFICIAL VISITS ALGERIA--Hanoi VNA September 2--Vietnamese Vice-Minister for Foreign Trade Dinh Van Tram visited Algeria from August 25 to 31, at the invitation of the Ministry of Trade of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic. The Vietnamese vice-minister on August 26 attended the inauguration of the 18th international fair in Algiers in which 42 countries including Vietnam participated. The same day, Algerian Prime Minister Mohamed Abdelghani visited the Vietnamese stand at the fair. While in Algeria, Vice Minister Dinh Van Tram met Algerian state secretary for foreign trade Ali O'Bouzar and secretary general of foreign trade Mohamed Oussa and discussed with them on the further development of economic and commercial relations between the two countries. The Vietnamese vice-minister also called at a number of economic and cultural establishments in Algiers and other localities. [Text] [OW021553 Hanoi VNA in English 1534 GMT 2 Sep 81]

ISRAELI ATTACK ON LEBANON--Hanoi VNA September 5--Speaking at the 4th teach-in on the Palestinian issue on September 1-4 in Havana by the ad hoc committee of the United Nations on the implementation of the inviolable right of the Palestinian people, Ambassador Nguyen Huu Ngo, head of the Vietnamese delegation severely condemned the Israeli aggressors for attacking southern Lebanon, thus causing tension in the region. He said: "The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) is the sole authentic representative of the Palestinian people. The Vietnamese people fully support the Palestinian people's struggle for their fundamental rights including the right to set up an independent and sovereign state. The Vietnamese people always stand by the side of the people of Palestine and the other Arab countries in their struggle against Zionism." [Text] [OW051521 Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 5 Sep 81]

CSO: 4220/297

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

FULFILLING 1981 STATE PLAN DISCUSSED

BK031521 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Aug 81 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Strive To Fulfill the 1981 State Plan"]

[Text] Various sectors, localities and army units throughout the country are enthusiastically participating in the seething emulation drive to score achievements to greet the Fifth VCP National Congress. This drive is of profound significance economically and politically. It is a strong force that pushes various units to surge forward to fulfill their tasks in an outstanding manner, and at the same time it helps manifest the revolutionary sentiment and attachment of each individual cadre and combatant toward his beloved party.

For army units to take part directly in the task of economic building, the general requirement of this emulation drive calls for the effort of every component and every person in their unit to fulfill outstandingly the 1981 state plan and to make satisfactory preparations for the Third 5-Year Plan—1981-1985.

Since our economy is still faced with numerous difficulties, the supply of material and equipment to various units is very limited, intensive efforts by each individual and unit is therefore necessary to fulfill the state plan. The recent implementation of the state policies on improvement of economic management, distribution and circulation has created new and positive factors at various production establishments.

However, at many units the effort to fulfill the state plan norms in the first 6 months of 1981 was still below the mark. Although army units participating in the economic building program have developed their tasks urgently and positively and a number of them have embarked on production with satisfactory results, in general, much more effort is needed to fulfill the assigned tasks.

This emulation drive opens up an opportunity for various units--based on their achievements--to develop their spirit of collective mastery and their dynamic creativity in order to exploit the available potentials in labor and land, increase technical facility, scientific and technological capabilities and develop strong points in disciplinary organization and uniform leadership so as to score ever greater achievements in productive labor. Despite normal or less facilities and materials provided by the state, we must render our utmost effort for better production and more property.

To work and produce on a large scale and with economic profit and loss accounting constitutes a new task for our army. In order to exploit our existing potentials, we not only have to realize the importance of our army's productive labor task and to resolve to do it, but mainly we should know how to set forth appropriate technical measures and to organize management properly. All units should draw upon the experiences in implementing the first half-year plan and firmly control the material and technical bases, work force and other production means both qualitatively and quantitatively, and on this basis, to find ways to exploit potentials effectively in production. We should concentrate immediately on resolving such problems as stabilizing organization, rationalizing production, raising the managerial standard, systematizing management and conducting training to increase the technical knowledge and skills of cadres and combatants. Moreover, along with educating troops to enhance their socialist awareness, we should study and implement various appropriate policies on granting material incentives to workers depending on the specific situation of each unit in order to encourage all cadres and combatants to devote all their zeal and creative efforts to overcoming difficulties and accelerating production.

While emulating in the struggle to fulfill the state plan, new factors and advanced models have always emerged. All units should watch the emulation movement regularly, detect and disseminate advanced experiences promptly, and take appropriately motivational action in order to advance the movement steadily while constantly detecting and overcoming negative manifestations in production organization and economic management.

Looking forward to the fifth party congress, let all cadres and combatants of those units directly engaged in economic building, actively participate in the emulation movement by using all their zeal and ability and by transforming their sympathy for and loyalty to the party's revolutionary cause into concrete action in the struggle to overfulfill the 1981 state plan so as to contribute to creating steady economic progress which will enable us to fulfill the Third 5-Year Plan well.

CSO: 4209/492

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PROVINCE REPRESENTATIVES DISCUSS EMULATION DRIVE

BK100924 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Representatives of people's committees from Hua Giang, Minh Hai, Kien Giang, Dong Thap, An Giang, Cuu Long, Tien Giang, Ben Tre and Long An provinces held a meeting in Can Tho Municipality, Hau Giang Province, on 5 September to discuss and decide on the launching of an emulation drive to score achievements to greet the Fifth VCP National Congress.

Based on the objectives and characteristics of each province, the meeting set forth various main tasks for the drive as follows:

1. Strive to accelerate the comprehensive agricultural production to fulfill and overfulfill the 1981 State Plan, especially plan norms for rice production and animal husbandry.

2. Despite difficulties in material and fuel supply, efforts must be concentrated on developing the spirit of self-reliance and self-sufficiency in order to accelerate industrial production to serve agriculture; strengthening artisan, handicraft and small industrial sectors for more production, and striving to fulfill and overfulfill the total output value of the 1981 plan.

3. Continue accelerating the emulation drive among the people's armed forces to improve their fighting strength and to consolidate national defense. As an immediate task, localities must satisfactorily fulfill their plan norms for troops recruitment and induction of the new recruits both quantitatively and qualitatively and according to schedule.

4. Carry out directives and resolutions of the party Central Committee and the government concerning distribution and circulation and the task of caring for the people, cadres and civil servants' daily life. Localities must promptly pay attention to fulfilling the state revised plan norms for the 1981 grain obligation, which include the collection of agricultural taxes and debts and the purchase of grain; achieving the balance of income and expenditure of the budget according to the state plan; delivering pork and other agricultural products to the state and supplying essential commodities to cadres, workers and civil servants on schedule and in accordance with the state specified quantity.

5. Carry out correctly and scrupulously various directives and guidelines of the Council of Ministers on tasks concerning import and export without violating the promulgated laws and fulfill plan norms on the delivery of goods for export and foreign currencies to the central authorities.

Representatives of the above-mentioned nine provinces discussed concrete and correct measures aimed at making this emulation drive a movement with profound political significance and of great economic achievement so as to contribute to accelerating vigorously the socialist emulation movement throughout the party, army and the people in order to fulfill the 1981 state plan satisfactorily and, through the seething revolutionary movement of the masses, to strengthen the building of the party, the administration and mass organizations.

Witnessed by Nguyen Tho Chan, head of the VCP Central Committee emulation department, representing the chairman of the Council of Ministers, representatives of nine provinces in the Nam Bo Delta enthusiastically signed their names on the emulation agreement to strive to score outstanding achievements to greet the Fifth VCP National Congress.

CSO: 4209/492

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS REORGANIZE ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS

OW051315 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] On 1 September 1981 the Council of Ministers issued a decision approving the reorganization of An Son and Ninh Hai districts in Thuan Hai Province into the city of Phan Rang-Thap Cham and the districts of Ninh Son, Ninh Hai and Ninh Phuoc.

Phan Rang-Thap Cham city includes nine wards called Kinh Dinh, My Huong, Thanh Son, Phu Ha, Phuoc My, Bao An, Dao Long, Do Dinh and Tan Tai and three villages called Van Hai, Khanh Hai and Thanh Hai.

Ninh Son District includes the villages of Phuoc Binh, Phuoc Hoa, Lam Son, Tan Son, Quang Son, Hoa Son, Tay Phuoc, Tuong Phuc, Phuoc Tien, Phuoc Thank, Phuoc Tan, Phuoc Dai, Phuoc Thanh, Phuoc Trung, My Son and Nhon Son. The district's main office is located in Tan Son village.

Ninh Hai District includes the villages of Phuoc Chien, Phuoc Khang, Cong Hai, Loi Hai, Vinh Hai, Tan Hai, Xuan Hai, Ho Hai, Tri Hai, Phuong Hai, Nhon Hai, My Hai and Dong Hai. The district's main office is located in Tri Hai village.

Ninh Phuoc District includes the villages of Phuoc Son, Phuoc Ha, Nhi Ha, Phuoc Nam, Phuoc Huu, Phuoc Thai, Phuoc Van, Phuoc Hua, Phuoc Thuan, Dien Hai, Dinh Hai, Phuoc Hai, An Hai and Lam Hai. The district's main office is located in Phuoc Van village.

On the same day the Council of Ministers issued another decision approving the establishment of Ha Lang District and the assignment of Tinh Tuc town to Nguyen Binh district in Cao Bang Province.

Ming Long, Ly Quoc, Thang Loi, Kim Loan, Duc Quang and Dong Loan villages of Trung Khanh District and An Lac, Vinh Quy, Co Ngan, Thi Hoa, Thai Duc, Viet Chu, Quang Long and Thanh Nhat villages of Quang Hoa District in the same province were combined to form Ha Lang District, with its main office located in Thanh Nhat village.

Tinh Tuc town, formerly under the [direct] jurisdiction of Cao Bang Province, is now assigned to Nguyen Binh District in the same province.

CSO: 4209/492

FORMER SRV BATTLE ZONE CONTINUES RECOVERY

OW030809 Hanoi VNA in English 0738 GMT 3 Sep 81

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sep 3 --Cu Chi, a suburban district of Ho Chi Minh City, is fulfilling its plan of sowing and planting 17,000 hectares of main rice crop. It is also harvesting 870 hectares of summer-autumn maize and groundnut besides building a sugar refinery. The district is clearing some 1,500 hectares for a state farm specialising in sugar cane.

Since liberation, tens of thousands of bombs and mines have been deactivated or removed in that former "free bombing zone" to bring more than 10,000 hectares of waste land under cultivation. The tilled acreage was thus increased from 20,000 to 30,000 hectares. The inhabitants have built and put nearly one million days into digging small irrigation canals and ditches and erecting dykes.

Intensive farming with two or three rice crops a year is applied to two-thirds of the cultivated land, and rice yield has gone up from 1.7 to 2.3 to 2.3 (two-pointthree) tonnes per hectare. In 1980, the district brought in 62,000 tonnes of food, 53 percent more than in 1976.

Cu Chi had no cattle during the war. Now it keeps a herd of 30,000. There are more than 20,000 pigs and half a million poultry. The district has built two big piggeries.

Agricultural coopertivisation has resulted in 122 collectives and three cooperatives covering more than 9,000 households.

Industrial and handicraft production has steadily developed with 260 establishments and a full network of agricultural products purchasing and selling cooperatives.

Village and provincial roads have been repaired and two new ones are under construction, all transport facilities are put collective management. [sentence as received]

The district has built two big hospitals, several polyclinics, and many health stations.

Cu Chi District has opened 33 general education schools, one study-and-work school, one full-time complementary school, and 25 infant schools.

CSO: 4220/297

'NHAN DAN' ON RESULTS OF PRODUCT-BASED CONTRACTS

31 August Editorial

BK311609 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Aug 81

[NHAN DAN 31 August editorial: "Broaden and Perfect the Form of Product-Based Contracts in Agricultural Cooperatives"]

[Text] Giving out contracts based on finished products to workers is becoming the main form of contracting in the various cooperatives and whipping up a seething revolutionary socialist movement among the masses to advance the development of agricultural production. Since this is a new practice with a number of initial specific guidances slow in coming and considering the fast pace in broadening the movement, shortcomings are inevitable.

Judging from the assessment made by various localities, the new contractual form has basically been applied in accordance with the goals and principles set forth in the directive of the party Central Committee secretariat and with the instruction of the Ministry of Agriculture. The effect of the new contractual system in localities where it has been broadly applied such as the provinces in the lowlands, midlands, Bac Bo and former Zone 4, as well as in localities where it has been introduced on an experimental basis such as in the northern mountain provinces, the central coastal provinces, the central highlands, eastern Nam Bo and the Mekong Delta, has been evident primarily in the better management and utilization of manpower and land. The even increases in crop yields and the higher grain output in the recent winter-spring crop season resulted chiefly from the application of the new contractual system. In this 10th-month rice crop season, transplanting has been done rapidly and neatly in the best seasonal period; weeding has been carried out on time; ricefields have been better irrigated; and more active efforts have been made to prevent and control diseases and harmful insects than in other crop seasons. The application of the new contractual system has resulted in a more rational organization of labor and encouraged every worker and every family to closely associate themselves with collective production as well as with the finished products.

As the comrade general secretary of the party pointed out, the application of the product-based contract system in agriculture--combined with the various uniform measures for organizing production, improving management and making use of technological innovations--will be an important direction toward exploiting the vast capabilities concerning labor, land and the existing material and technical bases and bringing into play the favorable conditions of tropical agriculture and the great potentials concerning crop multiplication, intensive cultivation and reclamation of virgin and fallow lands. This will quickly increase the production volumes of rice and subsidiary food crops, establish large industrial crop zones, push ahead livestock breeding and develop agricultural production in a comprehensive and vigorous manner. This is an economic task of primary importance in the coming years.

The specific requirements for guidance in the immediate future consist of broadening and perfecting the giving of product-based contracts to workers, developing strong points and preventing and correcting shortcomings. On the basis of experience that has already been drawn, the cooperatives in the provinces of the northern lowlands, midlands and mountainous region, former Zone 4, the central coastal plains and the central highlands, as well as the cooperative and production collectives in the provinces of Nam Bo, will broadly and firmly apply the form of product-based contracts in strict accordance with the spirit of the directive of the secretariat and with the conclusion drawn at the conference held in Ha Nam Ninh to review contractual work. Along with establishing cooperatives and production collectives, the rapid introduction of the new contractual system into the managerial structure will ensure the cooperative members' right to collective mastery, correctly combine the three interests, consolidate the relations of production and develop production right from the start.

Product-based contracts must be uniformly applied to all branches and trades of agricultural cooperatives so that all workers will enjoy the general benefit of a unified system that gives material incentives to the producers and ensures comprehensive development of production for the collectives. Along with broadening and perfecting the product-based contract system in the production of grain and short-term industrial crops and in livestock breeding, experience must be drawn upon so as to expand its application to the production of long-term industrial crops and handicraft production in cooperatives.

In agriculture, the finished products are the results of the work of both the production and production-support branches. The workers performing various work operations in the entire production involving a certain type of crop or livestock must have their production responsibilities closely linked with the benefits derived from it through the application of the various forms of rewards based on their overfulfillment of the contract quotas. The units serving agriculture--first of all tractor stations, farmland water conservancy corporations, agricultural supplies corporations, seed stations and vegetation protection stations at the district level--are directly responsible for ensuring implementation of contracts with the workers and thus they play an important part in turning out the finished products. The application of an appropriate managerial system to link the workers of these units with the finished products will have the effect of stimulating the technical management organs of the district and consequently create the conditions for the district to become a center for developing the application of technological innovations in the cooperatives.

From the most general viewpoint, the perfection of the form of product-based contracts in agricultural cooperatives along these lines necessitates the implementation of various tasks with regard to research and actual guidance. It is necessary to closely combine the form of product-based contracts with the improvement of the whole cooperative management system and the strengthening of the district level so that the movement to apply product-based contracts can go into full swing and create the momentum for the comprehensive development of agricultural production.

10 September Editorial

BK100631 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 Sep 81

[NHAN DAN 10 September editorial: "Product-Based Contracts and Economic Results"]

[Text] For decades now, many economic analysts and leaders have shared the concern that economic production among agricultural cooperatives is not high enough, that productivity is poor, that labor and material costs are high, that management in many areas is still loose, that per unit production costs are on the increase while the cost of labor continues to be kept low, and that the income earned by cooperative members from collectivized economic activities is poor. As a result, various aspects of the collective interest are also limited. This is why cooperative members have yet to attach themselves closely with their cooperatives and why production relations have yet to be consolidated.

Final economic results should be regarded as the most important objective in economic management. In agriculture, the economic results of each unit depend upon many factors, ranging from the zoning of areas to production orientations and plans and management. In essence, they depend upon the process of production reorganization adopted by cooperatives and their efforts to improve various aspects of their activities.

Giving out contracts for final products to individual laborers is a realistic form of management over production. It has a direct effect on the rational organization of the labor force, helps attain equality in distribution and links the duties and rights of producers with the final products. Manpower will therefore be better utilized, both quantitatively and qualitatively; technical programs will be adopted more correctly; and crop output and yields will, in turn, increase.

In the recent winter-spring crop, from various northern provinces where product-based contractual work has been being expanded, rice output increased by 8.7 percent and rice yield increased by approximately 10 percent over last year. There was an increase of 220,000 tons of paddy in terms of final products and the rice yield obtained showed a more rapid increase as compared with other provinces. Thanh Hoa increased by 50,000 tons or 28.3 percent; Haiphong, 17,000 tons or 21.3 percent; Nghe Tinh, 40,000 tons or 19.6 percent; and Ha Nam Ninh, 40,000 tons or 15.1 percent. These four provinces alone increased their rice productivity by approximately 150,000 tons of paddy or 68 percent of the total increase in the north.

The winter-spring rice yield and output attained by districts which have actively and extensively given out contracts for products since the beginning of the crop season--such as Do Son of Haiphong city, Xuan Thuy and Kin Thhanh of Ha Nam Ninh Province, Yen Thanh and Can Loc of Nghe Tinh Province, and Hung Ha of Thai Binh Province--are higher than in other localities. Almost all cooperatives applying the product-based contract system have attained a higher rice yield and output.

Thanks to this new contractual system, laborers have been able to enhance considerably the sense of thrift in production, especially in the use of manpower, ricefields and funds for such materials as seeds and fertilizer. In addition, such negative manifestations as doing whatever one likes and whenever one is pleased and wastage in production, which remained serious and unsolved for many years, have gradually been overcome.

In cooperatives where the contractual system has been implemented in a satisfactory manner, the number of man days has been reduced by 10 to 15 percent while production has been firmly maintained and the quality of all field work has been improved.

A survey conducted in Thai Binh Province shows that by satisfactorily applying the product-based contract system in the recent winter-spring crop season, some cooperatives have been able to cut down 2,000 to 6,000 man days each. Another survey in Ha Bac Province confirms an average reduction of 1,000 man days by each of the five local cooperatives which have given out contracts for products in this crop season. Meanwhile, by economically using various funds, they have also been able to reduce the cost of materials involving each quintal of paddy by 5 to 10 percent.

The movement to contract laborers for finished products is encouraging us to reorganize the entire system of management of agricultural cooperatives. This movement, however, must be carried out in combination with the effort to reorganize production and improve management, not only in each cooperative but also on a district scale, which is considered most important. In so doing, we will be able to help cooperatives constantly achieve good economic results while increasing production and consolidating new production relations.

CSO: 4209/492

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

SUGGESTIONS MADE FOR IMPROVING TRADE IN USED GOODS

Hanoi PHU NU VIETNAM in Vietnamese 24 Jun-1 Jul p 7

[Article by Thuy Trang: "About Buying and Selling Used Goods"]

[Text] Buying and selling used goods is a necessity for many people in many places. In Ho Chi Minh City, it is even more necessary because used goods exist in large quantities and there are many people who want to buy or sell them.

But how to avoid getting counterfeit goods, being cheated or paying unreasonable prices in buying and selling used goods? That is what worries both buyers and sellers. Only the state organ and state stores dealing in used goods that are conscientious and responsible make people feel reassured and trustful.

We have worked with the management of the Used Goods Corporation, visited quite a number of used goods stores and also listened to housewives speaking their mind about this matter.

In Ho Chi Minh City, the Used Goods Corporation was established in July 1977.

By now it has 24 locations throughout the city, 6 specialized in buying, 10 selling and 8 both buying and selling. It has eight repairing and reconditioning stations. Its task is not only to buy and sell used goods but also to buy discarded materials, to repair and recondition used goods, etc.

In the first quarter of 1981 alone, it bought in different provinces over 1 million discarded items to supply to production installations. Its turnover amounted to 3 million in 1979 and over 4 million in 1980 and will amount to 21 million in 1981. The city's bank will provide it with cash for its operations. It has recruited level-6 and level-7 workers specialized in electronics and refrigeration both to assist buyers in evaluating goods and to repair in the shops and in any locations requested by customers.

According to the Commercial Service regulations, the used goods sold by the corporation must be cheaper than market prices by 5-10 percent and the share of profit to be given to the state is 15 percent. The profit for some goods like aluminum items is less than 10 percent. Cadres and organs having letters of recommendation and getting approval from the management will pay 5-10 percent less than store prices. About buying procedures, customers having used goods to sell can bring them to the store or notify the latter, which will send people to their home to buy. The buying team consists of three persons: a technician, a store employee and a treasurer who jointly evaluate the goods. If customers do not agree to selling them, they can let the store sell them and pay a commission of 1-2 percent to the store.

We have visited a number of stores in Ben Thanh, Dan Sinh, Nguyen Van Troi and Binh Tay Markets, the used goods department of the Nguyen Hue store, etc. It is a very good thing if the corporation's plan is carried out. Both buyers and sellers feel reassured as the goods, anyway, come "from the state" and particularly the electric appliances are guaranteed.

The Third Precinct store alone in the first quarter of 1981 purchased 120,000 dong worth of goods and had sales amounting to 80,000 dong. These figures are rather small but clearly show the confidence of both sellers and buyers.

The stores at 135 Au Co Street in the 11th Precinct, 1092-K 3-2 Street in the 10th Precinct and 21-g Nguyen Van Troi Street have received a lot of praise from customers of used goods.

We greatly welcome the growth of the Used Goods Corporation and we think that it needs further expansion, mostly the stores that provide repairing and reconditioning service. However, about the buying and selling of used goods, we have these ideas:

1. Stores still have very few goods and, in some cases, only have goods for display, which are not for sale. The corporation should take some measures to encourage its cadres to purchase and to review prices so as to make prospective sellers want to sell their goods to the corporation rather than bring them to the market.

2. Sale procedures are still too complicated: goods are located elsewhere; prices can be anything; the way to have prices approved is very complicated, etc. We suggest that the corporation assigns used goods to the stores for direct management to avoid the trouble for customers to go back and forth.

3. As to purchase and selling prices, they must be carefully studied to agree to the market so as to ensure fairness. In the case of some goods, since the complicated procedures require price approval at one place and delivery at another place without posted prices, it can easily lead to secret offerings. The prices of some items as set by the corporation are too high as compared with the market: for instance, refrigerators at the Nguyen Hue store, blenders, electronic calculators, etc.

4. In the case of a number of goods, the corporation should reconsider since there is an opinion to the effect that having close acquaintances with store or corporation employees will let a person buy good items and at lower prices. Although the turnover may be large, where do the goods go? It is also necessary to have rigid control over the purchasing teams to ensure the people's trust and to avoid negative effects on the stores, for the used goods sector itself is very complicated and difficult to manage.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

SHARP PRICE INCREASES MAKE HOUSEWIVES WORRY

Hanoi PHU NU VIETNAM in Vietnamese 24 Jun-1 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by Tran Long Ha: "Prices -- Worries of Housewives"]

[Text] In Ho Chi Minh City, every time there were rumors about cadres, workers and civil servants getting a pay raise, prices would immediately rise sharply. But perhaps this time the price increases make housewives worry the most. Prices of all kinds of goods, from foods used in the two daily meals to items needed in everyday life, or service goods like foods and beverages, clothes, etc., are up. A glass of sugar cane juice now costs 1 or 1.5 dong, up from 0.50 dong. A bowl of rice noodle soup costs 7-8 dong, up sharply from 4-5 dong. A special order of the same soup even costs 12-15 dong. Those restaurant owners who feel bad about raising the price of a bowl of rice noodle soup naturally have another way to raise it -- they increase the soup and reduce the solids. In Tan Dinh Market, all prices have gone up: rice has increased an average of 0.50-1 dong per kilogram -- nang huong rice from 8.5 to 9 dong and regular rice from 6 to 6.8 dong per kilogram. Pork shoulder has gone up from 43 to 48 dong per kilogram; beef from 50 to 60 dong; mackerel from 40 to 45 and even 50 dong per kilogram. As prices of all goods, particularly of the items used in the two daily meals, go up from day to day, how can we housewives avoid being worried?

Reasons for Price Rises

We must be fair to admit that price rises have been taking place for the last few years. Prices have gone up and down, and up again, on and off releatedly. And yet we women have not yet acquired any "experience" in guarding ourselves. Some of us would empty their pockets or run around to borrow money to buy goods whenever they heard rumors that prices would soon go up. As private merchants grasp this mental habit, they strive even more to hold back the goods. Furthermore, other women sometimes unintentionally become the propaganda "loudspeakers" for private merchants. For instance, although they have not yet bought anything that expensive (like beef at 75 dong/kilogram or nang huong rice at 10 dong/kilogram), they would still spread by word of mouth such "dreadful" prices. On the other hand, private merchants are very quick and sensitive. They are aware of and know when our state has a shortage of goods and does not have enough to supply to the people and then release their goods for sale at very high prices. Early last June there were rumors that the state would prohibit transporting goods into the city from other localities, so what happened was any vehicles that succeeded in carrying some goods into the city considered themselves having hit the jackpot and, of course, their owners were able to sell them at high prices and to find numerous customers for them. Another objective reason contributing to the high prices is the time that immediately precedes the rainy season, or the pre-harvest time for all grain and food crops. Every year at this time the season for catching fresh water fish has just ended but sea fish are not yet available in large numbers. The time for harvest of rice crops is only approaching. Nature also has a way of creating difficulties for us.

Measures To Overcome Difficulties

To stabilize prices we must have sources of goods in our possession. The measure to take to overcome this difficulty is mainly to step up production, but in addition to this the commercial sector, as well as other agricultural product and food sectors, must stress relations with the provinces in order to exploit and get hold of sources of goods. Next to it is market management. Ho Chi Minh City is busily completing the reviewing of business registration and declaration. If we do this job properly, we shall be able to know well the production installations and the quantities of goods produced and thereby to filter out the disguised production installations that make counterfeit or poor-quality goods.

Smuggling goods out of stores, deliberately altering quality, intentionally raising prices in some localities, etc. -- these are phenomena that our administration must take positive and stern measures to end.

For consumer cooperatives, to check again the selling prices is a very necessary job because under the "pretext" of dealing in self-supplied and self-exploited goods, hence selling at any prices after buying at any prices, they sell at different prices and the price differences are at such a level that they deserve our attention. For instance, the cooperative in Subward 9 of the Third Precinct has sold pork shoulder at the price of 38 dong/kilogram and fresh bacon 32 dong, but elsewhere the price of pork shoulder varies from 48 to 50 dong/kilogram.

Why do prices differ that much? Is it because some cooperatives have paid too much attention to doing business and making profit and have forgotten their major task of serving the people? According to the experience of Subward 9 of the Third Precinct, self-sufficient animal raising must be stepped up. The cooperative there has its own hog-raising farm, but it also assigns its members the raising of little pigs it has been buying from other places. This experience has helped the cooperative to be able to provide its members with pork at lower prices than elsewhere while creating jobs for a number of members' families having encountered difficulties.

To stabilize prices is a difficult and complicated matter, but it is also an extremely urgent one that must be resolved. As long as there still are excessive price fluctuations, they continue to cause instabilities in the living conditions of every cadre, worker and civil servants, as well as the working people, and to affect considerably the quality and productivity of labor.

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CSO: 4209/447

VISITS TO SOME HANOI FOOD STORES REVEAL SERIOUS ABUSES

Hanoi PHU NU VIETNAM in Vietnamese 8-14 Jul 81 p 7

[Article by P.V. (Reporter): "Visiting Some Food Stores in Hanoi"]

[Text] For some time we have been greatly annoyed by the presence of the persons who stand or sit around food stores to buy and sell ration stamps and coupons. They usually gather and loiter around counters and stores to freely buy and sell ration stamps and coupons. As the situation of state goods is difficult, they take advantage of such buying and selling and connection with "sisters" in state stores to get good and scarce goods and to sell them in the free market at prices 7-10 times higher. It is obvious that everybody is angry and resents this illegal business of the dealers of ration stamps and coupons and a number of state store employees in the food sector. We have long wished to see and waited for positive and absolute measures taken by the commercial sector and the state to put an early end to these phenomena so as to contribute to stabilizing the standard of living, but we have waited in vain.

At present, we are trying to stabilize prices to stabilize the market, for the purpose of stabilizing the standard of living for workers and civil servants. As this movement is being carried out in an enthusiastic and total manner, everybody feels encouraged and confident in this present work.

However, the "food dealers" at the stores still operate normally! And they still have "priority" in buying state goods from the stores and counters. Let us cite some examples:

At the Le Quy Don Street food store these dealers are constantly present to wait for the arrival of goods which they voluntarily help to unload and carry inside. They help to place big chunks of ice-covered fish and pieces of fresh pork butts and bacon on the shelf, with the best pieces on top. After they have finished helping to put away the goods behind the counter, they would immediately stand in front of the counter, push back customers who had been standing in line and occupy the space at the end of the line to be the first buyers. Customers of this store seem to have been "used to" this kind of "priority" treatment that the store gives to these dealers as few of them would show any reaction. Whenever somebody said something, another person would explain that since they had "unloaded the goods," they would have priority in buying first. And so pieces of delicious fish and meat, big pieces of bean cake, still hot, etc. were hurriedly brought to Le Quy Don Market about 20 meters from the store! And these items were immediately put on sale on private merchants' flat baskets: sea fish was to be sold at 8 dong/kilogram, instead of 1.05 dong/kilogram in the store; pork butts and bacon at 60 dong/kilogram.

Who have given the "dealers" that "priority" right? Why is the unloading and arranging of goods at the store done by these dealers? If there is a need for people to unload and carry goods, why does the store avoid hiring other people, who do not constantly take goods from the store and resell in the free market at exorbitant prices detrimental to consumers? Why do employees of the Le Quy Don state food store and others in Hanoi who know very well the gangs of dealers still sell to them delicious and good items openly in front of customers? Is it true that the leadership of these stores consider it a natural "way of doing business" on the part of the state store employees in their sector?

At the food store in Ngoc Ha Market, the selling of food to these dealers holding detached ration coupons (coupons without stubs) is not uncommon, either. In the morning of 5 June 1981, when the store opened to sell bean cakes, the first customer who bought 3 kilograms with detached coupons and the second customer who bought 5 kilograms also with detached coupons were both dealers! The first big and delicious pieces of bean cake were put in their basket and hat first.

In the afternoon of 12 June, we saw another employee of the same store sell fish sauce to dealers with detached coupons. We did not know how many coupons and how much money were involved, but we saw the buyer standing in front of the counter give a folded bank note to the seller standing behind the counter. And then grade 1 fish sauce was poured into 5-liter and 3-liter cans by the seller, who said that she was selling only 4 liters to that lady who was an acquaintance living near her home out of personal consideration... ! Those who were present that day had no way of checking to see if she was telling the truth or checking how many liters of grade 1 fish sauce had been sold to dealers with detached coupons. (In spite of the fact that the store has often reminded her that the practice would be strictly prohibited.) When their misdeed was denounced and they were blamed for it, those two state store employees both showed an attitude of playing down their wrongdoing. We stayed for only 5-10 minutes at each counter, and yet at both counters we saw employees sell goods in violation of regulations.

Only a week separated the two violations at that counter that required the writing of a formal report! (We did not know whether "drawing up formal reports" was followed by any disciplinary action.) Is it true that selling foods to dealers having detached coupons is a familiar "way of doing business" on the part of irresponsible state store employees? Through what happened we find that those employees' way of making money while the state is encountering difficulties is systematic. Instead of joining with the food sector and the state in trying to reduce the difficulties encountered by workers and civil servants, they have lent a helping hand to dealers, created obstacles and disturbances in the market and reduced the people's confidence in our party and state.

To put an end to this situation, we suggest that the food stores in Hanoi, as well as in other provinces and cities, take positive and absolute measures against those employees who have no virtues and conscience. These measures will surely make a considerable contribution to stabilizing the overall living conditions of cadres, workers, civil servants and working people.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

HAIPHONG PORT FORKLIFTS--Haiphong port has just put into operation a forklift station. This new cargo handling facility is charged with operating and maintaining 45 electric-powered forklifts with a maximum load of 1 ton. Under the guidance of Soviet experts, cadres and workers of the stations are actively learning to operate and maintain these forklifts. [BK010213 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 28 Aug 81 BK]

TUY HOA CITY BOUNDARY--The Council of Ministers has recently issued a decision extending the territorial boundaries of Tuy Hoa City, Phu Khanh Province. The villages of Hoa Tri, Hoa An, Hoa Thang, Hoa Quang, Hoa Dinh and Hoa Hoi of Tuy Hoa District are now incorporated into Tuy Hoa City. [Text] [BK080248 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Sep 81]

CSO: 4209/492

AGRICULTURE

REVIEW OF LATE AUGUST AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

BK311359 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Review of agricultural activities over the past 10 days]

[Summary] "According to the General Statistics Department, over the past 10 days, all provinces and cities throughout the country transplanted 10th-month rice on another 30,000 hectares, thus bringing to nearly 2.8 million hectares the area already planted with this rice and fulfilling more than 70 percent of the planned norm."

To date, the northern provinces and cities have basically finished the cultivation of 10th-month rice on more than 1.3 million hectares. This year, thanks to abundant fertilization and good care, 10th-month rice has developed more satisfactorily than previous years.

Last week, thanks to fairly ample rain from typhoon No 5, the area of rice affected by drought has decreased considerably. "However, as many as 30,000 hectares of ricefields are still in need of water. The most serious problem at present is the area of rice affected by brown leafhoppers, which remains relatively large." According to the plant protection department, the density of leafhopper eggs in some localities has reached 6,000 per square meter.

"To date, the southern provinces and cities have planted 10th-month rice on nearly 1.5 million hectares. This figure, which represents more than 70 percent of the planned acreage and produces an increase of almost 20,000 hectares over the same period last year, shows that the cultivation of this rice is still slow compared to schedule."

In recent days, the water level in the Mekong River has risen, submerging some areas of summer-fall rice and 10th-month rice in Dong Thap and An Giang provinces. These provinces are intensively combating waterlogging along with accelerating the cultivation of 10th-month rice on the remaining area.

"In addition to the cultivation of the 10th-month rice, the southern provinces and cities have harvested summer-fall rice on more than 200,000 hectares on nearly 40 percent of the cultivated area."

To date, the cultivation of summer-fall subsidiary and industrial crops has concluded throughout the country. "According to the General Statistics Department, the entire country has planted these crops on only more than 440,000 hectares in this summer-fall crop season. This figure shows a decrease of more than 7,000 hectares compared to the same period last year."

The northern provinces and cities are satisfactorily fertilizing and caring for the area of subsidiary crops while preparing seeds for the forthcoming winter-spring crop season. "According to their plans for this year's winter crop season, the northern provinces and cities will plant about 70,000 to 80,000 hectares of potatoes and 16,000 hectares of soybeans."

In addition to crop cultivation, new progress has initially been made in animal husbandry over the recent past. "Thanks to the adoption of the product-based contract system, the number of hogs raised by families in many provinces has increased. The number of cattle has also increased over the same period last year. However, epizootic diseases, especially anthrax, still linger on in some localities--including Thanh Hoa, Son La and Lang Son provinces--killing hundreds of head of cattle."

CSO: 4209/492

AGRICULTURE

NEW LAND OPENING INTENSIFIED IN MINH HAI

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Aug 81 p 2

[Article by Dao Viet: "Minh Hai Expands Land Clearance"]

[Text] Over the past 5 years, Minh Hai has opened 86,000 hectares of new land to expand the production area most of which is situated in the zone reclaimed by the people. The new economic zones including state farms, cooperatives and production collectives have opened new lands and broken the soil on 10,000 hectares and have commissioned over 5,000 hectares. The newly opened lands have yielded their products despite the scarcity of material-technical bases and the lack of experiences in carrying out production on new lands. The state farms and new economic zones have delivered more than 6,000 tons of paddy to the state. People living in regions where they have opened new lands on their own have not only become self-sufficient in grain but have also sold to the state several tons of grain and more than 10 tons of soybeans.

However, the rate at which new lands have been opened and broken is still slow and this task has not yet been organized in a comprehensive manner. Throughout the province, wasteland still covers up to 150,000 hectares including many continuous stretches of hundreds or thousands of hectares each as well as numerous patches each of 5 to 7 hectares of fallow land intermingled with cultivated areas. Wasteland still exists in almost all districts and in the city.

To increase the land clearance tempo, the provincial authorities intend to continue to build and strengthen state farms, cooperatives, production collectives and new economic zones and, at the same time, to intensify land reclamation on a relatively large scale in regions having large and continuous expanses of wasteland while broadening the task of opening new lands that are intermixed with the cultivated ones and of transferring people to regions with small extents of wasteland. Following the "joint action by the state and people" motto, localities which still possess wasteland and those which send laborers out for land reclamation are responsible for organizing life and production on the new regions in a spirit of mutual love and assistance and collective ownership in order to rapidly turning the wasteland into a grain producing one.

The province has tried to complete the assessment of the total wasteland area from the hamlet and village level upward in early August, to draw up plans to open and break new lands and to reorganize the labor force and the population, and also to formulate specific production guidelines and plans for each wasteland area--thereby creating the necessary conditions for transferring the population prior to the production season. Villages are the units mainly responsible for fulfilling the abovementioned tasks in accordance with the peculiar situation in each village and hamlet.

A group of cadres from Ha Nam Ninh including chairmen of district committes and cadres of the new district and provincial economic committees recently visited Minh Hai to cooperate with the cadres in the brotherhood districts in this province in assessing the wasteland situation on the spot and to jointly discuss uniform plans on population transfer, land reclamation and the building of new production installations. In addition to the need for a sufficient labor force to open and break new lands and to carry out agricultural production, the districts and villages in Minh Hai will also need a large labor force for sea fishing, forestry, building materials production, education, public health, small industry and handicrafts--which are the sectors for which the local labor forces are insufficient.

Fully aware of the importance of the task of opening and breaking new lands, expanding the production area and relocating the population and labor forces on a nationwide scale, the Minh Hai Provincial Party Committee has issued directives to all levels and sectors in the province on the organization of the reception to be extended to laborers and people coming from the sister provinces to open and break new lands and build new economic zones. The Provincial People's Committee and the Provincial New Economic Committee have held a conference to disseminate and study Decision No 254-CP of the Council of Ministers--which is an addendum to the policy of encouraging the opening and breaking of new lands--and to discuss measures aimed at fulfilling at all costs the land reclamation norms set by the Second Provincial Party Organization Congress--that is, commissioning an area of 100,000 hectares to grain production between 1981 and 1985 and an area of 40,000 hectares in the immediate years of 1981 and 1982.

9332
CSO: 4209/468

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

PHU KHANH DROUGHT--Due to prolonged drought in Phu Khanh Province more than 3,200 hectares of ripening rice is faced with water shortage. The provincial water conservancy sector has assigned technical workers to various drought stricken areas to help peasants improve irrigation system to bring sufficient water to these ricefields. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 3 Sep 81 BK]

QUANG NAM-DA NANG DROUGHT--Despite recent moderate rainfalls in various areas of Quang Nam-Da Nang Province, more than 40,000 hectares of summer-fall rice are faced with water shortage. The provincial irrigation service is striving to bring sufficient water to these ricefields to save them from being damaged. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 2 Sep 81 BK]

AN GIANG RICE--As of late August, An Giang Province had harvested 68,000 hectares of summer-fall rice with an average yield of from 2.6 to 3 tons per hectare. Due to the recent adverse weather conditions more than 10,000 hectares of 10-month rice in the province were damaged by flash floods and drought in various areas. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Sep 81 BK]

CSO: 4209/492

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

BRIEFS

HAU GIANG'S NEW BRIDGE--To score achievements to honor the Fifth Party Congress, various work units of joint project enterprise No 4 are striving to complete the construction of the Cai Rang bridge on Highway 4 in Chau Thanh District, Hau Giang Province. The bridge, which consists of 9 spans, is 234 meters long and 11 meters wide. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Aug 81 BK]

CSO: 4209/492

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

BRIEFS

CAO THO PORT--A port is being built in Cao Tho Municipality, Hau Giang Province. When completed, the port will serve as a key riverine communication center on the Hau River and can handle 5,000 tonnage ship. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 1 Sep 81 BK]

CSO: 4209/492

DUTCH-AIDED BRAILLE PRINTING PLAN INAUGURATED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Aug 81 p 4

[Text] Yesterday morning, 6 August, the Vietnam Association of the Blind inaugurated a Braille printing plant built with the aid of the Dutch Committee II on the occasion of the International Year of the Disabled. Nguyen Kien, vice minister of War Invalids and Social Welfare, attended the ceremony.

Representing the Dutch side at the inauguration was [Schuvert], secretary of the Embassy of the Netherlands Republic.

With the wholehearted assistance of the Dutch specialists, after 3 months of equipment installation and study, the workers--most of whom are the Vietnamese blind--have been able to skillfully use typewriters, stereotype printing presses [mays in banr kemx] and raised-dots printing presses [mays in chwux nooir]. With a capacity of more than 10,000 pages a day, the plant recently printed more than 6,000 volumes of two works titled: "Forever Grateful to Great President Ho Chi Minh" and "Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam". In the near future, the plant will print works on the party, the state and respected and beloved Uncle Ho for the blind's use as study documents.

9332
CSO: 4209/468

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

BRIEFS

SCHOOL FOR SOVIET CHILDREN--On 1 September a ceremony was held at the school-club-restaurant complex for Soviet experts to open the new school year for children of Soviet experts working at a worksite. This is the first school for Soviet children ever opened at a worksite in our country. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Sep 81 BK]

CSO: 4209/492

POPULATION,CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

INTERREGIONAL LABOR TRANSFER, MIGRATION DEPARTMENT SET UP

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] On 25 July 1981, the Council of Ministers issued Decision No 09/HDBT on the setting up of a mechanism to transfer labor and population among various regions of the country.

The system and mechanism entrusted with organizing the transfer of labor and population are established at the central level and include an Inter-regional Labor Transfer and Migration Department (abbreviated as Labor Transfer Department subordinate to the Ministry of Labor). The duty of the Labor Transfer Department is to combine the labor and population transfer and submitting them to the Council of Ministers for consideration and ratification; to set specific norms for interregional and interbranch transfer of labor and population on the basis of the state plan norms; to organize the transfer of labor and population on a national scale according to the set norms, policies and time schedules and by ensuring economic effectiveness; to cooperate with the sectors concerned in studying policies and systems on interregional transfer of labor and population and submitting them to the government's decision; and to guide and control the implementation of these policies by sectors and localities.

When a province, city or special zone subordinate to the central level is entrusted with transferring a large number of laborers and people, a Labor Transfer and Migration Branch (abbreviated as Labor Transfer Branch) will be set up with the duty to organize the transfer of labor and population (within and outside the province) according to the state plan norms assigned to the provincial or municipal level. When a district or equivalent level is entrusted with transferring a large number of labor and population, a Labor Committee subordinate to the District People's Committee will be set up with the duty to assist the District People's Committee in uniformly managing the tasks relating to labor and wages and in organizing the transfer of labor and population within the said district. In each of the villages which move the population away or receive the incoming migrants, a cadre will be assigned to this task.

The Council of Ministers entrusts the Ministry of Labor with specifically determining the function, duties and organizational structure of the system and mechanism in charge of transferring labor and population in a smooth and really effective manner.

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Lê Đức Anh [LEE DUWCS ANH], Col. Gen.

Is the author of an article in the cited source entitled "Promote Mobilization and Complete All Tasks." (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN No 6, Jun 81 pp 1-8, 71)

Cù Huy Cận [CUF HUY CAANJ]

*Vice Chairman of the Central Committee for Teenagers and Children; he is the author of an article in the cited source on matters pertaining to teenagers and children. (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT No 6, Jun 81 pp 2-3)

Đỗ Anh Châu [DOOX ANH CHAAU]

Vice Chairman of the State Nationalities Commission; attended and reported at a scientific conference held on 13 and 14 December 1980 in Hanoi by the Institute of Ethnography [Vien Dan Toc Hoc], State Social Science Commission. (TAP CHI DAN TOC HOC No 1, Jan-Mar 81 p 76)

Hoàng Bảo Châu [HOANGF BAOR CHAAU]

Head of the Institute of Oriental Medicine; is the author of an article in the cited source entitled "Combining Traditional Medicine With Modern Medicine." (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 4, Apr 81 pp 16-18)

Vương Như Chiếm [VUWOWNG NHUW CHIEEM]

*Deputy Director of the Museum of Fine Arts; attended a meeting of collaborators of VAN HOA NGHE THUAT magazine held on 3 and 4 April 1981. (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT No 5, May 81 p 78)

Trần Độ [TRAANF DOOJ]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; *Chief of the Culture and Art Department [Ban Van Hoa Van Nghe] of the VCP Central Committee; an interview with him by the cited source on current issues in the field of culture and art appears in this issue. (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT No 5, May 81 p 15)

Thế Đức [THEES DUWCS]

*Deputy Director of the National Library; attended a meeting of collaborators of VAN HOA NGHE THUAT magazine held on 3 and 4 April 1981. (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT No 5, May 81 p 78)

Nguyễn Nam Hồng [NGUYEENX NAM HOONGF]

*Head of the Organization Department of the VCP, Ben Tre Province; his article "Ben Tre Strengthens Grass Roots Installations in Preparation for the Party Congress" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 12 Aug 81 p 3)

Nguyễn Khai [NGUYEENX KHAI]

*Member of the VCP Central Committee; deputy chief of the Organization Department of the VCP Central Committee; attended a festival held in Hai Hung Province in April 1981 to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the movement to "Build the New Cultural Family" in Ngoc Long Village in My Van District of the province. (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT No 6, Jun 81 p 78)

Nguyễn Trung Kiên [NGUYEENX TRUNG KIEEN]

He is the author of an article in the cited source entitled "Some Matters Concerning the Use of Artillery in the War To Defend the Fatherland." (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN No 6, Jun 81 pp 35-42)

Nguyễn Đức Lộc [NGUYEENX DUWCS LOOCJ]

*Deputy Director of the Theatrical Institute, Ministry of Culture and Information; attended a meeting of collaborators of VAN HOA NGHE THUAT magazine held on 3 and 4 April 1981. (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT No 5, May 81 p 78)

Mai Thúc Luân [MAI THUCS LUAAN]

*Acting Editor-in-chief of VAN HOA NGHE THUAT, a monthly journal of the Ministry of Culture and Information; attended a meeting of collaborators of the journal held on 3 and 4 April 1981. (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT No 5, May 81 p 78)

Phạm Xuân Nam [PHAMJ XUAAN NAM]

Deputy Chief of the Institute of Historical Studies, Vietnam Social Science Commission; attended the first meeting of Vietnamese philosophers held in Hanoi on 21 to 23 January 1981. (TRIET HOC No 1, Jan-Mar 81 p 36)

Nguyễn Quang Nguyên [NGUYEENX QUANG NGUYEEN]

*Deputy Chief of the Capital Construction Department [Cuc Xay Dung Co Ban], Ministry of Culture and Information; he is the author of an article in the cited source on an architectural contest for designing district cultural centers. (XAY DUNG No 5, May 81 pp 7-8)

Trần Hữu Niên [TRAANF HUWUX NIEEN]

*Vice President of the Hanoi College of Economics and Planning; attended a national conference on innovations held in Hanoi from 17 to 20 June 1981. (DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP No 6, Jun 81 p 32)

Bùi San [BUIF SAN]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Secretary of the VCP Committee, Binh Tri Thien Province; recently he accompanied VCP General Secretary Le Duan on a visit of his province. (NHAN DAN 14 Aug 81 p 1)

Lê Thi [LEE THI]

*Deputy editor-in-chief and editorial secretary of TRIET HOC, the quarterly journal of the Institute of Jurisprudence, Vietnam Social Science Commission; attended a conference held on 8 January 1981 to review the work of TRIET HOC journal during the past 2 years. (TRIET HOC No 1, Jan-Mar 81 p 174)

Hoàng Trung Thông [HOANGF TRUNG THOONG]

Head of the Institute of Literary Studies, Vietnam Social Science Commission; attended a meeting of collaborators of VAN HOA NGHE THUAT magazine held on 3 and 4 April 1981. (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT No 5, May 81 p 78)

Nguyễn Thụ [NGUYEENX THUJ]

Deputy chief of the Motion Picture Department, Ministry of Culture and Information; attended a meeting of collaborators of VAN HOA NGHE THUAT magazine held on 3 and 4 April 1981. (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT No 5, May 81 p 78)

Nguyễn Văn Thưởng [NGUYEENX VAWN THUWOWNGR]

Head of the Institute of Animal Husbandry; is the author of an article in the cited source entitled "Developing Animal Husbandry in a Rational Framework." (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 4, Apr 81 pp 7-10)

Nguyễn Trung [NGUYEENX TRUNG]

*Deputy chief of the Department of Mass Culture, Ministry of Culture and Information; attended a meeting of collaborators of VAN HOA NGHE THUAT magazine held on 3 and 4 April 1981. (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT No 5, May 81 p 78)

Phạm Tuyên [PHAMJ TUYEEN]

*Chief of the Culture and Art Section [Ban Van Nghe], Central Television Station; attended a meeting of collaborators of VAN HOA NGHE THUAT magazine held on 3 and 4 April 1981. (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT No 5, May 81 p 78)

Nguyễn Đình Tứ [NGUYEENX DINHF TUWS]

Minister of Higher and Vocational Education and secretary of the Cadre Affairs Committee of the Ministry; presided over a meeting of VCP committee secretaries and heads of schools and organs under the Ministry convened by the Cadre Affairs Committee in mid-May 1981 to discuss implementation of Resolution 36/NQ-TU of the VCP Central Committee Secretariat. (DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP No 6, Jun 81 p 30)

Trần Vượng [TRAANF VUWOWNGJ]

*Deputy Editor-in-chief of SAN KHAU magazine, the journal of the Vietnam Stage Artists Association; attended a meeting of collaborators of VAN HOA NGHE THUAT magazine held on 3 and 4 April 1981. (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT No 5, May 81 p 78)

Nguyễn Vy [NGUYEENX VY]

Acting Chief of the Institute of Pedology, Ministry of Agriculture; is the author of an article in the cited source entitled "Ten Years of Activity of the Institute of Pedology." (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 4, Apr 81 pp 11-13)

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Vietnam Report

No. 2311

TAP CHI CONG SAN

No. 7, 1981

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29 September 1981

VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2311

TAP CHI CONG SAN, No. 7, 1981

Except where indicated otherwise in the table of contents the following is a complete translation of the monthly theoretical and political journal of the Vietnam Communist Party published in Hanoi.

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ALL FOR THE SOCIALIST FATHERLAND AND THE HAPPINESS OF THE PEOPLE

BK261634 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 Jun, 1 Jul 81

[Speech by VCP General Secretary Le Duan, at 25 June opening of the first session of the Seventh National Assembly, in Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN No 7, Jul 81 pp 1-16--translation previously published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 127, 2 Jul 81, pp K1-K13]

[Text] The presidium and comrade deputies:

On behalf of the VCP Central Committee, I warmly greet the comrade deputies of the Seventh National Assembly--the outstanding representatives elected by the people in the 26 April 1981 election.

The Sixth National Assembly has accomplished an important mission--the formulation and adoption of the SRV Constitution.

The birth of the new Constitution is a great event marking an important step in the development of our revolution.

The new Constitution reflects all the great revolutionary achievements recorded under the leadership of the VCP since the August 1945 revolution and through two extremely difficult but very glorious wars of resistance against the French and the Americans. It institutionalizes the Vietnamese revolutionary line in the new stage laid down by the fourth party congress and is an effective weapon for our entire people to continue the struggle aimed at firmly defending and consolidating national independence and successfully building socialism in our fatherland. That is the Constitution for the transition period to socialism and for the system of socialist collective mastery of the laboring people in our country.

The Seventh National Assembly is duty-bound to fully develop its role as our people's highest state organ of power in consolidating and improving the system of collective mastery, implementing the new Constitution and introducing the institutions of this Constitution into the actual life of our society.

Comrade deputies, The 5-year tenure of the Sixth National Assembly was a period of special importance in the advance of the Vietnamese revolution. The most salient event in the past period was our people's victory in the two wars of aggression engineered and directly conducted by the Chinese expansionists. Beijing has long been nurturing a plan to conquer Vietnam and the Indochinese peninsula as a whole in order to pave the way for realizing its dream of expansion into Southeast Asia and of bringing the latter under its sway.

One odious thing is that, colluding with the U.S. imperialists, the Beijing rulers tried to carry out that scheme as soon as our country had emerged from the resistance against the imperialist ringleader, with the aim of knocking our people down by two strategic thrusts, one from the south and the other from the north.

Using the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan gang in Kampuchea as mercenaries, they waged war on our southwestern border with the aim of occupying many important areas from Ha Tien to Tay Ninh in order to create opportunities for reactionaries in southern Vietnam to rise up against and sabotage the socialist revolution which had just begun. After being defeated together with its henchmen in southern Vietnam, Beijing impudently launched a large-scale war of aggression, throwing 600,000 troops into an attack along our entire northern border in an attempt to subdue our people.

Comrades, as you already know, our party and state have done all they could to settle through negotiations the conflicts left by history between Vietnam and China. However, the reactionary clique in the Beijing ruling circles is stubbornly pursuing a hostile policy against Vietnam. Through that criminal war, they exposed themselves as our people's direct and dangerous enemy. At the same time, they revealed to the world the extremely barbarous and crafty nature of Chinese expansionism and hegemonism--the biggest international reactionary force threatening national independence, peace and stability in Indochina and Southeast Asia.

Developing the great strength of the system of socialist collective mastery and upholding the nation's tradition of Dien Hong [a national conference convened in ancient times when Vietnam was faced with invasion from China], our heroic people and armed forces smashed both enemies at the two extremities of our country, thus successfully defending those sacred border areas of our fatherland. At the same time, we fulfilled our international obligation in helping the fraternal Kampuchean people to overthrow an unprecedentedly barbarous and genocidal regime. Then, together with the Lao and Kampuchean peoples, we created a firm and interrelated strategic position for revolution in the three Indochinese countries. With their struggle and victory, our people have helped to enhance the three revolutionary currents of our epoch, thus making a worthy contribution to the world's people's struggle against imperialism and international reactionaries and for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

The victories of our two wars of national defense are of great historic importance. Through those struggles, our people have seen through the odious and treacherous nature of the reactionaries among the Beijing ruling circles and have further heightened their vigilance against them.

At the same time, we have good grounds to affirm that the Vietnamese people now have the strength and capability to defeat their new enemies, no matter how cruel and vicious, if they recklessly unleash another war of aggression against our country.

Closely connected with these victories are strategic achievements in strengthening the militant solidarity between our people and the peoples of the fraternal countries in the socialist community. The special relations among the three Indochinese countries have developed to an unprecedented level. The treaties of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Laos and between Vietnam and Kampuchea have greatly affected the safeguarding of the independence and security of each country and the consolidation of socialism in this part of the world.

The signing and implementation of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union--a great event which embodied the all-round cooperation between the two countries--has made a very important contribution to the victory of our people in the war for national salvation and given firm guarantees for our socialist construction and national defense. Our participation in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the signing of treaties of friendship and cooperation with other fraternal countries have marked a new qualitative development in the relations between Vietnam and the socialist community.

We have smashed the perfidious and vile schemes of Beijing, aided and abetted by the United States, to encircle and isolate our country and lower its prestige. The SRV continues to widen its diplomatic relations, which it now shares with almost all countries in the world. It is also acting to enhance its international status and has gained broad sympathy and support from countries which cherish peace, national independence and freedom and from all revolutionary, progressive and peace-loving forces throughout the world.

Socialist construction throughout the country has been very successful. The speedy reunification of our country on the state level has helped to strengthen the political and moral unity of our people, develop national solidarity and unity to a new stage under the banner of independence, freedom and socialism. The system of proletarian dictatorship has been firmly established on a nationwide scale while the working people's right to collective mastery has been initially established.

In spite of serious economic and social changes resulting from a protracted war, we have firmly maintained political and social security and public order. The rebellions and bloodbath perfidiously prepared for the postwar period by the U.S. imperialists through their Vietnamization of the war have not occurred as they had predicted and dreamed of. This represents a brilliant success of the consistent policy of broad national unity pursued by the new system.

On the economic and cultural front, we have quickly made up for the heavy damage caused by the wars of aggression of U.S. imperialism and Chinese expansionism and promptly solved many urgent economic and social problems. In the south, the comprador bourgeoisie have been completely eliminated and private trading and industrial enterprises have been basically transformed while agricultural collectivization has achieved initial success. In the north, the new relations of production are being perfected, economic establishments which were devastated by war have been largely restored and, in some respects, production has developed to higher levels than before.

Social labor forces have been initially reallocated on a nationwide scale and a number of new economic zones have taken shape. Millions of working age people have been given jobs. The material and technical bases of the national economy have been strengthened considerably. The fixed assets of socialist economy in production branches have increased by 91 percent.

In agriculture, more than 1 million ha of virgin land have been reclaimed and a further 1.8 million ha have been planted with crops. More than 20,000 assorted tractors have been used in agricultural production, and 37 percent of the land is now tilled mechanically.

In industry, productive capacity has been boosted with an additional 200,000 kilowatts of electricity, 2 million tons of coal and 500,000 tons of cement.

With regard to communications, almost 1,500 km of new railways, 3,800 km of motor roads and 4,000 meters of wharves have been built. Many industrial projects have been placed under construction such as power stations, cement factories, engineering plants, shipyards, harbors, textile factories, sugar and paper mills. These projects are very important to our economy. Without these projects, we cannot advance toward large-scale production. In the 1981-85 plan period, many factories and establishments now under construction will be commissioned.

Notable progress in culture, education and public health has demonstrated the superiority of the new system. Illiteracy has been basically eliminated in the south. The number of students in general education schools, colleges, universities, complementary courses and vocational schools has increased to almost 16 million. On the average, one out of every three Vietnamese is going to school.

The scientific and technical branches have solved a number of important problems of the national economy and defense. Good results have been achieved in the eradication of neocolonialist culture. The elimination of social diseases and vices--products of the U.S. puppet regime--have brought a new life to hundreds of thousands of people.

In the struggle for national defense and in the building of the new society, increasing numbers of collectives and individuals have emerged, setting examples of the workstyle and virtues of the new socialist man.

However, the achievements of the socialist revolution, especially in the economic field, still remain negligible considering the demands and the costs of manpower and materials. The problem of grain and food has not yet been firmly resolved. Social labor has yet to be utilized to its fullest potential. There now exist strains in connection with energy, raw material and communications and transportation. The gap between exports and imports still remains wide. The market and prices are subject to fluctuations. The lives of workers, civil servants and peasants in areas affected by natural and enemy-caused calamities is fraught with difficulties. The socialist emulation movement and the new workstyle have yet to successfully repel the habits of small-scale production and the old business system. Discipline and law have been loosely observed and the laboring people's right to mastery has been violated in many localities.

These difficulties first of all stem from the weakness of our national economy which is still predominantly characterized by small-scale production and which has been heavily ravaged by one war after another and seriously devastated by frequent natural disasters. In almost 3 of the past 5 years we have waged a war for national defense. The mobilization of an important part of our manpower and wealth for national defense has made it impossible to achieve many targets of the 1976-80 plan in a normal manner. Meanwhile, the enemy has continually tried by every means available to sabotage us in all fields. Moreover, the shortcomings and mistakes committed by party and state organs in economic and social management have further prolonged a number of difficulties and aggravated some imbalances at certain times and in certain places.

Due to the failure to fully understand the party's line and firmly grasp the actual situation, shortcomings have been made in organizing its implementation. Notable are the shortcomings in economic planning and investment, in economic management and in the struggle against negativism. The investment structure and production arrangement of many sectors are still irrational. In economic management, we have been slow in eliminating red tape, officialdom and subsidization, and in overcoming the spirit of dependency in order to shift to the system of socialist business management, economic measures for management are not given due attention; nor are they closely combined with administrative and ideological measures. This has resulted in the slow overcoming of negative phenomena in the economy and social life.

We sternly point out our shortcomings and mistakes in order to find the right way to redress them. To make a judicious appraisal, however, we should view our economic situation in the context of the allround development of the revolution in our country over the past 5 years. The Beijing expansionists want our collapse, but we have come through difficult trials and are standing firm. We have smashed a dangerous counterattack of the enemy. We have made extraordinary efforts and have warded off famine. More than that, the people's living conditions in many rural areas have undergone significant improvements. We have taken one step further in increasing the productive capacity of our economic sectors. We have created a new force in all fields to advance steadily.

The past 5 years have been a period of great successes. Our people have added a glorious page to the epic of our heroic struggle for the fatherland's independence and freedom, and raised the Vietnamese revolution to a new strategic posture firmer than ever before in our history. Never before have our people been so capable as they are today to defend the fatherland and build socialism.

The successes already achieved stem from the stable leadership of the VCP--a party boundlessly loyal to the fatherland, the nation, Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Reflecting the people's confidence and trust in the party, the new Constitution confirms that the party is the sole force in leading the state and society and the main factor deciding all the successes of the Vietnamese revolution. In the resolution of its fourth national congress, the party set forth the line for the socialist revolution and a correct economic line. Realities of the revolution in the past 5 years show that the party has promptly caught up with the complex developments of the situation and adopted resolute and clear-sighted strategic viewpoints with which to decide the correct path for the revolution at the crucial and pressing moments.

The successes already achieved again testify to the heroic character and creative ability of our people and armed forces in defence as well as in construction. Our National Assembly warmly commends the people throughout the country--from north to south--the compatriots of minority ethnic nationalities in the border provinces, and all the cadres and combatants of the armed forces and people's security forces for having united single-mindedly, fought valiantly and scored outstanding exploits in the two wars of national defense to firmly defend the fatherland's territory, airspace, seas and offshore islands and to firmly maintain political security and social order and safety.

Our national assembly warmly commends the working class, the peasantry, intellectuals of both sexes, scientists and managerial and technological cadres for having striven persistently to overcome difficulties, develop innovations and score important achievements in restoring and developing production to meet the minimum material and cultural demands of the people's life.

On this occasion, we express our people's sincere and profound gratitude to the Soviet Union, a reliable comrade and brother, for promptly giving our people the most comprehensive, effective and greatest assistance. We express our sincere and profound gratitude to the fraternal Lao and Kampuchean peoples, friends of the same combat trench who have stood shoulder to shoulder with us in opposing the common enemy and wholeheartedly assisted our people in combat and construction. We are grateful to other socialist countries for their unstinting and great assistance to our people's revolutionary cause. We sincerely thank friends all over the world for giving our people their extremely strong and precious international support.

Comrade deputies, after the great victory of the anti-U.S. war of resistance, our country entered a new era in which it has won complete independence and unification and is advancing toward socialism. In more than half a century of struggle under the party's leadership, our people have devoted 45 years to national liberation. Just as in the past 5 years, the historic task for our entire people in the future is to struggle hard to successfully build socialism and gradually move the country on the path of progress and modernization.

Our socialist revolution faces the hostile policy of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists. At present, Beijing, aided and abetted by the war-mongering U.S. forces, is waging a type of all-out war of destruction against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. They apply pressure and make provocations and military encroachments. They resort to psychological warfare and espionage to sow discord within our nation and sabotage our security. They are carrying out a policy of economic blockade while sabotaging production and causing disturbances in our markets. They try everything to slander and discredit Vietnam internationally. They muster traitors and their henchmen in each country and organize international reactionaries to oppose the revolution of the three Indochinese countries.

Sliding down the counterrevolutionary path, the Beijing authorities are stubbornly planning to weaken our country as well as fraternal Laos and Kampuchea, and are preparing conditions for a large-scale war of aggression to conquer all of this region. Our country, therefore, finds itself in a situation in which peace is threatened by the possibility of war.

We are struggling resolutely to maintain peace and to lose no time in building socialism. However, we must always be fully prepared to defend our fatherland. Independence and freedom are still the primary cause of our people and the fundamental and strong motivating feature of the revolution in our country.

Over a long historical period, our entire party, army and people will have to carry out two strategic tasks simultaneously--successfully building socialism and being constantly ready to fight and firmly defend our socialist fatherland and resolutely defeat every scheme and act of aggression of Chinese expansionism and hegemonism and international reactionary forces, thus contributing to the world revolution.

In a spirit of constant vigilance against the Beijing reactionaries and the bellicose imperialist forces, we must mobilize the efforts of our people and armed forces in all fields, and at the same time we must make the best use of the assistance of the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community to make our country strong enough to defeat the enemies under any circumstance and in any type of war they may provoke.

We must continue to develop the people's armed forces so they can be strong enough to serve as the main pillar of all-people national defense and as the core force in the people's war for national defense. It is necessary for the people's army to undergo intensive training in order to become a mighty and increasingly modern and regularized revolutionary army with an unshakable will to win, while at the same time participating in production and economic development in appropriate ways.

As for socialist construction, we will definitely continue to follow the general line as well as the economic line laid down by the fourth party congress, the basic concept of which consists of firmly upholding the proletarian dictatorship, simultaneously conducting the three revolutions, developing the collective mastery system in all respects, proceeding with socialist industrialization, establishing a large-scale production system with a modern industrial-agricultural structure, combining the central economy with regional economies within an integrated national economic structure and linking the economy with national defense. This line will be valid for the entire transition period for advancing our country, with an economy predominantly characterized by small-scale production, directly to socialism.

Imbued with that line and proceeding from the present economic conditions, we deem it necessary to work out a socioeconomic program for the 1980's with the following objectives:

1. To stabilize and take a significant step forward in improving the people's material and cultural life--first and foremost, to definitely solve the grain and food problem and meet the basic clothing needs of the entire society.

2. To overcome the most serious economic imbalances, create considerable sources of accumulation from within the national economy and establish the key features of the material and technical infrastructure for socialism.

3. To fully meet the needs of national defense and maintain national security.

The current situation indicates that the slow development of agriculture as regards the production of grain, food and industrial crops and utilization of labor and land is the main obstacle to realizing the three objectives mentioned above. Meanwhile, the greatest potential for development of our national economy at present lies in agriculture itself. Therefore, in the 1980's the primary economic task is to vigorously develop agriculture and take a significant step forward in advancing agriculture to socialist large-scale production within a rational industrial-agricultural structure. It is necessary to round up capital for investment, strengthen party leadership and improve state management in order to distribute and utilize most of our labor resources on a national scale; use to the fullest extent tens of millions of hectares of ricefields, forests and water surface; broadly apply science and technology so as to enable agriculture as well as forestry and fishery to fulfill the three basic tasks; fully meet society's demands for grain and food; supply light industry with raw materials to produce a large quantity of goods for export; and create firm bases for national industrialization.

All the economic sectors--especially industry, including heavy industry, communications and transportation and capital construction--must give first priority to developing agriculture. To develop agriculture as well as forestry and fishery along the line of large-scale production, we must use the district as the theater for organizing production and carrying out the division of labor; rationally utilize land and develop the various branches and trades; organize the people's material and cultural life; and build a new countryside.

To attain these objectives and orientations in the years ahead, we must firmly grasp and properly implement the following major tasks:

1. Highly concentrate the forces of the various sectors and echelons on the foremost important sector--namely agriculture--and ensure a stable supply of the minimum grain and food requirements for society while striving to promote consumer goods production.

By the use of uniform methods for organizing production, improving management and applying science and technology, we must exploit even better the advantages of our tropical agriculture and the great capabilities concerning crop multiplication, intensive cultivation and the reclamation of new and fallow land in order to quickly increase the production of rice and subsidiary food crops, set up major industrial crop areas and develop livestock breeding.

Along with developing agriculture, attention must be given to forestry and fishery. Importance should be attached to developing light industry for the production of consumer goods with domestic raw materials and to acquiring additional raw materials through imports so as to meet the most essential demands of the people for schooling, medication, household appliances and common transportation means. With the efforts of both the state and the people, we must take a new step forward in improving housing conditions, especially in the capital and the big cities.

2. Strive hard to quickly increase exports to finance imports, thus gradually overcoming the present trade imbalance and ensuring the supply of equipment and technical facilities for the ever-increasing demands of socialist industrialization.

Efforts must be made to increase the export of agricultural, forestry, maritime and mineral products and goods made to order, improve product quality and introduce major products of high value. In particular, we must satisfactorily export goods to CEMA member countries to honor the treaties already signed, gradually narrow the imbalance between exports and imports and advance toward balancing imports with exports. All sectors, localities and establishments are obliged to carry out this important strategic policy.

3. Focus construction work on a number of key projects and make the best use of existing heavy industry, communications and transportation establishments in order to boost agriculture, light industry and exports, and prepare for vigorous development of the national economy in the future.

Efforts must be made to develop electricity, coal, petroleum and gas exploration; produce more chemical fertilizers and other necessary raw material and supplies; and create conditions for gradually overcoming the imbalances in these respects. We must reorganize the engineering force as planned and increase investments, especially in-depth investments, in order to meet the demands for repair work, spare parts and common tools. At the same time, we must increase the engineering sector's capacity to systematically meet the demands for new technical equipment for various economic sectors. It is necessary to improve the organization and management of transportation; make appropriate investments to increase transportation means and expand communications networks; combine mechanized transportation with rudimentary transportation; pay utmost attention to transportation by water; and quickly increase the cargo handling capacity of the various ports and railroad terminals.

4. Speed up socialist transformation in the south and perfect socialist production relations in the north.

We must closely combine the transformation and reorganization of production with the development of production and consolidate cooperatives and production collectives throughout the country. In the south, the building of production collectives and cooperatives must be closely linked with the reallocation of land. In localities where production collectives and cooperatives have yet to be set up, land reallocation must be carried out to ensure that every peasant has his own land to till. It is necessary to improve the various contractual policies and forms and encourage peasants to practice intensive cultivation, increase crop cultivation and livestock breeding output and apply new scientific and technological processes to increase production volume. We must continue to transform private industry and commerce, effectively utilize the various economic elements and consolidate and strengthen the state-run and socialist economic elements in all spheres of activities.

5. Develop the important role of science and technology in exploiting the existing capacity and potential of the economy.

We must encourage the various economic sectors and establishments to apply new scientific and technological processes, increase labor productivity, upgrade product quality, create substitute raw material and supplies, and introduce new products. It is necessary to organize and step up the mass movement to develop innovations, rationalize production and improve technology. Every sector must strive to firmly master the science and technology related to its work, review and enrich experiences in production and management and supervise the production activities of its establishments with increasingly more progressive economic and technical norms. We must promulgate specific policies to motivate scientists to resolve practical and pressing problems facing the economy and make appropriate investments in scientific and technological research, application and development.

6. Improve economic management and the distribution and circulation of goods.

We must reorganize social production, overcome the state of fragmentation characteristic of small-scale production, set up the various economic-technical sectors, strive to develop regional economies while building the central economy in accordance with a rational structure and pay special attention to building the districts. Resolute efforts must be made to eliminate the system of management by bureaucratic subsidization, vigorously shift to socialist business management methods, realize collective mastery at the three basic levels, ensure agreement among the three interests and give appropriate encouragement to the laboring people. Attention must be given to ensuring economic results, upgrading labor and product quality and absolutely practicing thrift. Efforts must be made to cut expenditures by 10-15 percent in all activities, especially with regard to savings in grain, gas, oil, electricity, coal, raw materials and supplies, considering this a major policy of the state. We must strongly improve planning to correctly reflect the party's economic line, develop all potentials and meet all rational demands. It is necessary to correctly apply the principle of democratic centralism, establish a planning system consisting of three levels and pay attention to the plans developed by basic units and the districts.

In planning, it is necessary to apply the goods-money relationship and implement the system of economic accountability. Along with this planning, we should use and manage the unplanned market well. In managerial work as a whole, we should bring into full play all the economic levers, perfect management organizationally, improve cadre training and modify and improve working methods.

We should revamp trade and improve the systems of finance, banks, prices and wages to promote production, rationally distribute state revenues, gradually stabilize and improve the laboring people's livelihood, establish order in distribution and circulation on a new basis, ensure the concentration of staple commodities and materials into state hands, firmly control the currency, expand the organized market, guide and control the free market, eliminate speculation and contraband and overcome negativism.

7. Promote cultural, educational, public health and social activities and develop a new type of people and a new style of family life.

We should firmly maintain and develop our education consistent with the situation in each region, positively carry out educational reform, conduct training for skilled cadres and workers on a rational scale and after a rational pattern in line with the requirements of economic development, use technical and scientific cadres well, train more economic management cadres, qualitatively develop and enhance cultural, literary, artistic, sports and physical training activities, continue to struggle against reactionary and decadent culture, intensify disease and epidemic prevention and environmental sanitation, exploit domestic pharmaceuticals, ensure sufficient medicines for treating ordinary diseases, step up birth control, attentively care for mothers and infants and implement social welfare policies toward the wounded and invalids.

In the economic field, the greatest concern of our party and state is to step up production and stabilize and gradually improve the people's living conditions. The resolutions of the party Central Committee plenums, especially the resolutions of the sixth and ninth plenums, and the Political Bureau resolution on improving distribution and circulation, have been worked out to bring new positive factors in the mass movement into full play and to rectify mistakes in economic management. The struggle to implement these resolutions, especially to improve the forms of contracted quotas in agriculture and industry, has stimulated zeal in production and brought fruitful achievements.

This year, in normal weather conditions, the whole country has harvested a good spring-winter rice crop, with an output 220,000 tons higher than last year. The cooperatives which applied the contracted quotas system have been successful: their crop yield and output have considerably increased, the cooperative members' incomes are much higher, food deliveries to the state are speedier and the cooperatives have been truly strengthened.

In industry, despite difficulties in the supply of energy and raw material, some enterprises have introduced many innovations, initially overcome the bureaucratic administrative system of subsidization and have shown flexibility in production and business, thereby overfulfilling the state plan, getting more money for the budget and improving the workers' living conditions in accordance with the principle of distribution according to labor.

Whether we can achieve many and quick results in developing production and stabilizing and improving the people's living conditions depends largely on the dynamism, awareness, sense of discipline and struggle efforts of all our people. Spurred on by the achievements already scored, let all sectors, echelons and primary production units strive to overcome difficulties and fulfill the country's requirements.

With an amount of technical facilities and materials equal to or less than the assigned amount, we must produce better than before to turn out more assets for society. Every worker should actively surge forward to be a courageous and talented combatant and a diligent and intelligent master on the production and distribution front. Only by so doing can we cause an important change in the national economy, overcome the present difficulties, fulfill the immediate requirements and contribute to accelerating the socialist industrialization of our country.

Comrade deputies, over the past 5 years, following the U.S. imperialists' defeat in Vietnam, the three revolutionary currents have become increasingly stronger and have united into a powerful force rapidly changing the world balance of power. The struggles waged by the people of various countries for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism have constantly developed and won ever greater successes.

Seeking a way out of the economic crisis and attempting to regain their lost superiority, the war-mongering U.S. forces are pitting themselves against the revolutionary currents and turning their spearhead at the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. In this plot, they have found a new ally--the Beijing expansionist and hegemonists. The collusion between the Chinese reactionaries and the U.S. imperialists has become a prominent feature of the present international situation and poses a threat to world peace and stability, especially in Southeast Asia and Asia.

The main cause of world tension now arises from the aggressive and belligerent policies of the U.S. imperialists--ringleaders of the imperialists and international reactionaries. The U.S. imperialists are frenziedly increasing their military budget, stepping up the arms race on an unprecedented scale, introducing medium-range missiles into Europe, creating a cold war atmosphere and disrupting international detente. They are working hand-in-glove with other reactionary forces to interfere in Poland's internal affairs and split that country from the world socialist system.

More seriously, the U.S. authorities are colluding in the military field with the Beijing reactionaries and playing the China card. They are supplying more weapons to the dictatorial reactionary regimes in southwest Asia and Central America, and lending a hand to Israel in the Middle East as well as to the apartheid regime in South Africa. All these moves are aimed against the national liberation movements and at threatening the independence of many nonaligned countries.

Our people sternly condemn these bellicose schemes and actions of the imperialists and international reactionaries. We warmly welcome and fully support the Soviet Union's very important peace initiatives put forth by Comrade Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress and its recent peace proposals relating to the Persian Gulf and the Mediterranean, aimed at clearing the international atmosphere and enhancing confidence among countries.

The SRV National Assembly and the entire Vietnamese people fully sympathize with the appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet made by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev on the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's Patriotic War against Hitler's fascism. This was a noble call of a nation and country which has made the greatest sacrifices and the greatest contributions to the peaceful life of all mankind. We firmly believe that this urgent call will be warmly welcomed by and will echo deep in the hearts of hundreds of millions of people on earth.

Peace is the prerequisite for human existence and the common fruit of the struggle of the peoples of all nations. Defending peace is the primary political task of all nations. All people of conscience in the world are deeply aware that the gains of world peace and detente must be defended. The dark and adventurous designs of the belligerent imperialist and reactionary forces must be checked. The SRV National Assembly and the Vietnamese people are determined to work hard for world peace, security and cooperation.

Our party and state reaffirm the continuation of the foreign policy laid down by the fourth party congress--a principled policy which has been tested by experience and proven to be correct.

We have done our best to develop all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We consider all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union under the Vietnamese-Soviet treaty of friendship and cooperation as a foundation stone of the international line and foreign policy of our party and state, as a matter of principle stemming from the revolutionary nature of the two Marxist-Leninist parties and socialist states sharing the same ideals. This is a long-term, basic strategy ensuring the success of our people in national defense and socialist construction and the strengthening of socialism on the Indochinese peninsula.

To consolidating and developing the special relationship between our country and fraternal Laos and Kampuchea is vital to the destiny of the three countries. It is a firm guarantee of the defense of independence and successful socialist construction in each country and an important factor for peace and stability in Southeast Asia. On the basis of mutual respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, respect for each other's legitimate interests and equality and mutual trust, we have wholeheartedly accomplished our international obligations toward the two fraternal countries and joined them in close cooperation in all fields to ever more effectively serve the economic construction and national defense of each country.

We express our heartfelt support for the struggle of the Polish United Workers Party and of the communists and people of Poland against the reactionary forces to smash their counterrevolutionary plans and to defend the revolutionary gains and the vital interests of socialist Poland. We reiterate our strong solidarity with the communists and fraternal people of Poland. We firmly believe that with the support of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, they will win victory in this difficult and complex struggle.

We are resolved to support the fraternal Afghan people who, with the support of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, are struggling to defend the gains of the Sawr revolution. We support the just struggle of the Palestinian Arab people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization against Israeli expansionism for the recovery of their fundamental national rights, including the right to set up their own state.

Our people sternly condemn the Israeli expansionists' provocative attacks against Syria and the Lebanese people and strongly denounce Israel's bombing of a nuclear reactor in the Republic of Iraq, which we consider a blatant act of aggression that creates a very dangerous situation in the Middle East.

Our people highly value India's role and warmly support the proposals made by India and other nonaligned countries aimed at easing the international situation and contributing to peace and stability in Asia and the rest of the world.

We have always sided with the peoples of Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada in their struggle against the U.S. imperialists' threat of aggression. We fully support the Salvadoran people's courageous struggle to overthrow the fascist junta and to block U.S. intervention. Our people express warm sympathy and wholehearted support for the fraternal Namibian people and other nations in southern Africa struggling for national independence and against domination by the South African apartheid clique.

We are against the convening of the so-called international conference on Kampuchea masterminded by the Chinese authorities and aided and abetted by warmongering forces in the United States and international reactionaries to interfere in the internal affairs of the PRK. Recently, the three Indochinese countries made new proposals aimed at solving, through direct dialogue and negotiations, problems in relations between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries. Once again, we reaffirm that these are correct solutions fully in line with the interests of the Southeast Asian countries, namely peace, friendship and cooperation.

The Vietnamese people are resolved to struggle to foil all schemes of aggression and annexation by the Chinese powerholders against our country. But we are not opposed to the Chinese people; we unite with the Hoa people who have long lived in our country and regard them as Vietnamese citizens.

Upholding our friendly policy toward the Chinese people, we wish for normalization of relations between the two countries on the principles of peaceful coexistence, mutual respect for each others' independence and sovereignty and the settlement of disputes by negotiation. However, the Beijing authorities have rejected all of our proposals for negotiation and are creating tension in relations between the two countries. The Chinese side must bear full responsibility for all consequences arising therefrom.

Dear National Assembly deputies, in order to implement the Constitution and develop the laboring people's collective mastery, it is imperative to struggle and perfect the system in which the party leads, the people control and the state manages. As an immediate task, we must truly arrive at various appropriate and effective forms of activities and working methods to reflect the correct relationship among the party, the state and the people and create an integral strength of collective mastery over various fields and at all echelons.

The party must further enhance its leadership, especially its organizational ability, on the economic battlefront. It must always firmly control the situation of production and life and the development of the mass movement in order to promptly set forth and perfect various guidelines and policies by intensifying its inspection and control tasks, promptly detecting new factors and quickly correcting deficiencies.

The party must attentively develop the state by promoting the efficiency of the state machinery in economic and social management and by resolutely overcoming the situation in which the party takes on the duties of the administration. A strong and firm state reflects effective leadership by the ruling party and constitutes a guarantee of the laboring people's collective mastery.

The party's leadership must be manifested through the activities of various party organizations, cadres and party members who have complied with various policies and guidelines for transformation and construction, have implemented and protected the people's collective mastery, have observed labor discipline and have respected and abided by state law.

The party must struggle resolutely against degeneration in its ranks and deal severely with those cadres and party members who have misused the socialist assets, accepted bribes and oppressed the people.

In order to develop and contribute effectively to building a system of collective mastery, every worker must profoundly realize his role and responsibility as a master. He must clearly fulfill a citizen's duties and understand the benefits as stipulated in the Constitution.

Under the party's leadership, the laboring people implement their collective mastery--mainly through the state--and at the same time through various revolutionary organizations and organizational and operational forms and methods they themselves create in line with the different conditions of their economic and social lives. The laboring people implement their collective mastery at all three levels, especially at the grassroots level where the three revolutions usually take place with a direct impact on the lives and interests of each citizen.

Collective mastery must be manifested in the emulation movement for production and thrift in rural areas, cities and cooperatives, factories and state farms. The mass organizations are dutybound to mobilize, organize and foster the revolutionary movement, making it constantly seething and uninterrupted. The state agencies must establish by all means a managerial system that can strongly stimulate the laboring people to work hard in the interests of the society, the collectives and themselves. In this connection, we can draw many valuable lessons from the experience of advanced models. All sectors and echelons must review and popularize these lessons in support of the socialist emulation movement.

Our state must be a major tool with which the laboring people implement their collective mastery and the dictatorship of the proletariat. It must ensure that the National Assembly--the highest organ of state power--truly develops its role in making decisions concerning laws and other major problems of the country, and in supervising and controlling the operations of various central government agencies. It must ensure that the people's councils at all levels actually operate and contribute effectively to the comprehensive development of their localities in order to continue to be the local agents of state power responsible to the local people and the higher administrative echelons.

The state must also ensure that the people's elected agencies maintain a regular relationship with voters in order to reflect the masses' legitimate suggestions and aspirations.

In this first session of the Seventh National Assembly, we will elect the National Assembly chairman and vice chairmen, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, the chief justice of the People's Supreme Court, the chief procurator of the People's Supreme Procuratorate, the National Defense Council, the Council of Nationalities and the various commissions of the National Assembly in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

This National Assembly must perfect the organization of state agencies and improve their operation. It must specifically emphasize the perfection of economic management agencies from the general to the sector management agencies in close connection with the establishment of a new economic structure and a new managerial system. We must make the economic management machinery more streamlined and more dynamic so that it can stay close to and support primary production units, reducing the number of intermediary levels. We must clearly determine the functions, duties and operational methods of production and business organizations and administrative and economic management agencies. The responsibility of central and local governments for labor division and management classification must be clearly defined to ensure smooth, systematic and effective operation of the economic management machinery from the higher to lower levels.

While trying to eliminate the administrative ill of subsidization, we must relentlessly struggle to overcome bureaucracy, authoritarianism and officiousness which cause trouble for the people.

Strengthening the socialist legal system is an urgent requirement to enhance the effectiveness of state management, ensure the people's collective mastery and fulfill the function of the proletarian dictatorship. This requires that we urgently establish, complete and perfect step by step the legal system of our state, especially economic laws, and ensure good support for the implementation of prescribed fundamental tasks. Attention should be given to conducting basic and advanced training of judiciary cadres and to perfecting and strengthening the agencies in charge of judicial work.

We must establish a social management system according to law, conduct propaganda to explain the Constitution and laws to the people of all strata and instill a law-abiding sense in the people, making them voluntarily respect and scrupulously observe laws. The party and state must take stern action in the struggle against all violations of the people's mastery, severely punish those cadres and personnel who abuse their authority by violating laws and resolutely suppress counterrevolutionaries, exploiters dodging rehabilitation, villains, thieves, grafters, speculators and smugglers.

The state must firmly maintain social discipline, oppose all manifestations of nonchalance and adequately use both political and economic powers to prevent all negative phenomena and stop the situation of disregard for the law.

Dear deputies, our people are now faced with a very heavy historic mission. We have just begun socialist construction throughout the country, which entails a host of new and complicated duties. The Beijing expansionists still continue their aggressive plots and have regularly sabotaged us. Our people must surmount several obstacles and difficulties to carry out their revolution. Nevertheless, the prospects for our revolution are very bright. We are on the correct path. We have abundant capabilities to develop production and the economy. We have a powerful force to firmly defend our fatherland. Our allies are reliable and our friends are sincere.

In the past 5 years, we have faced very serious ordeals and have won great victories. In the days ahead, we will certainly be able to develop our advantages, exploit our potential well, overcome immediate difficulties and continue to move the Vietnamese revolution steadily along the path of independence, freedom and socialism. No enemy can subdue us and no difficulties can check our people's advance!

The slogan for our action now is "All for the socialist fatherland and the people's happiness." The people of all nationalities throughout the country--workers, peasants, intellectuals, youths, women and the people's armed forces--unite, devote all their wisdom and strength to the struggle and advance bravely!

Implementing great President Ho Chi Minh's sacred testament, the Vietnamese Communist Party resolves to struggle and sacrifice for the fatherland and the people and to remain worthy of the confidence of all people throughout the country.

We are convinced that the Seventh National Assembly will outstandingly fulfill its mission to unite and mobilize our people of all strata to victoriously build and firmly defend Socialist Vietnam, thus making a worthy contribution to the world's people's revolutionary cause.

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SPEECH BY COUNCIL OF STATE CHAIRMAN TRUONG CHINH

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[Text] The presidium, comrade deputies: On behalf of the comrades elected to the leading organs of our state and in my own name, I sincerely thank the National Assembly for its confidence.

We are profoundly aware that, by electing us, the comrade deputies have granted us a great honor and, at the same time, entrusted us with very weighty responsibilities. First of all, we have the responsibility to apply the line and policies of the VCP so as to successfully build socialism; firmly defend the socialist fatherland; firmly maintain public order and security; develop the people's right to collective mastery; and strengthen the state in all respects, thereby enabling the state apparatus to effectively manage the economy and society.

We will strive to ensure that the National Assembly and the people's councils at all levels operate in a practical and effective manner, worthy of being organs of state authority at the central and local levels, and that the popularly elected deputies regularly meet with voters and satisfactorily fulfill their duties.

Together with the National Assembly, we will strengthen our supervision of the implementation of the Constitution and Laws; continue to concretize the Constitution by enacting laws and regulations; strengthen the socialist legal system; build the social management system according to law; firmly maintain state law; oppose all criminal acts; combat bureaucratism, authoritarianism and officialism; struggle against speculation, embezzlement and bribery; and oppose regionalism, departmentalism and individualism.

We will make every effort to carry out the socialist transformation of the national economy; build and perfect socialist production relations; improve economic management; end the administrative system of subsidization; and establish socialist trade. In the immediate future, we will strive to satisfactorily carry out distribution and circulation, and stabilize and gradually improve the material and cultural lives of our people.

It is our belief that, through our own efforts and benefiting from the supervision of the National Assembly and the cooperation of all comrade deputies. we will be able to fulfill our duties and will not betray the confidence of the National Assembly and people throughout the country.

Comrade deputies: Five years ago, on 2 July 1976, at this same historic Ba Dinh Conference Hall, the Sixth National Assembly decided to name our country the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Since then, our state has been incessantly consolidated and our people have recorded extremely great successes in the struggle against the Chinese expansionists and their henchmen, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. We have defended our beloved fatherland, helped the Kampuchean people eliminate the scourge of genocide, promulgated the new Constitution, achieved national reunification in the state field, initially built the material and technical bases of socialism, strengthened our friendship and cooperation in all fields with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, strengthened our solidarity with Laos and Kampuchea, and contributed to the defense of peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

As Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee, stated in his important speech at the opening of this National Assembly session, our people are faced with extremely heavy historic tasks and their revolutionary cause still has to overcome many difficulties and obstacles, but the prospects are very bright and fine for the revolution in our country. We have good reason to affirm that under the leadership of the VCP, with ardent patriotism and love for socialism, with profound internationalist sentiments and with the traditions of unity, diligence, valor and creativity, it is certain that our people will victoriously carry out the strategic tasks of the Vietnamese revolution, successfully build socialism, firmly defend their beloved fatherland and fulfill their international obligation.

We pledge to devote all our hearts and minds to serving the fatherland and the people, fulfill the important tasks entrusted by the National Assembly and to strive, along with the entire people, to realize Uncle Ho's last wish to successfully build a peaceful, independent, democratic, prosperous and powerful Vietnam and make a worthy contribution to the world revolutionary movement.

We pledge to strive to take part in the struggle of nations and peoples throughout the world for the lofty objectives of our times--namely peace, national independence, democracy and socialism--and for international detente and security.

In this spirit, we heartily welcome and totally support the 23 June 1981 appeal by the Supreme Soviet to the national assemblies and peoples of various countries. This is a very important document typical of the Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet Party and state that is aimed at constantly waging a struggle to ease international tension and protect world peace. This document clearly reflects the will of parliamentary circles, responsible statesmen and billions of peace-loving people who desire to replace confrontation with dialogue in the current tense international situation caused by the policy of pursuing the arms race, intervention and aggression of imperialism and international reactionaries.

Dear comrade deputies, at present our people are launching a socialist emulation drive to greet the fifth national party congress with achievements. I hope that you will, in your official capacity, enthusiastically participate in this drive and encourage the people of all walks of life to do the same in order to successfully carry out the 1981 state plan and create the impetus for the rising emulation movement to implement the resolution of the forthcoming party congress.

I ask the comrade National Assembly deputies to convey, upon returning to your localities, our warm greetings to the compatriots and combatants throughout the country.

May the comrade deputies have good health and record outstanding achievements in productive labor, work, combat and study so as to make a worthy contribution to the cause of building a peaceful, independent, unified and socialist Vietnam!

CSO: 4209/484

SPEECH BY COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CHAIRMAN PHAM VAN DONG

OW051251 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1438 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Speech at 4 July closing session of the first session of the Seventh SRV National Assembly, published in Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 7, Jul 81 pp 22-23--previously published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 128, 6 Jul 81, pp K7-K8]

[Text] Presidium members, comrade deputies: On behalf of the comrades of the Council of Ministers newly elected by the National Assembly, I wish to express to the comrade deputies our sincere and profound gratitude. [applause]

The trust you place on us is tantamount to being a rigorous demand, a rational expectation. At the same time it is the ardent, pressing demand and expectation of our people in the situation facing our country and our people for carrying out their tasks of building and defending our beloved socialist Vietnam fatherland. Each and every member of our Council of Ministers, through his sense of responsibility and revolutionary conscience, manifests his staunch and persevering will to struggle to fulfill his functions and tasks in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution and the law on organizing the Council of Ministers newly adopted by the National Assembly. We pledge to devote all our energies and talents to develop the great past achievements, the available and widely emerging advantages we can find in all fields so as to overcome step by step the various difficulties, especially our weaknesses and shortcomings in our overall managerial tasks, mainly in managing the national economy and the people's lives.

An advantage that we must particularly develop is our country's splendid overall relations with the Soviet Union, with neighboring Laos and Kampuchea, with all other socialist countries, and its broad relations with fraternal countries and many other countries for the sake of the peace, friendship, national independence, democracy and social progress all over the world. We will strive to apply creatively and effectively the party's line whose major points were presented by Comrade Party General Secretary Le Duan at the National Assembly. They are the strategic policies that lead us in our steady advance along the path of developing our national economy at present and in future. We will strive to stimulate, motivate and promote the overall potential of all sectors, localities and grassroots levels so as to create a comprehensive strength, a comprehensively strong posture, which at the same time are an extremely great strength and posture that will vigorously grow in the process of carrying out the right to collective mastery under the socialist system of our laboring people as institutionalized in many forms, at all levels and in all domains.

Based on all this, we will strive to strengthen the managerial capabilities of the state--an instrument of the dictatorship of the proletariat. We will strive to satisfactorily carry out state plans to manifest the superiority of the socialist system through practical deeds in everyday life and in the political, economic and cultural spheres. In carrying out our overall tasks, we will strive to act in accordance with the sacred testament of venerated and beloved President Ho Chi Minh. We will strive to be faithful servants of the people because only by being faithful servants of the people can we become their good servants. That is our most splendid, highly cherished aspiration.

We must all be deeply aware that our Vietnamese nation, our laboring people, our people in general are very rich in revolutionary mettle, valor, intelligence and creativity. Our people are always willing to struggle selflessly for the sake of their fatherland and socialism. They have established immortal, epic deeds in past and contemporary history and now, with the SRV's growth, will score victories whose importance we cannot yet assess. [applause]

Through this statement we reaffirm once again our weighty and noble tasks and at the same time express the enthusiasm and boundless confidence that we, that all of us, place in our Vietnamese people's glorious undertaking. [applause] In so doing we also invite the clearsighted and strict supervision by the National Assembly, by the comrade deputies who represent our heroic Vietnamese people.

Devoting everything to benefit our socialist fatherland, our people's happiness, let us steadily advance. [applause]

CSO: 4209/484

SRV NATIONAL ASSEMBLY'S STATEMENT RESPONDING TO THE SUPREME SOVIET'S 23 JUNE 1981 APPEAL TO THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLIES AND PEOPLES OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

OW041613 Hanoi VNA in English 1548 GMT 4 Jul 81

[4 July 1981 statement, published in Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 7, Jul 81 pp 24-25--previously published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 128, 6 Jul 81, pp K8-K9]

[Text] Completely sharing the assessment of the world situation and the present primordial task of defending peace as pointed out in that noble appeal, the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam considers that the fundamental cause of the present tension in the world is the warmongering and aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists.

They are frantically increasing military expenditures, stepping up the arms race, carrying out the plan of deploying medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe aimed at obtaining military supremacy, rekindling the cold war and sabotaging international detente. U.S. imperialism is using the other imperialist forces and other reactionary forces to interfere into the international affairs of Poland with the aim of severing Poland from the socialist community. It has increased its arms supply to the reactionary regimes in Southeast Asia and Central America, increased support for the Israeli aggressors in the Middle-East and the racists in South Africa in order to oppose the national liberation movement, threatening peace, security, national independence and sovereignty of many non-aligned countries.

A striking feature of the present international situation is the increasing collusion between the United States and the Beijing reactionaries against the Soviet Union, the socialist community the revolutionary movement and world peace. With the complicity of U.S. Imperialists, the Chinese reactionary ruling circles are intensifying their policy of expansionism and hegemonism, continuing to provoke and threaten to invade Vietnam and Laos, support the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, grossly interfere in the internal affairs of Kampuchea, press a number of countries to participate in the so-called "international conference on Kampuchea", thus undermining the genuine revolutionary cause of the Kampuchean people, sowing division between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries and causing tension in Southeast Asia.

In face of this situation, the Supreme Soviet calls on the parliaments and peoples of all nations in the world to actively work for peace, international security and cooperation. At the same time, it declares that the Soviet Union is threatening nobody, and is not striving to gain military superiority nor wants confrontation with any other country, but is [word indistinct] to conduct right now negotiations aimed at checking the arms race, carrying out disarmament and maintaining and promoting detente. Following the peace program presented at the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of [the] Soviet Union, the appeal of the Supreme Soviet reflects a high sense of responsibility of the Soviet Union, a multinational state which has made the most sacrifices and the best contributions to the peaceful life of humanity, and is playing the role of the firm bastion of world peace and revolution.

The National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam fully supports the appeal of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and is confident that it will win positive support from the parliaments and national assemblies of all countries and of the ruling and responsible circles throughout the world as well as warm response from the entire progressive mankind.

The Vietnamese people have made untold sacrifices in the protracted struggle against the most brutal imperialist and reactionary forces for independence, freedom and national sovereignty. That is why they are all the more conscious of the value of peace and deeply aspire for peace in order to rebuild their country. The National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the entire Vietnamese people pledge to struggle side by side with the Soviet Union and the other socialist and peace-loving countries and the whole progressive mankind against the warmongering, aggressive, expansionist and hegemonistic policies of the imperialists and international reactionaries, for a peaceful, stable, friendly and cooperative Southeast Asia, for a lasting common peace on our planet.

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RESOLVED TO ACHIEVE SUCCESS ON THE GOODS DISTRIBUTION AND CIRCULATION FRONT

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 7, Jul 81 pp 26-33

[Article by Do Muoi]

[Text] The situation concerning the economy and life urgently calls for drastic and comprehensive changes in the activities related to the distribution and circulation of goods. To bring about these changes it is necessary to carry out actively relatively uniform measures and policies in all spheres of activities--financial, trade, market management, pricing, wages and so forth--in accordance with the orientations and viewpoints set forth in resolution number 26 of the Political Bureau. The most important task is to push production ahead vigorously and intensify control over the sources of goods so as to create the conditions for stabilizing life, finances, prices, the currency and the market. The crucial problem in the distribution and circulation of goods at present is that of prices and wages.

Prices constitute an economic category that bears a highly synthetic character; they are influenced not only by the law of value but also by many other economic laws as well as by economic, political and social conditions; and they reflect in general many major relations in the economy. Therefore, prices constitute the most complicated problem related to the interests of all classes and strata of people in society; and this problem has become especially complicated in the first stage of the transition period toward socialism in our country--a stage in which the economy still consists of various elements and the struggle between socialism and capitalism is going on fiercely.

Upholding the dictatorship of the proletariat, the state can and should use prices as a sharp and effective tool to control the national economy. In view of this, the state should devise a correct pricing policy that is suitable for each stage of the revolution and that varies flexibly to meet the requirements of the political and economic tasks of that stage.

By 1964, after 10 years of socialist transformation and socialist construction in the North, our party and state had established a relatively rational pricing policy that had the effect of stimulating the development of production, controlling the sources of goods, insuring market order and stabilizing the people's life. However, since 1965, due to the war, we have not had stable conditions to continue establishing and perfecting the pricing system. Our shortcoming is that at a time when the situation and tasks of the revolution have undergone basic changes as a result of the transition from peace to war and then back to peace and national reunification, the pricing system, instead of being adjusted promptly, has been "stabilized" in a rigid manner. Although some prices have been adjusted, this has only been done as a passive patchwork job, resulting in new irrationalities. Therefore, the current pricing system, with its many contradictions and weaknesses, is no longer suitable and causes many negative effects. Prices are now no longer based on value because the bases for determining the value of goods have changed drastically--including the changes in the costs of production and circulation, the serious imbalance between supply and demand and the rapid increase of prices of imported goods on the international market. The patchwork job done in the adjustment of prices has rendered irrational the ratio of prices of agricultural products over the prices of industrial goods. Prices are now no longer capable of fulfilling their functions regarding calculation, distribution and incentive. Irrationalities in the pricing system have hindered production and the circulation of goods and money, resulting in even higher state expenses to cover losses. Prices thus no longer serve as a sharp tool for the state-run sector to struggle effectively against the "free" market.

In view of this, the objective requirement of economic construction in the new stage is to establish a new pricing system; overcome a situation in which selling prices can neither cover production expenditures nor insure a rational margin of profit for production establishments and the accumulation of capital for the state; and eliminate falsely low prices brought about by the policy to compensate for losses and low prices that has so far been widely practiced under the financial subsidization system. However, this is a big and difficult task as prices cannot be adjusted en masse ina hasty manner.

We know that prices and wages are closely related to each other. Given a fixed income, a change in prices will affect real income and the living standards of workers and civil servants will change accordingly. Therefore, in studying the problem of prices, especially retail prices of consumer goods--prices that are directly related to wages--we should not fail to consider the relationship between prices and wages.

In our country, during the period 1955-65, relations between wages and prices were tackled in a relatively satisfactory manner. The livelihood of office and manual workers and of the people of the various strata was further improved. Relations in income between workers and peasants were relatively rational.

Since then, due to the war and its consequences, many aspects of the economy have become imbalanced. Labor productivity has not shown any increase but has declined. We have not had favorable conditions to improve the wage system and decide on a wage increase. The wage system established in 1960 basically remains unchanged even though wages have increased nominally. Faced with the need to insure the livelihood of office and manual workers, the state has to maintain the retail prices of consumer goods, especially those essential for their livelihood. Due to economic difficulties, the quantities of goods provided by the state at established prices are too insufficient to be used to compute wages. Office and manual workers have had to use their salaries to buy additional goods from the "free"market at a much higher price than the state-established retail price. The relatively rational relationship between prices and wages previously established has been destroyed and the livelihood of office and manual workers has faced many difficulties.

What we have to do now is to strive to re-establish gradually a rational relationship between prices and wages. In a situation where the economy is still fraught with difficulties, we have no choice but to readjust prices at a time when conditions are inadequate for improving the wage system and affording wage increases. Therefore, in order to insure the people's livelihood, when dealing with prices and wages, we must adopt appropriate measures, taking into account the effect of prices on real wages. We must take necessary steps to insure that changes in prices will not adversely affect real wages, but instead will create conditions to increase real wages gradually, thus contributing to stabilizing and improving the livelihood of office and manual workers.

Facts show that we would be unable to stabilize the economic and financial situation, step up production and trade and, at the same time, stabilize the livelihood of the laboring people, especially office and manual workers, if we failed to tackle the problems of prices and wages.

That is why the Political Bureau has given this instruction: "At present, conditions are inadequate to improve prices and wages. Relying on the party's and state's main guidelines and regarding plans as an essential base, we must consider further improving the state-established price system in such a way as to suit the actual situation and then progress gradually toward the establishment of an official price system. We must not use the free market price (which is fraught with profiteering and sabotage factors) as a control base for prices and economic activities. We must take control of two price systems: the first one is the relatively stabilized price system determined and enforced by the government (the purchase price for goods obtained from compulsory sales, the selling price for production means under two-way economic contracts, the retail price for essential goods and so forth). The second one is the price system applied flexibly in the trade transactions between the state-owned trade sector and cooperatives.

In parallel with further adjusting the price system, we must give wage subsidies to office and manual workers. The state-run trade sector must seek every way possible to insure the supply of all kinds of essential goods. All production sectors must base themselves on government policies and correctly apply various contractual forms such as piecework and product-based pay systems in order to increase incomes; and must strive to insure that the real salary of office and manual workers will not diminish, but will instead become more and more stabilized."(1)

Guidelines for distribution in accordance with the spirit of the Political Bureau's directive number 26 consist of: "Improving prices and wages and proceeding toward abolishing subsidies in order to return to the normal trading form of using a mono-price system." Presently faced with a situation in which the economy has yet to be stabilized and wherein there remains a great imbalance between supply and demand; however, if we increase the price of goods and adopt a mono-price system in trading in order to equalize supply (total amount of goods in stock) and demand (total buying power), we would only be able to achieve a temporary balance in the total. This can in no way solve other aspects of balance within the structure of goods in stock and the demand by various kinds of consumers for different items. Although the total amount of goods in stock, especially those goods essential for the people's livelihood (the price of which is now under state subsidy) has been kept up with the total buying power, we still cannot get enough supplies of these goods and their prices will certainly continue to fluctuate extensively. Additionally, in a situation in which goods are still in short supply, affluent people (whose money is earned primarily from their dishonest businesses) will compete for the purchase of all available goods, leaving nothing for people with limited budgets (most of them being office and manual workers). The state can also adopt a subsidy system to maintain a price very close to that of the "free market." In so doing, however, the state-established price will depend on the "free market" price (which is affected by the profiteering and sabotage factors). This will result in constant wage increases and the circulation of an increasingly larger amount of cash.

Experience gained by countries that have gone through wars shows that only after restoring production and achieving a balance between supply and demand (by increasing labor productivity, intensifying collection and purchase, and preparing a fairly sufficient source of goods and supplies), will it be possible to eliminate the supply system, stamps and coupons and the dual-pricing system; establish a new system of prices that are higher than supply prices but lower than commercial prices; and at the same time, effect wage reform (wage increases).

We know that if the supply system is retained, there is the possibility of abuse, speculation, shady dealings, theft and so forth. At a time when the economic situation is not yet stable and a serious imbalance still exists between supply and demand, however, we must choose between the two alternatives--either to retain the supply system with its possible abuse, speculation, shady dealings, theft and so forth and cope with these negative practices resolutely, or drop the supply system and let workers and civil servants buy goods on the market (either state-run or private) at prices that they cannot afford.

We retain the system of supplying essential commodities to workers and civil servants but we do not tolerate the system of subsidization; and it is necessary to reduce both the number of supply items and the number of recipients. We can, depending on the development of production and the market situation in the various areas (rural or urban), appropriately determine the variety of supply items. At the same time, we must actively take measures against speculation, theft and so forth; improve the methods and organization of supply; isolate supply stores from commercial shops and form them into a separate network; intensify control and management; and strengthen state discipline.

We deem that in the present situation, the party and state are following a correct line and adopting a rational policy in adjusting the pricing system along with giving wage allowances to workers and civil servants and supplying them with essential commodities at stable prices so as to guarantee their real income.

To carry out the aforementioned orientations and viewpoints for solving the problem of prices and wages, it is necessary to effect the following measures in a uniform and active manner:

1. It is necessary to continue improving activities in the field of goods distribution and circulation so as to insure satisfactory development of production and state control over the sources of goods.

The results of the task regarding grain sales and the procurement of grain and other farm produce in the Mekong River Delta in the past show that the procedures and policies on buying and selling prices in practice between the state and peasants are appropriate. We must, on the one hand, continue to perfect buying and selling procedures and the new price system applied for grain and other farm produce on the basis of determining a rational price indexing relationship between industrial goods and agricultural products--which is now gradually taking shape--and of making studies as to how to apply the new system of the price indexing relationship to other products. On the other hand, we must consider establishing a rational and stabilized buying and selling system to be applied in trading transactions with agricultural cooperatives and production collectives.

The North and various provinces in former Zone 5 must, in this 5th month-spring crop, maintain the directed prices in compulsory trading transactions under two-way contracts signed between the state and agricultural cooperatives, and simultaneously must increase the buying and selling of agricultural products in excess of their quota (or the barter trading of goods in kind in accordance with a rational system of the price indexing relationship). Additionally, it is necessary to consider gradually adjusting the directed-price system for buying and selling activities in such a way as to suit the current actual conditions on the basis of establishing a more rational price indexing relationship between industrial and agricultural goods. With regard to the fishery, artisan and handicraft sectors, the state must consider readjusting the buying and selling prices in such a way as to suit the newly-established system of the price indexing relationship in industry and agriculture.

Scrupulously implementing directives 25-CP, 26-CP and 64-CP of the Council of Ministers in order to gather the sources of goods produced by the state-run economic sector into the hands of the state, enterprises must submit all the products they made under the three-part plan to the state-run trade sector. We must not let any enterprise, sector or locality retain some of their products without permission to trade them in "many ways" or to distribute them among their own members. The state must also take control of an absolutely great part of the source of goods in the areas of artisan industry and handicraft.

2. Satisfactorily manage the market.

Actual experiences have shown that, in order to satisfactorily manage the market, the state must uniformly and comprehensively apply three kinds of measures--economic, administrative and educational--of which economic measures are the mainstay. Recently, economic measures have not yet been satisfactorily applied in market management. The state-operated trade sector and marketing cooperatives have continued to flounder in confusion regarding trading methods. They have not yet overcome red tape, bureaucratism and subsidization, have not broadened their trade and service activities in the three fields of collection and purchase, wholesale and retailing and service, and have not vigorously and flexibly implemented the dual-pricing policy. For this reason, they have not yet been able to effectively struggle against the "free" market. Moreover, we have failed to closely combine economic measures with administrative and educational measures and to promptly punish acts of speculation, smuggling and economic sabotage. We have also failed to satisfactorily educate the masses so as to prompt them to join the state in struggling against and checking speculation, smuggling, economic sabotage and so forth, as well as in satisfactorily managing the market and maintaining public order and security.

In the coming days, in order to promote production, control the market, normalize the people's living conditions and stabilize prices and finances, the state must resolutely carry out stringent market management measures such as promulgating an order prohibiting private individuals from trading a number of commodities on the market which fall under the exclusive management of the state--including gold, foreign currencies, gasoline and oil, fertilizers, insecticides, cigarettes and so forth, and some luxury imports such as foreign-made cigarettes, beer and win. Any violator of such an order must be dealt with according to the law and his goods confiscated. Anyone engaged in trade must register and display the prices of his goods. We must strictly control all trading activities in the market. Any violation of the state regulations on market management such as failure to register one's business, selling goods above posted prices, and so forth must be dealt with severely. We must coordinate the activities of the economic public security forces with mobilizing the masses at the grassroots level to track, unmask and punish speculators and smugglers. We must pay attention to punishing cross-border traffickers, embezzlers, bribe givers and takers and economic saboteurs.

Along with implementing administrative measures, we must urgently expand socialist trade in all the fields of collection and purchase, wholesale, retailing and service so as to control most of the wholesale activities, dominate retailing and exert mastery over the market. We must expeditiously develop the state store and marketing cooperative network to satisfactorily sell goods to the people, supply goods to cadres and workers and take over the market. We must immediately establish a collection and purchase network and link it with the network for the procurement of supplies and commodities--such as gasoline and oil, fertilizers and so forth--and the bank network so as to satisfactorily meet the requirements of production and collection and purchase while making shopping more convenient for the people. The central sectors and local authorities must take the initiative in adopting all necessary measures to increase goods supplied and firmly control the sources of goods in the state-operated sector, in cooperatives, in individual hands, in the production sector and in the trade system. This is for the purposes of promoting the retailing of goods, lowering prices in the "free" market and preventing sudden increases in market prices.

3. Satisfactorily carry out goods distribution.

In view of the scarcity of goods, goods distribution is a very important measure aimed at insuring that the various party and state positions and policies regarding distribution and consumption are satisfactorily implemented. We must adopt a correct stand and policy concerning goods distribution.

At this juncture, our goods distribution policy must fully reflect the following principles:

--The rear must care for the front, and the state and the people must care for the armed forces;

--Grain and foodstuffs must be concentrated for the cities and industrial zones; adequate amounts of industrial goods must be set aside for distribution to the rural areas; this distribution must be coordinated with the implementation of the collection and purchase policy;

--Children and sick persons must receive adequate care;

--Greater attention must be given to production and the livelihood of the people in mountainous areas so as to clearly reflect the party's policy regarding various nationalities; and

--The entire country must care for the capital.

4. Manage prices.

Prices concentratedly reflect numerous policies and bear on many relations in the economy, such as relations between accumulation and consumption, relations between agriculture and industry, relations between workers and peasants, and so forth. Therefore, in fixing prices, we must take into account many factors, proceed with care and guard against arbitrariness. We must revise without delay the system of collection and purchase prices, supply wholesale prices, factory wholesale prices and industrial wholesale prices so as to provide incentives for production, rationally cater to the three economic interests, and concentrate goods and money under state control. We must revise retail prices to eliminate irrational loss-compensation appropriations in the budget. Such a revision, however, must be carried out gradually, carefully and differently with each type of goods. We must implement more broadly the dual-selling price policy on the condition that the provision of necessities to workers, civil servants and the people at stable prices can be insured and that we have sufficient goods to sell regularly and to effectively compete with market prices.

5. Insure realistic wages for workers and civil servants.

By satisfactorily concentrating goods and money under state control and satisfactorily managing distribution, the market and prices, the state will be able to firmly maintain realistic wages and living standards for workers and civil servants by rationing staple commodities such as grain, meat, fish, sauce, sugar, fuel, monosodium glutamate, fabrics, soap, vegetables and salt. It will also be able to insure the distribution to workers and civil servants--according to appropriate procedures--of commodities such as bicycle spare parts including chains, sprocket wheels, inner tubes and tires; rush mats, waterproof plastic sheets, small table electric fans, thermos bottles and tea.

On the other hand, the state must broaden the application of the contract-based and product-based wage systems, and the payment of allowances to compensate for fluc[illegible]ions in the prices of commodities, including some commodities the prices of whi[illegible]e increased by the state.

To insure the supply of staple commodities in fixed amounts and at state-directed prices to workers and civil servants, the home trade and grain sectors must step up the collection, purchase and circulation of goods, improve the goods distribution methods, and apply increasingly progressive standards and procedures in the supply of these commodities. The financial and home trade sectors and the Vietnam Conferderation of Trade Unions [VCTU] are responsible for devising supply procedures and methods and closely controlling their implementation so as to insure that authorized persons can buy the goods intended for them.

The Ministry of Labor must work in coordination with the VCTU to closely supervise the implementation of decision 26-CP of the Council of Ministers on contract-based and product-based wages and to guide the formulation and application of a new compensation plan based on basic wages plus allowances. After the new compensation plan comes into effect, we must correct all errors and violations of the general regulations and prevent the arbitrary formulation and application of compensation plans and norms related to the payment of contract-based and product-based wages.

6. Uniformly manage finances.

Along with the aforementioned measures, the state must promote measures aimed at placing finances under uniform management; increasing revenue (including that derived from the state-operated sector's income and from taxes collected from the collective sector and individuals); reducing expenditures, especially capital construction, national defense and administrative expenditures; and strengthening state unity and discipline regarding finances, the issuance of currency, prices and wages. We must adequately concentrate the sources of revenue of the state budget and the sources of cash. At the same time, we must absolutely reduce spending so as to provide money for the collection and purchase of goods, the payment of wages, the supply of goods according to the new price system, the application of a new compensation plan, and the achievement of budgetary and cash balances. We must improve the management and regulation of cash flow, broaden cashless settlements and improve the organization and work of receiving and paying savings. On the other hand, the state must study the revision of the various financial policies and systems so as to improve and strengthen the financial management of enterprises according to economic accounting procedures. It must improve the decentralization of financial management and broaden the financial independence of localities and grassroots units on the basis of the principle of democratic centralism. At the same time, the state must improve banking operations so as to transform the banks into state organs for credit, monetary and settlement management and also into business and accounting organizations for the entire financial sector. As such, the banks must assume responsibility for the unified management of the insuance of currency. On the other hand, they must bear full responsibility for the effectiveness of the distribution and use of their capital and for any losses incurred in their operations. The state banks must expand their credit operations according to the principle that economic effects must be insured, that debts must be collected on schedule and that capital invested must produce profits. Together with various enterprises and organs, the state banks must examine the cash funds of these enterprises and organs and set new limits for these funds so as to concentrate capital in the banks. In so doing, however, the banks must avoid hindering production and trade activities. Settlements by cash transferred through the banks must be expanded. The bank network must be broadened, savings promoted and all sources of revenue promptly concentrated to meet expenses and satisfactorily serve customers.

We are carrying out the 1981 economic tasks at a time when the material and financial imbalances in our economy have not yet been overcome. Therefore, we must hold fast to the concepts, policies and measures laid down by the party and the state and correctly carry out the spirit of the Political Bureau directive, which said:

"Supporting and promoting production and supporting the people's life must be the primary objective of all distribution and circulation activities.

We must revise the various distribution and circulation policies, systems and procedures so as to encourage production and to insure the constant development of the socialist economic sector in conjunction with satisfactorily using and managing other economic sectors. We must continue to overcome the mode of management characterized by red tape, bureaucratism and subsidization, implement the principle of democratic centralism and to broaden the independence of localities and grassroots units in financial and trading operations. At the same time, we must resolutely struggle against fragmentation and arbitrariness and promptly check disorganization and the lack of discipline.

We must correctly combine three kinds of measures--of which economic measures are the mainstay--while vigorously applying administrative measures. We must struggle against speculation and smuggling, oppose the negative practices in society and restore order in the economy and the market. We must intensify ideological indoctrination so as to prompt all people to see the present situation and their tasks more clearly, to actively carry out production and their duties, to build the country in an economical manner and to be alert to all the insidious schemes of the enemy."

In order to achieve success in the struggle on distribution and circulation, we must be able to increase production and the state must be able to control goods, money, prices and the market. If the state fails to gain control of goods, all its good intentions to improve the situation will be worthless. By the same token, if the state fails to gain control of the market and to effectively struggle against the scourge of speculation and smuggling which is upsetting the economy and the market, it will not be able to carry out its correct policies regarding distribution, circulation and production development and, especially, it will not be able to resolve the current wage and price problems.

This struggle is a test of the organizational skills of the state of the proletarian dictatorship. The present difficulties must be overcome, the economy and the people's living conditions must be improved, and the economic order must be restored--these are the aspirations of all the people. The factor deciding the success of this struggle is that the ranks of our fighters must be united in their will and action, must take the initiative in continuously launching attacks until final victory, and must not fall into skepticism as this will lead to irresponsibility and failure.

FOOTNOTE

[1] Political Bureau directive dated 19 May 1981 on continuing the implementation of resolution number 26 on improving distribution and circulation.

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THE FUNDAMENTAL PROBLEMS OF THE PRESENT PRICE POLICY

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 7, Jul 81 pp 39-46

[Article by Professor Doan Trong Truyen]

[Text] Prices occupy an important position within the economy and within the socialist economic management system. They serve the function of calculating value and measuring the amount of social labor expended. Through this function, prices become an indispensable tool in the planning of the national economy.

Within the economic management system, prices are an effective and flexible tool for organizing the various economic relationships through the price functions of distributing national income and serving as economic levers.

In socialism, the long-range interests of society, the interests of the collective and the interests of the individual worker are, for the most part, identical; however, there are minor, temporary antagonisms that must be correctly resolved. The price system must insure the good coordination of these three interests.

In the period of transition, due to the existence of antagonisms among the different segments of the economy (the socialist economic segment and the non-socialist economic segments), prices have the effect of resolving these antagonisms and insuring the victory of socialism in the struggle between socialism and capitalism.

The improvement of the price policy and price system at this time must be placed within the framework of improving economic management, establishing the new system of economic management and thoroughly comprehending the party's economic construction and development line. We must take a comprehensive point of view, that is, must view the price problem from the point of view of the national economy as a whole, must make planning the central tool, correctly express the three economic interests and closely coordinate price levers with the other economic tools in order to have a coordinated impact upon the national economy in keeping with the guidelines and objectives of the party and state.

The previous state price system was incomplete and inefficient in many ways. For a period of 15 years, due to the circumstances of the long war, we could do very little to adjust the price system. Since then, especially since the South was liberated and the country was reunified, economic and social conditions--the objective bases of the price system--have undergone many changes in a number of important areas:

1. Production costs and commodity circulation costs have changed and caused the value of commodities to increase: now that intensive cultivation and multicropping are starting to be practiced in agricultural production, it has not only been necessary to invest additional labor, but also to provide an increased supply of fertilizer and petroleum products, especially in the Mekong River Delta; the opening of new farmland in wilderness areas, which are less fertile, has caused initial costs to rise; the harvesting of timber and other forestry products has moved gradually into the deep forests, thus causing transportation costs to rise, and we have had to concern ourselves with protecting the forests and replanting new forests in order to have timber to harvest later; many minerals cannot be mined as easily as previously; the production of many goods in local industry and small industry has had to be shifted to production by hand using sources of substitute materials or discarded materials, consequently, processing costs are higher; because equipment and machinery are broken and not well matched, because energy and raw materials are in short supply and because of poor management, the prices of important industrial goods and communications-transportation prices have risen significantly compared to the 1960-1965 period and some are even higher than they were in 1975 and 1976. This rise in the value of goods reflects the objective conditions of production and business at this time, which are more difficult than they once were; however, another important reason is the subjective causes found in planning, organization and management.

2. The prices of materials on the international market have been high since 1970; however, as a result of the Soviet Union maintaining development prices for us, we have been able for a long time to keep the wholesale prices of materials at a very low level but the state has incurred large losses. If they were calculated at world market prices and actual exchange rates, the prices of imported materials would be many times higher. Because domestic labor productivity and the efficiency of the use of imported materials have not changed at all, increases in the wholesale prices of materials and the production costs of many types of industrial and agricultural products have been inevitable.

3. The ratio between agricultural product prices and the prices of industrial goods has become unreasonable. For many years, due to the need to support agricultural production, the state frequently increased the purchasing prices of agricultural products but kept the prices of instruments of agricultural production and essential consumer goods at a stable level. This led to a very unreasonable ratio between the prices of industrial goods and the prices of agricultural products (1 kilogram of urea = 1 kilogram of paddy; 1 liter of diesel fuel = 0.8 kilogram of paddy; 1 meter of fine cloth = 4 kilograms of paddy and so forth). This situation has posed many difficulties to the effort to balance the budget and the supply of money, to establishing the relationship between industry and agriculture, between the living conditions of manual workers and farmers and is not consistent with the objective requirements of economic development in the initial stage of the period of transition.

4. The amount of money in circulation has been constantly increasing at a time when production has been developing slowly, commodities are in short supply and the purchasing power of the dong has declined. These factors have had a major impact upon the formation of prices and the specific level of prices; recently, however, these factors have not been taken into consideration, thus causing the directed prices of the state to become artifically very low.

In view of the changing conditions mentioned above, "the system of state prices is no longer suitable and is having a negative impact in many areas. Prices are no longer based on value...; the ratio between the prices of agricultural products and the prices of industrial goods has become unreasonable. Prices are no longer able to fulfill the function of calculating value, the function of distributing income or the function of serving as an economic lever..."

As an economic category, prices are formed on the basis of certain socio-economic conditions and are governed by objective economic laws. For this reason, whenever these socio-economic conditions change, the price system must be suitably adjusted as this is the only way to develop the impact of the various functions of prices in order to support the economic and political tasks of the party and state in the best possible manner.

Prices have no objective "of their own." Prices are designed to serve the economic and political objectives set forth by the party and state during each period. In the immediate future, the improvement of the price policy and price system must be directed toward the following primary objectives:

1. Stimulating and supporting the strong development of production, most importantly agricultural production, the consumer goods industry (including small industry and the handicraft trades) and the production of export goods. To accomplish this, prices must cover production costs and provide a satisfactory profit to production units; prices must not only provide incentive at places that have favorable conditions, but mutt also provide incentive for production at places that have difficult conditions and low productivity but produce products needed by society.

2. Prices must help to stabilize and gradually improve the living conditions of the working people, with the most pressing need being the need to prevent the real wages of manual workers and civil servants from declining further and providing a reasonable income to farmers, fishermen and handicraftsmen so that they produce with enthusiasm.

On the other hand, prices must help to bring about the redistribution of national income among the various strata of society and regulate the unreasonable income of those who earn their livings illegally (speculators, smugglers and so forth).

3. Prices must help to stabilize the national financial system, reduce unreasonable losses, accumulate capital for the state and strengthen the purchasing power of the dong. Only by developing production and raising the economic returns from production and business is it possible for calculations concerning the adjustment of prices for the purpose of increasing the accumulation of capital for society and increasing the revenues of the state budget to have the necessary foundation. For this reason, prices

must first of all stimulate and provide incentive for millions of laborers to work with enthusiasm, increase their economic efficiency and lay the basis for increasing the accumulation of capital and budget revenues.

On the basis of developing production, prices play an important role in establishing a satisfactory relationship between accumulation and consumption, centralizing the sources of accumulated capital in the hands of the state and balancing the budget. Therefore, it is of pressing importance to adjust the wholesale prices of materials and revise enterprise wholesale prices and industrial wholesale prices so that they are consistent with present production and business conditions. We must closely link the lever of wholesale prices to the state-operated enterprise revenue system and the profit distribution system in the form of an effective economic mechanism for enterprises designed to orient the operations of enterprises toward raising labor productivity and improving management in order to reduce production costs and, on this basis, correctly coordinate the three interests: the interests of society, the interests of the enterprise's collective and the interests of the individual worker.

4. Through the price policy, it is necessary to support socialist transformation by insuring that prices help to consolidate and strengthen the forces of the socialist economy (state-operated and cooperative) in the field of production as well as in the field of distribution and circulation and applying a preferential, discriminating price structure for cooperatives and production collectives as opposed to private farmers in order to help collective economic organizations develop their production, improving the living conditions of their members and strengthen the new production relations. We must implement a cost of living mechanism in both purchases and sales in order to help socialist commerce centralize the sources of goods, broaden its business and service network, gradually become the master of the market and expand its role in leading and transforming the "free" market.

5. Prices must help to abolish the style of management characterized by administrative bureaucracy and subsidies and truly implement the socialist mode of business. As an important factor of the economic management system, prices must be adjusted or established in a well coordinated manner (from the wholesale prices of materials to enterprise wholesale prices and industrial wholesale prices); there must be close coordination between prices and the other economic levers, such as profit, wages, bonuses, credit and so forth, in order to develop the effectiveness of the system of economic levers and implement the new mode of business based on cost accounting.

The adjustment of prices must be carried out on the basis of the following primary principles and foundations:

1. Correctly resolving the price problem in the relationship between value and use value.

Prices are the expression of the value of goods in the form of money. V.I. Lenin stated: "Value is the law of prices." Prices express value in the form of money but the essence of value is the amount of social labor needed to create use value.

Use value and value are the two aspects of a commodity. Under socialism, use value becomes the objective of the production of goods and, as a result, the objective of prices. The relationship between use value and value is the relationship between objective and means; use value and value go hand in hand. For this reason, socialist prices are also the means for achieving the objective of social production, namely, creating much material wealth at the lowest possible cost in order to satisfy the rising needs of society and man.

Prices must compensate for the costs of production and circulation in accordance with strict ceilings on the consumption of labor and the consumption of materials that are consistent with the realities of the production and circulation of each type product; as regards agricultural production, fishing and the mining of minerals, prices must compensate for costs on the basis of the natural conditions of each area, the conditions involved in accelerating intensive cultivation in place of non-intensive cultivation, the conditions involved in mining minerals and harvesting forestry products, which are becoming increasingly difficult and costly, etc.

While concerning ourselves with providing incentive for production under difficult conditions, we still must always try to overcome the practices of "operating at any cost," of not calculating economic returns and of taking advantage of lax cost accounting to push prices upward artificially, to conceal misappropriation and waste of materials and capital of the state and to keep profits for one's unit, which lead to the devaluation of the dong. On the other hand, for many years to come, our country must do everything possible to create a large use value by making full use of our abundant labor force, which is still experiencing a shortage of work, and good use of the existing capabilities that lie in our natural resources, arable land, forests, ocean waters, minerals, etc. Prices must help to absorb additional labor in production at places where production conditions are more difficult; this might result in lower labor productivity due to the need to utilize manual labor and to higher production costs but the social labor productivity of 25 million employed workers will create a larger gross social product.

2. Taking the prices of the international market into consideration.

An increasingly broad division of labor among countries and increasingly close international economic relations are trends of development in the present age. Under these conditions, prices become a very important standard reflecting the interests of the countries participating in the world economic system.

Changes in prices on the international market directly affect the prices of our country. Taking these changes in prices on the international market into consideration is an objective necessity. Moreover, this is a requirement in calculating the economic returns from exports and imports.

For many years, due to the fact that our country's economic relations with the world (first and primarily with the Soviet Union) have been established through the system of development prices, we were temporarily protected from the negative impact of price changes on the world market. At the same time, however, due to shortcomings on our part, this caused domestic prices to be artificially low, to not accurately reflect the standards of economic returns in international trade relations and to cause waste within the country. For this reason, the adjustment of the prices of imported materials has become a pressing need. The wholesale prices of imported goods must be calculated on the basis of new import prices for the period from 1981 to 1985 and the new balance of accounts exchange rates; generally speaking, wholesale prices will increase rather significantly. This will have a very large impact upon the economy; therefore, we must correctly and thoroughly calculate the factors involved in the formation of prices (import prices in foreign currency, exchange rates, the profit level in the wholesale prices of imported goods and enterprise wholesale prices, the level of state-operated enterprise revenues and other revenues in the state budget and so forth).

3. Prices must be consistent with the purchasing power of the dong.

On the one hand, prices are under the impact of the quantitative factors in the value of goods and, on the other hand, under the impact of the value of currency itself. When the purchasing power of the dong declines, prices increase; this is unavoidable. One of the shortcomings in pricing activities in the recent past has been the slowness with which prices have been adjusted to correspond to the decline in purchasing power of the dong, the failure to promptly adjust prices accordingly in order to compensate for production costs (especially with regard to products produced by farmers, fishermen and handicraftsmen, who must live partially on the basis of "free" market prices) and the failure to promptly adjust prices in order to regulate supply and demand, which have become seriously imbalanced due to the issuance of additional currency.

Prices must be adjusted in such a way that they are consistent with the purchasing power of the dong, not adjusted on the basis of the purchasing power standard of the dong on the "free" market, but the socialist market; on the other hand, the value of the dong must be strengthened and prices must be stabilized on the basis of regulating the flow of money, tightly managing cash, making effective use of monetary tools, prividing incentive for the development of production, strengthening the state's control over the sources of goods and improving market management.

4. Establishing the correct relationships within the national economy, primarily the relationship between industry and agriculture as expressed in the ratio between the prices of industrial goods and the prices of agricultural products.

The ratio among prices is always one of the basic matters in price planning. A reasonable ratio reflects the relationships involved in the expenditure of social labor to produce commodities by the various parties participating in trade. At the same time, the price of each product can be separated, within a given scope, from the value of the product, consequently, the ratio among prices can also be separated from the ratio among the production costs mentioned above. By using this ability to separate one from the other, the state can implement various policies designed to provide incentive for or restrict the production and consumption of different products.

In adjusting the ratio between the prices of agricultural products and industrial goods in the present stage, it is necessary to resolve the following problems:

+ At present, this price ratio is narrow and very unreasonable and significantly affecting economic relationships; therefore, the ratio between these prices must be broadened. In broadening this ratio, it is necessary to act in a cautious manner and on the basis of sound financial foundations. The first standard that must be taken into consideration when establishing this price ratio is that producers must earn a profit, farmers must be satisfied and enthusiastic in production and the state must accumulate a reasonable amount of capital.

+ The economic returns achieved when using the instruments of agricultural production vary from one area to another, from one mode of farming to another and even from one season to another; therefore, it is necessary to establish different price ratios for each area, even for each different season, and to take into consideration the costs of clearing land or initiating intensive cultivation or multicropping on a widespread basis.

+ The state uses the different price ratios to distinguish between collective farmers (in cooperatives and production collectives) and private farmers in order to help consolidate and strengthen the new production relations in the countryside.

+ The price ratio relationship mentioned above should not be viewed as immutable, rather, it must be regularly examined and adjusted to be consistent with the characteristics of economic development during each period of time.

5. Establishing a satisfactory relationship between prices and wages, between maintaining living conditions and increasing the accumulation of capital for the state.

Prices (especially the retail prices of consumer goods) and wages are closely interrelated. With nominal wages set at a specific level, if prices change, real wages and the standard of living of wage earners also change. Therefore, when thinking about adjusting the prices of retail goods, the close relationship between prices and wages absolutely must be taken into consideration.

In the present situation, one pressing requirement is the need to maintain the standard of living of manual workers and civil servants and improve it somewhat instead of allowing it to decline. However, the effort to resolve the problem between wages and living conditions at a time when commodities are still in short supply, the monetary pressure in circulation is very high and the incomes of the various strata of the people vary very widely demands the selection of effective measures. If we merely adjust supply and demand in terms of value by increasing the prices of all goods close to market levels in order to sell them normally and, on this basis, raise wages accordingly, market prices will surely soar, manual workers and cadres, even with their newly increased wages, will be unable to purchase sufficient goods and large difficulties will surely be encountered in their daily lives and the entire economy.

Therefore, it would be more correct to take the following measures:

+ Providing a supply at stable prices of a number of essential goods under ration standards stipulated for cadres and manual workers by the state. The commerce sector should have a separate supply system for these products and the state budget should compensate the commerce sector for its losses.

+ Raising the income of manual workers and civil servants by creating additional work for them, improving the way in which they are paid (contract wages, piecework wages) and improving the bonus system.

+ Adding a cost of living subsidy to wages.

As regards goods that are not used to meet the essential needs of everyday life, the state should implement a normal sales policy in order to struggle against the "free" market, regulate supply-demand and income and compensate for the losses incurred in the sale of essential goods at low prices.

While adjusting purchasing prices in order to develop production and establish the correct relationship between retail prices and wages, we must also establish the correct relationship between accumulation and consumption to insure that the economy develops steadily and to create the conditions needed to carry out socialist industrialization. The price policy must insure that enterprises and cooperatives operate normally and earn a profit and that the state accumulates capital. When establishing agricultural product purchasing prices by area, consideration must be given to concentrating a portion of the land rent differential in the hands of the state in areas that are blessed by nature. Adjusting prices in order to eliminate unreasonable losses does not mean that every product must yield an equal profit or that the price of every product must accurately reflect its value. If prices were established on the basis of this principle, prices would, in actuality, be turned into a simple tool of calculation and lose all of their value as a tool of distribution and a lever; it would be impossible to establish the various relationships correctly and also impossible to resolve the problem of the wages and living conditions of manual workers and civil servants. Conversely, we can, on the basis of applying the price mechanism, separate value from the price of each type product and implement the policies of the party and state; some products can be sold below their value and some can be sold above their value in accordance with the law that the total price equals the total value of all goods.

6. Establishing the correct relationship between planning and the use of market relations, between the directed prices of the state and "free" market prices.

Our country's present market structure consists of two types: the planned market and the unplanned market; as a result, there are two price systems that are under the control of two different types of laws. These two markets lie within the same entity; they cannot be separated, rather, they have an impact upon one another and are clearly evident in the field of prices. For this reason, in the guidance of prices, it is necessary to use planning as the main tool, that is, prices must be formed in a planned manner in accordance with the requirements of the line and policies of the party. It is necessary to avoid two incorrect tendencies:

+ The first tendency is the tendency to view "free" market prices as the standard that correctly reflects the social value of goods and, as a result, the standard of every price adjustment.

+ The second tendency is the tendency to view the system of state prices as the only system, to not take into consideration the objective existence of prices on the unorganized market and not take the initiative in using directed prices to have an impact upon the formation and application of prices on the "free" market and guide it in a direction in which it develops in the same orb as and is dependent upon directed prices.

For this reason, now, more than ever before, the guidance of prices must be based on the directed prices of the state and involve the correct application of the two price system: the relatively stable prices set by the state and "flexible" prices in order to wage the market struggle, regulate supply and demand and endeavor to stabilize prices on the "free" market.

On the basis of the present situation and the objectives that prices must support, the price policy guidelines for the coming period are: "adjusting prices in order to stimulate production, especially agricultural production; eventually improving the entire system of state prices so that prices more fully reflect reasonable costs in production and circulation and insure that producers earn a satisfactory profit; prices must be consistent with the purchasing power of the dong and reflect consideration of the price of imports from the world market; unreasonable losses by the state must be eliminated as must the practice of production and business enterprises operating at a loss due to incorrect prices..."(Political Bureau resolution number 26 NQ/TU dated 23 June 1980). The immediate guidelines are: "Gradually adjusting the system of state prices to be consistent with the actual situation and gradually establishing a new price system; not using 'free' market prices, 'including the factors of speculation and sabotage,' as a basis for guiding prices and economic activities; controlling and guiding both price systems: the system of relatively stable prices established and announced by the state (purchasing prices for purchases made under obligations, the prices of instruments of production under two-way economic contracts, the retail prices of essential goods and so forth) and the system of flexibly applied prices in the business activities of the state and cooperatives"(Political Bureau directive 109 dated 19 May 1981).

In order to carry out the price guidelines and tasks mentioned above, it is necessary to firmly adhere to the formula of the price policy for the immediate future: "Gradually adjusting and stabilizing prices, struggling to maintain prices and pull prices on the 'free' market downward while gradually establishing the new price system." Establishing a new price system on a sound economic basis, a system that reflects the value of commodities and insures that prices fulfill their function as an effective economic tool is a very pressing demand of the economic development task in the 1981-1985 state plan and is an objective of price activities in the coming period.

However, in a situation in which the economy is not stable, the supply-demand relationship and the relationship between money and commodities are not balanced and the market is changing, the bases upon which prices are formed are also changing. Therefore, it is impossible to immediately establish a new, reasonable and stable price system, rather, a gradual process of adjustment is required. In conjunction with adjusting prices, we must gradually stabilize prices and struggle to become the masters of the "free" market. Many such adjustments will help to develop the economy in a more stable and balanced manner, that is, will lay the premises for establishing correct bases for forming a new, reasonable and stable system of prices. This will involve an arduous struggle to carry out socialist transformation and socialist construction, develop production, stabilize the economic situation and living conditions, gradually build material-technical bases, reorganize and improve management and strengthen our dictatorship of the proletariat and system of socialist collective ownership.

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THE DIALECTICAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE NATIONAL FACTOR AND THE INTERNATIONAL FACTOR

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 7, Jul 81 pp 47-53

[Speech by Hong Chuong at the International Conference on Scientific Theory held by "Issues of Peace and Socialism" Journal in coordination with the Central Committee of the Hungarian Workers' Socialist Party at Balaton Lake from 5 to 7 May 1981]

[Text] Dear Comrades and Friends,

We are very happy and excited to participate in this International Conference on Scientific Theory held by "Issues of Peace and Socialism" Journal in coordination with the Central Committee of the Hungarian Workers' Socialist Party. On behalf of the persons engaged in theoretical work within the Vietnam Communist Party, we extend to you are warmest greetings. We also extend our deepest thanks to our hospitable hosts, our Hungarian comrades.

Deal Comrades and Friends,

As the sons of a nation that was oppressed and exploited by imperialism for 117 years, a nation that relied upon the international solidarity of the socialist countries, of the communist and worker movement, of the national liberation movement in order to struggle to win back its national sovereignty, we are very concerned with the theme set forth by the organizers of this conference: "The dialectic of the nation and the world within the international communist and worker movement." This theme is of interest to us because it is related to the theoretical work and practical work of our party. Shedding light on this theme from a theoretical point of view will help up to perform our practical work better. We are firmly confident that, through the exchange of opinions conducted at this conference on scientific theory, we will learn much of value.

Below, we have presented a number of experiences of the Vietnamese revolution that are related to the theme "the dialectic of the nation and the world within the international communist and worker movement."

Dear Comrades and Friends,

Practically all of the communists of Vietnam have travelled the course travelled by Ho Chi Minh, the person who founded and forged the Vietnam Communist Party, that is, the course from patriotism to communism. At first, we, the patriots of Vietnam, knew nothing about Marxism-Leninism. As persons who had lost their country, we searched for a course that would save the country. After many setbacks and much suffering, we discovered Marxism-Leninism. We found in this philosophy a scientific theory, an effective weapon for struggling against the aggressors and liberating our country. We also found in it the guidelines for building our country once it had been liberated from foreign domination. In the revolutionary struggle, while studying Marxism-Leninism and performing practical work, we came to understand that only socialism, only communism could liberate the oppressed nations and laboring people of the world from the yoke of slavery. As a result of adopting Marxism-Leninism, the Vietnamese revolution had a correct course to follow and faced the prospect of victory. The victory of the Vietnamese revolution is the victory of Marxism-Leninism in our country.

Whereas, in the western capitalist countries, the communist parties were born on the basis of combining Marxism-Leninism with the worker movement, in Vietnam the communist party was founded on the basis of combining Marxism-Leninism with the worker movement and the patriotic movement. For this reason, the Vietnam Communist Party not only has a base in the cities and industrial complexes, where the working class is concentrated, but also has a base throughout the vast countryside, where there is no working class, only farmers and other strata of patriots. This insured that the leadership of the party encompassed the entirety of our country. The party also drew into its ranks outstanding elements within the stratum of patriotic intellectuals. From the very outset, the party emerged as the leader of the patriotic movement, brandishing the banner of national independence and the banner of socialism. The party is the vanguard unit of the working class, practices Marxism-Leninism and is recognized by the Vietnamese people as the leader of the cause of national liberation, as the vanguard unit of the entire nation. Because the number of persons within our party from the working class was small, our party has attached particular importance to teaching Marxism-Leninism and the proletarian stand to its cadres and members.

Because it operated under the circumstances of a colony, our party firmly grasped the close relationship between the colony and the "mother country." Ho Chi Minh compared imperialism to a leech with two suckers, one sucking the blood of the proletariat in the mother country and the other sucking the blood of the proletariat in the colonies. He also compared the proletarian revolution to a bird with two wings, one of which is the national liberation revolution in the colonies and the other of which is the proletarian revolution in the mother country. The relationship between the proletarian revolution in the "mother country" and the national liberation revolution in the colonies is a relationship of mutual support. The support of the proletariat in the "mother country" has a positive impact upon the revolution in the colonies. The national liberation revolution in the colonies also has a reciprocal impact upon the proletarian revolution in the "mother country." While placing the revolution in the colonies in a close relationship with the revolution in the "mother country," our party maintained that the revolution in the colonies should not wait until victory has been won in the revolution in the "mother country" to break out. Our party emphasized the independent nature of the national liberation revolution in the colonies and asserted that, in the present age and under certain favorable conditions, the national liberation revolution can win victory in the colonies first and become a source of tremendous support and inspiration to the proletarian revolution in the "mother country." Ho Chi Minh said that the colonies, the places that supply food and soldiers to the imperialist countries, are of very important significance in the survival of imperialism: "If we want to defeat the imperialist countries, we must first deprive them of their colonies."

All of the peoples in the colonies have a common enemy, imperialism, and must unite together to fight this common enemy in order to win their national independence. The enemies of the oppressed peoples in the colonies are also the enemies of the working class and laboring people in the "mother country." The oppressed peoples in the colonies and the working class and laboring people in the "mother country" must unite to topple their common ememy. However, to win independence and freedom, every oppressed nation in the colonies cannot rely upon or wait for the victory of the proletarian revolution in the "mother country" to bring them their liberation, rather, they must first rely upon their own forces, must liberate themselves.

Our party maintains that, in the present age, only by following the course of the proletarian revolution is it possible for the national liberation revolution to develop in exact accordance with the objective trend of history and win firm victory. Ho Chi Minh wrote: "There is no other path for saving the country and liberating the nation than the path of the proletarian revolution." Our party maintains that only socialism and communism can bring true and total independence to each nation and insure that the oppressed nations are forever freed from the yoke of slavery and enjoy a life of comfort and happiness. The national liberation revolution is an integral part of the proletarian revolution on a worldwide scale; the national liberation revolution must develop into a socialist revolution in order to win total victory. Our party maintains that there is a close relationship between the liberation of the nation and the liberation of society.

Our party has always maintained that the national liberation revolution in Vietnam had to be led by the working class. In a colony, farmers constitute a very high percentage of the population. Our party has attached particular importance to mobilizing farmers and establishing the alliance of workers and farmers; however, our party maintains that farmers must be under the leadership of the working class in order to develop the tremendous revolutionary capabilities of the alliance of workers and farmers, which must be led by the working class in order for the revolution to win victory. Ho Chi Minh emphasized this fact as early as 1923. At the 1923 International Peasant Conference, Ho Chi Minh said: "In the present age, the working class is the only class that has the historic mission of leading the revolution to final victory by means of its alliance with peasants. The trends toward opportunism, toward idolizing peasants and considering them to be the primary force, the only moving force of the revolution, the most revolutionary corps will only lead to adventurism, to anarchy and ultimately to the betrayal of Leninism." Our party rejects the viewpoint of Maoists who overemphasize the role played by farmers and deny the leadership role of the working class in the revolution.

Our party advocates building and strengthening international solidarity. Ho Chi Minh said: "The proletariat of the entire world are brothers." We advocate strengthening the solidarity within the international communist and worker movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Solidarity with the Soviet Union, the great achievement of the October Revolution, the first socialist country, the pillar of peace and the firm foundation of the world revolution, is an important manifestation of socialist internationalism. We always concern ourselves with strengthening our solidarity with the Soviet Union. We have strengthened our solidarity with Laos and Kampuchea, with the other fraternal countries and united with the fraternal communist and worker parties, with the nations struggling for independence and freedom. We advocate uniting with the countries in the non-aligned movement, with the peace and justice-loving people of the world. International solidarity has the purpose of achieving the support and assistance of the revolutionary and progressive forces of the world for the Vietnamese revolution and allows the people of Vietnam to make a positive contribution to the struggle of the people of the world for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

International solidarity was not only necessary for the struggle to win political power, for the war to liberate our country from foreign aggressors, win independence and freedom and reunify the fatherland, but is also very necessary in socialist construction and the protection of our socialist fatherland.

In the present age, the economic ties among countries are very close. No nation can live apart from the other nations as Robinson Caruso did on his island. Economically, international solidarity and cooperation are an important prerequisite to successfully building socialism within a country, especially the newly independent colonies.

Economically, every colonialist power, which consists of the "mother country" and the colonies, is a unit in which each colony is a constituent component and a dependent component. After being liberated, the colonies encounter very many economic difficulties because they cannot find within themselves the necessary balances, such as the balance between industry and agriculture, between heavy industry and light industry, between the production of the instruments of production and the production of the instruments of consumption, between production and circulation-distribution and so forth. Only by uniting and cooperating with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is it possible for the country to gradually create these balances. And, only through this international solidarity and cooperation can this country gradually build an independent economy to serve as the basis for the political independence it won.

Lenin taught that the colonies, after their liberation from the domination of imperialism, can rely upon the assistance of the countries that have successfully established dictatorships of the proletariat in order to advance to socialism without experiencing the stage of capitalist development. In keeping with this teaching of Lenin, after winning its independence and reunification, Vietnam signed the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation with the Soviet Union, joined CEMA and established a comprehensive alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other genuine socialist countries. These correct measures have had the positive impact of insuring our people of the ability to build socialism in their country.

Vietnam was once a colony of imperialism, a colony with a backward economy in which production was primarily small scale. In the past, our fatherland was nothing more than a large mine supplying various types of ore to the industry of the "mother country" and a large market for the industrial goods of the mother country. After liberation day, our country's economy was seriously imbalanced. We encountered numerous difficulties in the effort to restore and develop the economy. Only through the comprehensive alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other genuine socialist countries were we able to successfully build a socialist economy in our country.

On the one hand, our party has shown our cadres, party members and people that we must, in socialist construction, strengthen our comprehensive solidarity and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries and actively participate in the international division of labor and cooperation among the socialist countries. On the other hand, our party has reminded our cadres, party members and people to make the greatest possible effort to build the country without relying upon aid from the fraternal countries. Our party has shown everyone that under the present international circumstances, in which the socialist countries are existing and constantly developing, every nation can, after freeing itself from oppression and exploitation and winning the right to be the master of its country, successfully build socialism through its own effort.

Dear Comrades and Friends,

Imperialism and the reactionary powers of the world are collaborating with one another to oppose the forces of revolution. The international solidarity of revolutionary forces is essential in winning victory over imperialism and the reactionary powers.

Today, nations are awakening. Patriotism is the strong moving force behind the revolution in every country.

With a firm grasp of the dialectical relationship between the national factor and the international factor, we will conduct good revolutionary propaganda, stimulate the struggle of the peoples of all countries, gradually repulse the imperialist and reactionary powers, gradually win victory for the revolution and eventually win total victory, thereby stimulating the transition of the world from capitalism to socialism.

The widespread propagandizing of the viewpoints of Marx, Engels and Lenin concerning the national and international questions is very necessary at this time. This work demands a determined struggle against bourgeois nationalism and opportunism of all types. One of the dangerous philosophies at this time is Maoism. Maoism is the most harmful kind of bourgeois nationalism. Hiding behind the billboard of Marxism-Leninism, it is a reactionary type of chauvinism. Maoism is great nation expansionism and big country hegemony. Its ambition is to establish China's rule in East Asia, and throughout the world. It is collaborating with imperialism, led by the U.S. imperialists, and the other reactionary powers to oppose the socialist community, the communist and worker movement and the national liberation movement. This communist mask of theirs is the worst kind of anti-communism. The ture face of Maoism was totally revealed when the Maoist ruling clique in Beijing sent some 600,000 troops to wage a war of aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, a country that had recently won its independence after more than 1 century of domination by imperialism and more than 30 years of a war of resistance against imperialism, a country that is building socialism on the pile of rubble of war.

The Maoism ruling clique in Beijing has volunteered to serve as the counter-revolutionary assault unit against the Soviet Union which they falsely accuse of being the "big hegemonist." They have ranted about teaching "a second lesson" to Vietnam, which they falsely accuse of being the "small hegemonist." They preach national discrimination. They provoke the most base national sentiments among the Chinese in a vain attempt to provoke the people of China into opposing the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Cuba and the other genuine socialist countries. They direct divisive propaganda toward the various nationalities in Indochina and Southeast Asia in a vain attempt to set one nation against another to their advantage. They have pursued a policy of "filling in the vacuum" in Southeast Asia as the imperialists are gradually pushed from this region.

Several decades ago, the Japanese imperialists set forth their great East Asian plan with a view toward annexing the countries of East Asia. Following the defeat of the Japanese imperialists in World War II, the great East Asia plan of Japan went up in a cloud of smoke. Today, the ruling Maoist clique in Beijing is scheming to implement the great East Asia plan of China in a vain attempt to establish China's hegemony over East Asia. Following in the tracks of the overturned vehicle of the Japanese imperialists, Chinese expansionism and hegemony will surely suffer the same tragic defeat that their forerunner did.

Dear Comrades and Friends,

Following more than 30 years of waging a war of resistance against the French imperialists and the U.S. imperialists, the people of Vietnam had no other aspiration than to live in peace in order to rebuild their country, restore and develop the economy, improve their standard of living and expand their relations with the other nations of the world. However, the Maoist ruling clique in Beijing considers a unified, socialist Vietnam that adheres to an independent line and practices pure international solidarity to be the greatest obstacle to its scheme of expansionism and hegemony in Southeast Asia. They used the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique as a tool of aggression to start a war on the southwestern border of Vietnam and sent more than 600,000 troops to commit aggression against North Vietnam. However, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists suffered shameful defeats. The army and people of Vietnam, maintaining the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the fatherland, repulsed the aggressive attacks of the Chinese reactionaries and, at the same time, helped the people of Kampuchea overthrow the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, thus ushering in a new stage in the militant solidarity of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

Unwilling to accept defeat, the reactionaries within Chinese ruling circles are frantically preparing to teach Vietnam "a second lesson." They have persuaded the imperialist countries and the reactionaries of countries to establish an economic embargo against the three countries of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. They are committing acts of sabotage within Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea by many ways: a war of economic sabotage, a spy war and a pshchological war. At present, they are occupying a number of islands of our country and many places in North Vietnam near the border. They have massed troops along the northern border of our country and routinely engage in provocation and instigate military conflicts. They have publicly called for a counter-revolutionary rebellion to overthrow the leadership of our party and state.

In the face of the threat of Chinese aggression, the Vietnamese people today face very weighty and very glorious new tasks. Our country, although it is at peace, must constantly be prepared to resist a war of aggression by the reactionaries within Beijing ruling circles. This situation demands that the entire party, all the people and the entire army of Vietnam constantly be vigilant and make extraordinary efforts to build socialism and firmly protect our socialist fatherland.

In the fight against imperialism and against Chinese expansionism and hegemony as well as in the work of building socialism, we always have the sympathy, support and assistance of the fraternal countries and the fraternal parties within the socialist system and the international communist and worker movement. We shall forever be deeply grateful for this valuable sympathy, support and assistance.

Dear Comrades and Friends,

Marxism-Leninism is invincible. By firmly grasping the viewpoint of Marxism-Leninism concerning the dialectical relationship between the national factor and the international factor, we will surely perform our work well and advance our revolutionary cause to increasingly large victories.

My comrades and friends, thank you.

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CSO: 4209/484

MAKING STATEMENTS

BK041403 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 7, Jul 81 pp 54-56

[Article by Trong Nghia in "Ideological Section"--previously published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 174, 9 Sep 81, pp K7-K9]

[Text] "Order-giving statement," "instruction-giving statement" and "judgment-passing statement" were phrases used in the old days to denote the transmission of opinions of kings, emperors, judges or superiors to their subordinates and the people. These phrases were rarely used in the daily life of ordinary people. In other words, only kings, mandarins, powerholders and influential persons loved to make highhanded statements.

Some of us have slipped into the practice of "making statements," and the charge of "making statements" is now made quite frequently and somewhat sarcastically.

Following are some examples:

A responsible leading cadre--instead of expressing practical views, actually engaging in work, thoroughly understanding what should be done, and organizing, at all costs, the implementation of party directives and resolutions--has "made statements" in a very general manner. It seems that his sole responsibility is to "make statements." He considers his responsibility as being fulfilled after he has "made a statement."

At times, because he has failed to understand a certain problem, he has been able only to "make some general and useless statements." This has prompted many people to remark that "making general statements" is an easy job and that anyone can do it. And the remark "organ leaders are only capable of making general statements," which is fairly widespread in some organs and units, is designed to ridicule the style of such leading cadres.

There are also many comrades who are good only at speaking. They say, for instance: "We must be exemplary before the people. Our work must match our words. We must lead an honest life and must not be corrupt and steal public property. We must maintain party discipline and share weal and woe with the masses. We must..." This is very correct! But the trouble is that persons who have made such beautiful statements have not squared their actions with their words. At times, they have spoken about one thing and acted in another way. Therefore, their beautiful words are insignificant, and these comrades are known to be good only at making statements.

Some other comrades are not even careful in making statements. As "decision-making" leaders in their organs, when faced with a new and complex task or event, they immediately "make statements" without carefully studying the issue. In important matters such as evaluating cadres' performance and assessing the work situation, these comrades have also made hasty and inconsiderate remarks. When going on a study or inspection tour of a locality, they do not wait until they understand the actual situation there before they express "important" and at times "daring" views (even though, in some cases, they do not assume any responsibility for that locality).

As a result, "making statements" is first of all a phenomenon often seen among influential cadres. Although this phenomenon is manifested in several ways and under many forms, it is generally a manifestation of subjectivism and an overbearing attitude which often denotes poor knowledge and weak methodology. If we look carefully, we can see that those who like to "make statements" are usually those who like to stand a head above others, to "show off" and to "lecture" others. They normally hold their views as the truth and "golden rules.: They mistakenly think that once they hold some authority, whatever they say the people and their subordinates will listen. They do not remember that they must be very careful in making judicious statements since they are responsible people in charge. If they do not take pains to study and scrutinize the facts, listen to the people's views and understand their work thoroughly, and if they rely only on their poor knowledge and few experiences to make "statements," they will not resolve anything and they might even cause some adversities. At times a wrong "statement" and a hasty conclusion has affected an entire movement, confusing all the work and making good cadres misunderstood and good deeds culpable or vice versa. As an example, one time, a provincial cadre went to a ricefield and told the peasants to grow soybean. The following day, a district cadre came and told them to plant sweet potato. Finally, a central department chief came and ordered them to grow another crop. Too many "cooks" spoil the broth.

What about the prestige of those who give such "instructions"? If their words do not match their deeds, whom can they persuade?

Nevertheless, do not think that only those who wield some authority like to give "instructions." In reality, there are quite a lot of people who do not hold any position but still like to give "instructions." Faced with the present difficulties and negativism in daily life, they act like "judges" and outsiders and pass judgments very subjectively and casually.

They criticize this and that and accuse this or that person while they themselves either remain inert or are among those who have done wrong and acted irresponsibly. Some people have even gone so far as to reject all of the party's correct lines and policies and to speak casually and inconsiderately, acting as if they are the only clear-sighted and skilled persons and are reason and truth itself. Sometimes, they give "instructions" in complete ignorance or on the basis of rumor inconsiderately and irresponsibly. They have at times served inadvertently as loudspeakers and relay stations for the enemy psychological warfare force.

Unfortunately, those people erroneously think that they have the "courage to struggle" by making such "statements." They do not understand that such manifestations of disorganization are alien to the constructive spirit of those who have some sense of mastery.

Generally speaking, those who make unorganized "statements" lack a sense of responsibility and suffer from subjectivism. They look at things and evaluate the situation in a superficial and simplistic manner. They know little but want to show that their knowledge is wide. While still unable to grasp the entire issue, they nevertheless hurry to give "instructions" and make "statements" without caring whether what they say is true or not.

One of our adages says: "Answer when knowing well; remain silent and listen when in ignorance." This adage should be a motto of action for our cadres and party members. It will help us become more wise, judicious and careful, and show our respect for others as necessary.

Obviously, we cannot mistakenly say that all promptly made observations, criticisms and guidances are hasty and culpable. As a matter of act, when faced with complicated problems many learned and experienced comrades can present prompt and judicious views and have taken correct and clear-cut decisions. Such a character is completely necessary. We treasure and respect these cadres and their work method.

We will not suggest mechanically that only those who are familiar with their areas of knowledge should be entitled to express their views on their areas. Our party always requests all cadres and party members to uphold their revolutionary will and militancy to do their utmost and frankly present their constructive views without being overly circumspect to the point of shrinking and withholding their criticism, daring not to struggle.

The important thing is that when expressing an opinion or an observation, or when giving advice, we must adequately determine our responsibility and adopt a correct method. This calls for careful study and thinking so that we can speak of the right thing and at the right time and place with adequate consideration of the effect and consequences of our speech. We will not make "hasty" or "wanton" and "careless" statements. The higher our positions and the heavier our responsibility, the more careful we must be.

CSO: 4209/484

OUR PARTY'S TRADITION IN THE PUBLICATION OF JOURNALS: THE FIRST ISSUE OF TAP CHI CONG SAN

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 7, Jul 81 pp 57-60

[Text] Editorial Note: theoretical work is the foremost concern of our party. During the first years following its founding, our party, together with publishing newspapers, published TAP CHI CONG SAN to teach theory and policy to its cadres and members. The first issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN, the theoretical organ of the party, was published on 1 February 1931. In the introductory note, TAP CHI CONG SAN clearly stated that its main purpose was to "explain the policies of the Communist International and our party and strongly attack erroneous thinking and the trends of opportunism and factionalism in order to establish a unity of thought and action within the party."

Due to the difficult and violent circumstances surrounding the struggle in those years, the journal of our party could not be published regularly or continuously. There were many times when the name of the party's journal had to be changed to suit the revolutionary strategy and tactics of the party during the various periods.

Despite encountering very many difficulties, our party tried to publish its journal in order to propagandize Marxism-Leninism and the lines and policies of the party.

On the occasion of preparing for the 5th Congress of the Party, were hereby respectfully present to readers the introductory note of the first issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN together with an article entitled "It Is Necessary To Expand the Practice of Self-Criticism Within the Party," which was one of the articles printed in that issue.

First Year
Number 1

1 February 1931

CONG SAN
The Organ of the Indochina Communist Party

Introductory Note

The revolutionary movement in Indochina has risen to a high level; the revolutionary struggles of the mass of workers and peasants are becoming increasingly fierce and spreading with each passing day. From the North to the South, in all regions of

Indochina, strikes, meetings and displays of power against the French imperialists, the landowners and village officials are occurring on a continuous basis. The suppressed and exploited base of the imperialists and the landowners has been shaken; therefore, the imperialist government is doing everything possible to annihilate the Indochina Communist Party and undermine the revolutionary movement of workers and peasants.

The revolutionary situation within the region is improving with each passing day and the number of persons participating in the struggle is constantly increasing. However, our party is still in its infancy, is less than 1 year old. As a result of encountering very many jobs at such a young age, the leadership of the party is not perfect. The various party organization levels and party members do not have revolutionary experience, generally analyze the situation incorrectly and make mistakes when implementing the policies of the party. Moreover, since the period of major revolutionary activity broke out in Indochina more than one-half year ago, very many very important events have occurred regarding the revolutionary movement throughout Indochina and more than a few trends toward factionalism and opportunism have arisen. However, our party has not had an organ with which to resolve these questions and propagandize and explain its correct policy. This has been a very major shortcoming in our daily work. At present, the work of the party has begun to be reorganized and TAP CHI CONG SAN is being published to rectify this shortcoming. The objectives of TAP CHI CONG SAN are to explain the policies of the Communist International and our party and strongly attack erroneous thinking and the trends of opportunism and factionalism in order to establish a unity of thought and action within the party. TAP CHI CONG SAN will gather and present experiences gained in the struggle and the leadership of the struggle by the party members and party organizations in Indochina and the experiences gained in the struggle by the fraternal parties throughout the world so that our party rapidly develops. TAP CHI CONG SAN will be the common forum for party members to discuss each and every matter of importance to the Indochina revolutionary movement and the entire world. TAP CHI CONG SAN will also be the publication that prints articles researching the political and economic situations within the region and throughout the world in order to contribute material to the party for use in planning the struggle. Finally, TAP CHI CONG SAN will also be the common forum for party members to criticize mistakes and shortcomings in the daily work of the party and express new opinions so that they can follow the correct political course together.

At this time, the party is preparing to convene its party congress, and the jobs mentioned above must be performed in a very urgent manner. For this reason, every party member must enthusiastically participate in the work of TAP CHI CONG SAN; every party member must regularly express his opinions, contribute his experiences, discuss matters of importance, practice self-criticism, etc. The task of TAP CHI CONG SAN is very large and important. If every party member does not do his part in performing this task, TAP CHI CONG SAN will be unable to perform it.

One point to which party members should give their attention is that TAP CHI CONG SAN is designed for use by party members and is not an organ for propaganda among the masses.

CONG SAN

It Is Necessary To Expand the Practice of Self-Criticism Within the Party

Admitting our mistakes, finding the causes of these mistakes, examining the situation that led to them and diligently looking for ways to rectify these mistakes are proof that this is a correct party, fulfill the duty of the party and teach and train the class and masses.(Lenin)

The mass movement is becoming increasingly intense, the struggle by the mass of workers and farmers is constantly spreading and the responsibility of the party is becoming increasingly large; if we do not expand the practice of self-criticism within the party, it will be impossible to fulfill the tremendous task we face at this time, that is, the task of winning over the broad masses. A few comrades think that "the slogan 'self-criticism' is a device for signalling to the guidance agencies or maintain that our party is new and we should not expand the practice of self-criticism because it will cause the masses to misunderstand and waver." These concepts are very incorrect. Not only are they incorrect, they are harmful as well. The history of the Russian Communist Party shows us: the practice of self-criticism makes the guidance provided by the party increasingly strong in order to carry out the tremendous tasks of the proletariat. Without practicing self-criticism, the Russian Communist Party would not have become a party that is as strong as iron and the German Communist Party would not have become a party that serves a very large number of workers. One recent example is the American Communist Party. If the American Commnnist Party did not expand the practice of self-criticism last year, it would not have strongly attacked and reversed the erroneous trends within the party or revised its methods of operation and serve as many people as it is this year. A much more distant example occurred at the time the Bolshevik Party was founded: if Lenin did not criticize the mistakes within the party during the first few years following its establishment, if the party did not broaden the practice of self-criticism, the Bolshevik Party would not have become as strong as it is today.

The flame of Bolshevik self-criticism has made the communist party increasingly strong. Self-criticism is an integral component of democracy within the party without which democracy within the party cannot survive. Comrade Ma-nun-xit-ki /Vietnamese phonetics/, on behalf of the Communist International, said during the Conference of the Standing Committee of the Youth Communist International: "In normal times or times when the wave of revolution is surging, no party, either a communist party that has established a dictatorship of the proletariat or a party that is struggling to establish a dictatorship of the proletariat, can ignore the practice of self-criticism. Only through self-criticism is it possible to train the cadres within the party. If we do not harshly criticize the mistakes of leadership and ourselves on the basis of the countless experiences in the world of workers, what other method can we use to win over the broad strata within the working class, how else can we teach them to follow a correct strategy?" The practice of self-criticism is the subject of one of the resolutions of the 10th Standing Committee Conference of the Communist International. Without practicing self-criticism, it is impossible to implement all of these resolutions...; however, we must skillfully practice self-criticism of the Bolshevik style. True Bolshevik self-criticism has the interests of the proletariat as the highest interest; true Bolshevik self-criticism is designed to make the party strong and stable; true Bolshevik self-criticism is criticism of political mistakes for the purpose of revising and improving our practical work. The practice of self-criticism must be carried out under certain conditions: first, there should be few declarations about the practice of self-criticism and more criticism of deficiencies and mistakes; secondly, there must be a method for practicing self-criticism, that is, the Party Central Committee must explain what self-criticism is, must develop the practice of self-criticism and must lead the effort to rectify that which is criticized, otherwise self-criticism will be useless and no method will exist for practicing it; thirdly, everyone from the lower level to the upper level must have political responsibility so that the party can question persons regarding their responsibility for setbacks and everyone must combat the practice of concealing one another's mistakes; fourthly, everyone must voluntarily rectify his mistakes. Only by meeting these conditions is self-criticism truly Bolshevik self-criticism. True Bolshevik self-criticism is very necessary to our party at this time. If we do not expand the practice of self-criticism within the party, how can we clarify the mistakes that we have been making; if we do not practice self-criticism, how can we take steps to rectify these mistakes? Our party is a party of the revolutionary proletariat; therefore, we should not be afraid to discuss our mistakes. Lenin said: "A communist party is better than other parties because it is impossible to destroy a communist party that knows how to criticize its mistakes and rectify these mistakes." While practicing criticism, attention must be given to the fact that only true Bolshevik self-criticism helps to party-ize the Bolshevik; only true Bolshevik criticism can teach and train the proletariat and the laboring masses. Expanding the practice of Bolshevik self-criticism is a prerequisite to our party fulfilling its tasks in service of the broad mass of workers and peasants in order to prepare for revolution. The practice of self-criticism is a necessity. In order for all mistakes to become general lessons to all party members so that they rapidly rectify their mistakes, all self-criticism must be printed in this journal. Therefore, you must pay particular attention to this matter and write in TAP CHI CONG SAN.

CONG SAN

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SEVERAL MATTERS REGARDING MODERN WESTERN LITERATURE

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 7, Jul 81 pp 61-66

[Article by Nguyen Chi Tinh]

[Text] In modern western literature, there are backward, reactionary tendencies that openly support the political and economic schemes of the international bourgeoisie as well as progressive, Marxist tendencies. There are also tendencies that are bourgeois in nature but which appear to be "in the middle," which have spread rather widely and which constitute the clearest and most easily recognized form of modern western bourgeois literature. This article only deals with the tendencies of the third type, or, more correctly stated, with a number of matters related to them.

I. The Relationship Between Literature and Reality

To us, persons who practice Marxism-Leninism, the relationship between literature and reality, which is a basic issue in the nature of methodology, is basically explained as follows: a genuine artist always recognizes an objective reality and tries to faithfully reflect it. However, western bourgeois writers (1) have an entirely different concept. According to them, literature also reflects a reality; however, it is the reality of literature, that is, the reality of the writer himself and only the writer. The literary world is the world in which the mind and heart of the writer can roam at will with no regard for any natural or social reality. The French novelist Alin Robbe grillet stated that the writer might feel the world around him but is not the least bit concerned with it; the writer must also struggle to throw off the traditional world left behind by history; in the end, there is only the mystical world within the imagination of the writer himself, and this is the only true reality of the writer. However, Alin Robbe Grillet and the other western writers say nothing at all about how and under which circumstances this imagination is born and formed or by which conditions of the social life in which the writer exists as a member but from which he cannot hide is it controlled. They maintain that before they pick up a pen, they face a huge blank space, a "boundless" horizon not hampered by any semblance of real life, not by the events occurring in society or even the insignificant memories of the past, thus, everything seems to suddenly arise from their personal spirit, everything seems to gush forth and spill onto their paper and becomes the philosophy, the works, the real world of the writer, becomes a reality in which the writer is fully taken with himself, explains himself to himself without any consideration given to any objective laws of man's existence. He proclaims himself as not being the least bit responsible to anyone who wishes to question him when these persons point out the very significant, even shocking, differences between what they write and the obvious reality of life.

It can be readily seen that this concept of "subjective reality" in literature in recent years, regardless of how it is embellished, regardless of the figurative names given to it, such as "the sacred world of literature" and so forth, is still in the same vein as subjective idealism in philosophy that broke down in the face of the offensive power of Marxist philosophy.

Attention must be given to the fact that the concept described above is generally closely associated with the scornful attitude of western writers toward socialist realism. Denounced as having ignored objective reality, they have redoubled their efforts to prove--in vain, of course--from a theoretical point of view that socialist realism is incapable of reflecting genuine reality and is only a contrived concept, even one of no literary significance!

II. The Function of Literature--The Relationship Among Literature, Politics and Society

To begin with, we must mention the concept of "turning one's back on every concept," which, in itself, is a concept. They maintain that literature is a totally independent space, one called "literary space"(l'espace litteraire in the words of Maurice Blanchot). This space is in no way related to politics or society. Literature and politics are like two lenses that are so far apart from each other that they have no effect upon each other. Literature, they maintain, has been in existence for a long time and is an entity unto itself; the question regarding the relationship among literature, politics and society is, they maintain, forced upon them by persons who understand nothing about literature. When questioned about this relationship, the writer Claude Simon curtly replied: "I do not understand the question." It is on the basis of this concept that western writers maintain that literature should not be forced to fulfill any political or social role or function; literature is a function unto itself: it finds itself in iteself; the writer should not concern himself with political or social matters or situations even within the country in which he lives.

Unfortunately, this "irresponsible" concept is not supported by real life. The political and social events of the West, even of the entire world, have an impact upon the fate of each person and control the endeavors of the writer. The government leaders of the western countries also fail to respect their very solemn pledge that they will not intervene in the creative labor of writers. These political and social activities demand a response from literature.

More than 30 years ago, Jean Paul Sartre wrote his famous essay "What Is Literature?" in which he forthrightly stated that literature must use its artistic weapon to consciously struggle for political and social ideals. To Sartre, participation by the writer in political and social activities is not only possible but also necessary to train the writer to fulfill his literature responsibility. At the same time, Sartre demanded that writers be totally independent and absolutely free, that is, that they live, think and create art without being tied to any philosophy or political system. According to Sartre, the writer should not proclaim himself as belonging to the "left" or the "right" but can, in specific circumstances, endorse one side or the other or even endorse both. Of course, this demand for metaphysical freedom has led to contradictions of a tragic nature in the spiritual lives of writers such as Sartre; however, Sartre's concept of "submersing himself" in society and politics does encompass progressive factors and, on the basis of these factors, Sartre carried out clearly positive literary and social activities.

Some writers acknowledge the unavoidable relationship among literature, politics and society and admit that the writer must have his own political views, his own political and social attitudes; on the other hand, however, they still advocate that the writer not directly participate in political and social activities. According to them, such participation would harm the creative work of the writer, which is a type of delicate work that must be protected in the most complete manner possible; to them, the social or political responsibilities of the writer lie only within the scope of his literary activities.

There are also writers who propose the concept of the "dual person," considering it to be a unique concept of the modern age: two facets, a political and social facet and a literary facet, exist side by side within the life of the writer; two persons, the political and social person and the literary person, exist side by side within the writer. Between these two facets and these two persons there need never be any logical similarity. The writer can participate in social and political activities and even become a member of the political party and fully carry out the specific political tasks assigned to him by the party; however, when writing literature or poetry, he can present to his readers an entirely different political or social attitude because he is then acting as the second person within the "dual person" of the independent writer; it is the artist within that person that is creating art. He can be a writer and the member of a political party but never be a writer-party member(!).

Some western writers indifferently recognize the infiltration by politics into literature but also maintain that literature should not directly deal with politics, should not bw based on the recognition of political concepts or phenomena. According to them, literature engages in politics by not talking about politics: "The power of these words lies in silence"(Hubert Juin). Taking this concept one step further, some persons, such as Marcuse, declare that the political potential of a literary work lies only in its aesthetic value and aesthetics can be appreciated by everyone without the need for political reasoning. According to Marcuse, there is within literature an "aesthetic stimulus" that lays the foundation of political strength. This concept opens the way for the pursuit of a general, pure kind of aesthetics.

The relationship among literature, politics and society is very diverse and complex among western writers; however, the primary aspect of their concept of this relationship is that they still turn their back on specific political and social responsibilities.

III. Modern Trends Deserving of Attention

From the basic issues of western literature mentioned above, a host of modern trends has arisen in literary creativity and research.

Structuralism caused quite a stir in western literature for a time. It involves researching and explaining a literary work only on the basis of its internal structure. As a result, the researcher need not know the author, need not know the historic circumstances or any of the objective conditions that underly the work of art; rather, he needs only to delve into the work of art itself and perform jobs of a mathematical nature, such as compiling statistics on the use of a certain term within the work of art, on a type of action by a character in the work of art and so forth and then reach literary conclusions. Understanding the internal structure of a literary work and viewing it as an objective entity are necessary; however, how can a literary research project be scientific if the literary work is separated from the author and from specific, objective historic circumstances? Yet, it is the ambition of structuralism to replace Marxism! Even though this ambition has today become obviously hopeless, the signs of it in literary research projects have not disappeared and, in the West, many projects still employ the spirit of the methodology of structuralism.

The "new novel," which some persons consider a school of literature, was a trend that had the attention of public opinion for some time and has generated much debate. The "new novelists" have declared the end of the traditional novel. In the "new novel," the concept of stories and the concept of characters are not what they once were. The development of events is not described in an orderly time sequence. The language employed does not comply with established standards of language and frequently becomes a play on words. Thus, numerous questions are raised: in the present age, does the novel retain the standards and character that it did in the last century? How are story-line and characters to be understood? Is there anything deserving of thought and useful in the various technical forms of the "new novel," such as "stream of consciousness," "concurrence," "psychological time" and even the abandonment of the traditional standards of language? The newer expressions of the "new novel" frequently originate in things that are only slightly plausible; therefore, even in the West, it is difficult for these novels to win over the public. Consequently, the "new novel" has very few readers and, in order to win new readers, the "new novel" frequently requires an explanation of itself by "new novelists."

The role of the subconscious in literature has been heightened. The activities of the subconscious are mental activities that are not felt, are a form of activity of the brain outside the consciousness of the person even though they are closely linked to the complex process of handling information under given conditions. In recent years, the role of the subconscious both within and outside the field of literature has been discussed more and more, especially when persons proclaiming themselves to be the "new Freuds" began explaining their viewpoint. Reflecting the tendency to emphasize only the role of the subconscious, some research projects have been designed to prove that a work of art is primarily the result of the activities of the subconsious, the subconsciousness of the author and of the work itself. There are some literary works in which every incident and every action originates in the subconscious of the character. Thus, through literature, they have submerged the consciousness of man, which is closely linked to historic circumstances and social impact, and, instead used the subconscious to explain every phenomenon of life. Having done so, some of the "new Freuds" declare that they are never opposed to Marxism, that they are only supplementing Marxism, that they are delving deeply into the "human" aspect of life, in general, and literature, in particular, an aspect which Karl Marx, because he was so concerned with political and economic matters, was unable to discuss in appropriate detail! Actually, the role of the subconscious in literary activities cannot be ignored; however, emphasizing the subconscious as much as the "new Freuds" are spreads mysticism and disorients the effort to understand life.

The question of the fate of man has been especially evident in the literary works of the West since World War II. It can be said that ever since then, western literature has been a tragic lament about the fate of man, about a suffering, exhausted and desperate man. Many western writers have become icons for a time simply because they dealt specifically with this gloomy mood of readers who witnessed the cruel war. In recent years, they have bragged that western society has reached the level of a consumer society in which the problem facing man is not the production or distribution of wealth, but the consumption of material wealth produced in over-abundance. In keeping with this line of reasoning, the consequences of the war have been overcome and the tragic fate of man that was closely linked to poverty and backwardness has come to an end, consequently, literature, when talking about the fate of man, must do so in optimistic and bright terms. However, such is not the truth. In literature, the human heart is not one shade brighter, the voice of human feelings is not one bit clearer and the fate of man is still unusually tragic: tragedies of all descriptions shatter every dream, even the dream of living in peace; characters writhe with pain in repeated tricks of fate, consequently, many characters take their own lives with no regret.

Deserving of attention is the fact that western writers never offer an appropriate explanation and sometimes no explanation whatsoever concerning the fate of man as it is expressed in literature. The lament over fate, which is very often a cry of anguish, goes unheard. The misery of man in the age of industrial development is still colored by predestination. All events of major historical and social significance that are closely linked to the nature of political systems are also viewed by western authors from the point of view of personal fate. For example, a war in which one side clearly represents a just cause and the other side clearly represents an unjust cause is merely an adventure, a conflict of personal fates; both criminals and their suffering victims suffer pitiful "fates"! Some western writers, as if they wish to present a way to escape the fate of modern-day man, have looked to nature and the past and denounced the entirety of modern civilization, denounced the period of betrayal that drew man far from peace and tranquility and from the primitive sources of happiness. One person wrote in a very refined fashion: "We abandoned the forests in which we lived in tribes. We built cities and circled the earth. However, we are not happy. And, now there is a constant yearning in us to rediscover our roots in mother earth, and it is from here that the strength of the forests is arising."

IV. Literature and the Scientific-Technological Revolution

The scientific-technological revolution has had an impact upon all of western society, including literature and writers.

Modern scientific and technical means permit literary works to be disseminated much more widely than previously; they are taken into the theater, read on radio and "performed" on television. There are strata of specialized "writers" for the various forms of dissemination of modern technology. Large numbers of persons read literature simply to kill time. In each western country, hundreds of millions of pocket books are published each year; these books are easily purchased, easily carried and can be thrown away once they have been read. More than a few new genre have emerged: "novels for the air waves," "novels for the cinema," "picture novels," etc. There is one style of abbreviated prose called the literature of the "age of speed." Some persons compile essays and books entirely by piecing together excerpts from the works of other writers, from the classical to the modern, and declare: "If, in science and technology, the reuse of an invention by a person is never denounced, it is also very natural in literature to repeat a sentence or passage that has already been written and put it in a new scene."

All of the phenomena mentioned above, both the phenomena of form and phenomena of genre, comply with the law of profits in western capitalist society in that they arise or disappear generally in accordance with commercial requirements.

More deserving of attention in the relationship between literature and the scientific-technological revolution is the subjects reflected by literature. Here, literature must not only reflect the life of persons who possess the unsurpassed conveniences of modern science and technology or almost mythical stories about machines replacing man. Of primary importance is that literature must reflect the view of the author toward the future of mankind, of each person and man's attitude in the face of the strong development of science and technology. On the momentum of the development of science and technology, how do the character and feelings of persons develop, how do persons deal with one another and so forth? Sadly, western writers generally paint a dark picture filled with suffering of the present and make pessimistic predictions about the future. In their works, especially their fictional and futuristic works, man is portrayed as becoming depraved as he follows the advance of science and technology, as being emersed in material consumption while his soul becomes increasingly impoverished and distorted and he eventually breaks all ties with the most beautiful ethical and cultural traditions. In their works, mankind uses formidable modern means, becomes embroiled in wars and ultimately will destroy itself and the planet on which it has recorded countless achievements. Here, we also see that western writers, while presenting the darkest possible observations and predictions, never offer any explanation for them. No one ever deals with the basic issue concerning the strucutre of society in order to answer the question: "Thus, in whose hands are science and technology?"

The above mentioned tendencies that appear to lie in the "middle" of western bourgeois literature are of many different forms and types and are constantly changing as if they seek to escape the life of man in western society. However, this escape does not lie in the bourgeoisie and even those who are constantly "in the middle" cannot free themselves from the vicious cycle, from vexation and frustration.

FOOTNOTES

1. Hereafter called western writers and western literature (NCT).

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COMMENTARY: THE GREAT VICTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC FORCES IN FRANCE

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 7, Jul 81 pp 67-70

[Text] In both May and June of this year, the democratic forces in France won major victories.

In the presidential election held on 10 May 1981, Mr. Francois Mitterrand, the leader of the French Socialist Party, won the election with 52.29 percent of the vote and became the 21st president of France with a 7 year term. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, the leader of the French Democratic Alliance Party who sought re-election at the end of his term as president, only won 47.71 percent of the vote and was defeated. The office of president in France has thus been taken from the hands of the leaders of rightist parties and put into the hands of the leaders of a leftist party!

In the elections of Parliament delegates on 14 June and 21 June 1981, the rightist parties in France also suffered a tragic defeat: they won only about 150 seats and became the minority faction in the French Parliament. The leftist parties (which include the Socialist Party, the Communist Party and a number of other parties) won a major victory: they won more than 330 seats and became the overwhelming majority within the 491 seat Parliament of France.

In the presidential election, the votes cast by French communists made a decisive contribution to the victory of Mr. Francois Mitterrand. In the Parliamentary elections, the votes cast by communists again made an important contribution to the creation of a new majority within the French Parliament.

Immediately after the Parliamentary elections, the delegates of the Communist and the Socialist Parties met and issued a joint declaration expressing their "determination to pursue the new course chosen by the men and women workers of France" by voting for the left. The two parties pledged to "bring about change by means of the democratic process." This change will especially involve new measures rggarding social justice and new measures to raise the income of the poorest in society. The two parties have come to an agreement with regard to expanding the state-operated sector. In the joint declaration, the two parties cited the need to draft a 2-year economic reconstruction plan in order to create the codnitions for new economic development and effectively combat unemployment. The two parties declared their support of a policy to reduce social injustice. The two parties have also agreed that they "will act to guarantee and broaden freedom, develop the rights of the working people and democratize the life of the country."

Internationally, the two parties pledged to support international actions by France "for peace and gradual disarmament with a view toward simultaneously disbanding military alliances." The two parties also express "solidarity with the nations of the third world, such as El Salvador and Nicaragua, that are struggling for national liberation, for the development of their social freedom and democracy." The two parties declared to use the points agreed upon as the basis in every field and, at the same time, confirmed the desire of each side to maintain its individual characteristics and basic stands.

Of course, in the capitalist countries, there is generally a gap between platforms and the implementation of these platforms. Despite this, the agreement reached between the communist party and the socialist party of France to take joint actions to bring about a change in France might be the beginning of a change in a new direction.

After the Parliamentary elections, President Mitterrand gave Pierre Mauroy the responsibility of establishing a new government. On 23 June 1981, a new government was established consisting of 44 ministers, 4 of whom represent the French Communist Party, Charles Fiterman, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Party Central Committee, was given the post of Minister of Communications and Transportation; Jack Ralite is Minister of Public Health; Anicet LePors is Minister of Civil Service and Administrative Reform; and Marcel Rigout is Minister of Vocational Training.

After 34 years of being excluded from the government, the French communists are again participating in the government of France. This event marks a new change in the situation in Franch, a change in a direction favorable to the forces of peace and democracy.

The democratic forces in France won this major victory against a background of French capitalism becoming increasingly mired in a general crisis. The period of temporary stability and development of French capitalism following the war is now in the past and will never return. Paid rather handsomely by the United States in the "filthy war" in Vietnam, the French imperialists received a rather large sum of dollars with which to retool the French economy. As a result, capitalist France enjoyed a period of prosperity and relative stability. Old France was somewhat "rejuvenated." However, this golden period did not last for long. During the past several years, the French economy stopped growing and began to decline. Inflation soared to 13 percent. Unemployment reached a frightening level: 2 million persons! More than 150,000 farm families went bankrupt. Scores of medium and small enterprises had to close their doors. The steel, coal, shipbuilding, tool manufacture, textile and other industries had to reduce the scope of their activities. In 1980, the balance of trade showed a deficit of 80 billion francs. Competition from Japan, the German Federal Republic, the United States and so forth has made the French economy even more unstable. The fundamental antagonisms of the capitalist system in France have become increasingly deep.

Of the difficult problems being encountered by capitalist France, unemployment is an important problem, one that directly influenced the results of the elections. The working people of France cannot forever tolerate the authorities driving them into unemployment, thus making it impossible for them to earn a living and support their families. In these elections, the voting age was reduced from 21 to 18 years of age. The number of youths who voted increased very much and these youths included some who only recently began earning their livings and immediately found themselves without a job. These young voters increased the forces of the persons demanding a change and made an important contribution to changing the balance of forces between the left and the right in the elections in France.

The results of the elections in France reflect the hatred of and the total lack of confidence in the capitalist system in France on the part of the majority of the French electorate. They also indicate the ineffectiveness of the powerful capitalists in France as regards resolving the problem facing France. They reveal the antagonisms and division within the right wing of the powerful capitalists in France.

Mr. Mitterrand ran for the office of president as the leader of the French Socialist Party. Although it contains many negative points, the platform on which Mr. Mitterrand and the Socialist Party ran does, to some extent, satisfy the aspirations of the majority of French voters who desire a change.

The victory of the left in the elections in France proves that the majority of French voters are becoming enlightened. This victory is the result of the solidarity of the forces of the left in the struggle for change.

One important reason for the victory of the forces of the left in the elections was the flexible tactics employed by the French Communist Party in the election campaigns. Everyone knows that Mr. Mitterrand only won 25.84 percent of the vote and Mr. D'Estaing won 28.31 percent of the vote in the first round of the elections; however, in the second round, Mr. Mitterrand won 52.29 percent and Mr. d'Estaing won 47.71 percent of the votes cast. Why did this sudden [illegible]nge occur. It occurred as a result of the votes cast by the 4.5 million communist voters. The French Communist Party appealed for votes for Mr. Mitterrand in the second round in order to defeat the right and create the conditions for establishing a leftist government in order to bring about change. The 4.5 million voters who voted for the Communist Party in round one voted for the head of the Socialist Party in round two, consequently, they helped to put Mr. Mitterrand into the Elysee Palace.

In the Parliamentary elections, the flexible tactics of the French Communist Party had a decisive impact in defeating the parties on the right in the Parliament and throughout the entire country. By voting for the candidates of the Socialist Party in round two, communist voters helped the socialist Party win 283 seats, 170 more than it held in the previous legislature of the Parliament. This represents a major step forward by the Socialist Party and indicates the unjust nature of the voting system in France: with 38 percent of the votes, the Socialist Party won 60 percent of the seats in the Parliament! The Communist Party only won 44 seats in the new Parliament; this is not consistent with the true prestige of the Communist Party among the people of France; based on the precentage of votes cast for it (16 percent), the Communist

Party should have won twice as many Parliamentary seats. In the recent election campaign, the French Communist Party had to contend with rightist forces that control huge mass media facilities. On the other hand, the party had to deal with the democratic social trend which has much influence among the middle classes in France. Although it lost one-half of the seats it held in the previous Parliament, the French Communist Party still plays an important role in the political life of France. The party played an indispensable role in defeating the right. The communist candidates withdrew during the second round in order to deliver the votes cast for them to socialist candidates in all regions in which the lead held by the Socialist Party permitted it to win a large victory in the Parliamentary elections.

The results of the elections have brought about a new situation in France: there is a leftist majority, a very clear majority, within the country and an even broader majority in the Parliament. Thus, the conditions exist for fulfilling the pledges made in the election campaign, the pledges concerning the economic and social fields as well as the fields of democracy, national independence, and disarmament.

The implementation of the new policy promised by Mr. Mitterrand in the election campaign will surely encounter resistance by employers and the right. Therefore, the solidarity and cooperation of leftist forces are necessary in order to bring about a change in the direction desired by the left. For this reason, President Mitterrand invited representatives of the Communist Party to join the new government. Whether they want to or not, Mr. Mitterrand and the Socialist Party must give attention to the aspirations of the majority of the voters of France, the persons who voted for them and put them into power.

The change which the leftist parties in France are making every effort to bring about is limited to the framework of the bourgeois Constitution and law of capitalist France. Basically, this change does not involve the structure of the comtemporary social structure in France. Despite this, if this change is brought about, it will partially satisfy the interests of the working class and laboring people of France, limit the oppression and exploitation by them of French monopolistic capitalists, strengthen the national independence of France and somewhat reduce France's dependency upon foreign countries.

The right in France is unwilling to accept defeat. Using the huge means at its disposal, it is looking for ways to thwart and oppose every change that could harm the monopolistic capitalists. For this reason, the struggle to bring about change is also a struggle against the right and the monopolistic capitalists who represent it. Only by relying upon all of the forces of the left, by relying upon the majority of the electorate who voted for the left can this struggle achieve results.

The international reactionary forces, especially the U.S. imperialists, are bitter about the ascension to power in France by the left. They are making every effort to impede and oppose every change in France toward peace and democracy. Will the new administration in France resist the pressure of the foreign imperialist powers or not?

France is in a frustrating position. The people of France demand change. In their election platform, Mr. Mitterrand and the Socialist Party promised to bring about a change. This was why the majority of French voters voted for Mr. Mitterrand and the Socialist Party.

Today, Mr. Mitterrand has become the president of France. The Socialist Party constitutes the majority in the French Parliament. A government consisting almost entirely of members of the Socialist Party has been formed. Mr. Mitterrand and the Socialist Party have favorable conditions for implementing the program announced by them during the election campaign. The question raised now is whether Mr. Mitterrand and the Socialist Party will keep the promises made during the election campaign.

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VIETNAM REPORT

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NEW POLICE IDENTITY TAGS DIRECTIVE ISSUED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 30 Jun 81 p 1

[Article by Pham Hong Giang, Security Guard Police Municipal Bureau: "New Identity Tags for People's Police Forces"]

[Text] Carrying out directive 06/CT/BNV (Ministry of Interior) on wearing people's police identity tags pursuant to a Council of Ministers' new regulation, and under the guidance of the Standing Committee of the Municipal VCP Committee and the Municipal People's Committee, on 23 June 1981 the Municipal Public Security Service board of directors issued notice 2926/KCS, regulating the wear of people's police identity tags as follows:

Beginning 0600 hours of 1 July 1981, all people's police cadres and combatants of the Ho Chi Minh City Public Security Service when wearing uniforms must wear uniform people's police identity tags in accordance with the new model set by the Council of Ministers: red background, yellow letters, 3 cm wide and 6 cm long. As for precinct and district police forces, the precinct or district name should be inscribed on the tag.

The people's policy identity tag must be worn right in the middle and close to the flap of the upper left pocket. The board of directors of the Municipal Public Security Service reminds all people's police cadres and combatants of the need to carry out strictly and properly all regulations concerning the wearing of the new identity tag, and at the same time it suggests that cadres, workers, civil servants and all the people in the city follow and help the people's police forces in properly fulfilling their task.

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ADMINISTRATIVE CADRES CONVICTED OF BRIBERY, EMBEZZLEMENT

Hanoi TIEN PHONG in Vietnamese 4-10 Aug 81 p 7

[Article by Le Van Ba: "They Take Bribes and Embezzle!"]

[Text] Who Are They?

The first to be mentioned is Le Trong Luu, head of the Labor and Wages Bureau of Building Corporation No 1 of the Ministry of Building. Though aged 50, he still looks young and wears neat clothes. He is a cadre who outwardly seems to set good examples and to constantly respect the principles, systems and polices promulgated by the state and who also requests others to respect and strictly implement them. Who would have thought that Luu had taken bribes and acted quite contrary to law and ethics? Luu's accomplices are Nguyen Xuan Thuong, Trinh Van Phuc, Lai Quang Ha and Le Xuan Tan. These are administrative cadres and concurrently heads of collectivized households belonging to Enterprise No 106 (which builds the Cultural Club of workers in the Yet Kieu-Tran Hung Dao area), to Enterprise No 104 (which builds the Children's Hospital in the Giang Vo area), to Enterprise No 107 (which builds factories in the area of Ba Vi District), to the Motorcycle Repair Workshop and to the Technical Workers' Training School of the Building Corporation. The post of head of collectivized households confers great power and proves profitable though. With the household registers of their respective units at their disposal, these heads of collectivized households have managed to contact places where they have some acquaintances to rapidly solve problems relating to the cancellation of the outgoing persons' names from the household registration book, the transfer of certain households, the registration of the incoming ones and the application for and issuance of ration stamps and coupons necessary for household members to purchase grain, food products and canteen commodities. Of the many go-betweens, the most remarkable is a driver at the Machines Repair Enterprise who assumes the task of negotiating, setting prices, receiving moneys and gifts, giving parties and sharing bribes between accomplices.

They have worked together for many years and been rather well organized. They seem to have abided by a special rule and by a pledge that they would trust only the members of their group and that he who betrayed would be punished. How dreadful the punishment might be has been understood by each and everyone when he looked into the eyes of his accomplices.

It has long been rumored among the people that "to enter one's name in the household registration book of Hanoi, spending a few thousand dong will quickly do the trick!" That has now been confirmed by proof.

Subtle, Brazen Tricks

How could the Luu-Thuong clique have blindfolded the responsible organs and entered the names of 574 persons from other provinces--a figure reached after preliminary investigations--in the Hanoi household registration book? First, by taking advantage of the laxity of labor management at the work sites and the system of enrolling students in technical workers' training schools and assigning male and female students upon their graduation from these schools, the Luu-Thuong clique compiled all the necessary curricula vitae and documents for turning the persons from whom they had taken bribes into workers of the enterprises or students of the Technical Workers' School of the corporation. This was the most important step. As a result, an underhand dealer automatically became a concrete pouring worker on the rolls of a state enterprise! Here is the second step: Taking the production sector's requirements (!?) into consideration, the head of the Labor and Wages Bureau of the corporation signed a decision to transfer the abovementioned persons to the Hanoi urban enterprises. Afterward, the head of collectivized households in turn "made arrangements" to pick out these persons one by one, to register them as separate households and to provide them with books to purchase each 20.5 kgs of grain per month according to the workers' standard, plus ration stamps and coupons as well as fuel purchase tickets.

All of these steps seemed lawful and conformable to the household registration formalities established by the public security service and also to the requirements of the food and trade sectors. However, a number of documents were genuine while others were phony. For example, though the regulations had stipulated that school enrollment should be extended only to students from Ha Son Binh, Ha Nam Ninh and Thanh Hoa, those from Hai Hung, Thai Binh and so forth were also accepted simultaneoulsy. Nevertheless, everything went right!

We called on Tran Thi Ky, 61 Hang Dao Street. Though having no legitimate occupation, she had long been a building worker at Enterprise No 104. When asked, she replied with embarrassment that she knew neither the location of the work site nor the name of the head of her production team or unit. After beating about the bush for a moment, she produced a sick leave permit and said in a honeyed tone: "I quit my job long ago. Please understand."

Diamond cuts diamond. The permit was retrieved and when looking at it, Hung, the director of Enterprise No 104, exclained: "This is not my signature!"

To divert the attention of the organs of law, usually the Luu-Thuong clique cleverly put the names of persons qualified for transfer to Hanoi on top of the household transfer list or mixed these persons' documents with phony curricula vitae.

After working in Ba Vi for many years, Nguyen Van X., a single young worker, received a decision on his transfer to Enterprise No 104. He never knew that on the transfer list, his status was that of a...head of household. He was thus tranferred to Hanoi together with his "family" composed of his wife and a 2-year old daughter. His "wife" was an underhand dealer from whom the Luu-Thuong clique had taken a bribe long ago but had not yet found ways to legally enter her in the Hanoi household registration book. As for the daughter--a dependent member of the family--, she was merely a "ghost" name.

How could the Luu-Thuong clique take bribes?

Many unqualified people have obstinately stayed in Hanoi or have wished to return to this city because they do not want to go to faraway places. A man would pay a visit to the house of one of these persons with the intention of studying the situation of his family and making down-to-earth insinuations. Knowing that Ms Mac Thi Ty had just received a Hitachi 8080 radio set from her relative in France, the middleman insisted on taking the radio and estimated its price at 3,000 dong but also requested her family to give him a further 6,200 dong in cash, adding that the affair would be settled only if she accepted his conditions. Likewise, Ms Tran Thi Ky, 61 Hang Dao Street, lost 6,000 dong; Pham Viet Phong, 154-A An Duong area, 1,500 dong; Ms Ngo Thi Lien, Lan Ba Lane, Kham Thien, had to hand over a bicycle worth 6,000 dong and Nguyen Manh Hai, 31 Ngu Xa, two coats. In a single case of illegal household registration for six families, the clique admitted having received birbes totaling 61,000 dong, not to speak of banquets and gifts.

On receiving money, they wrote down a receipt duly stating that they had borrowed such and such amount (clearly written out in figures) from that family and promising to give it back in full next month. It was thus easy for them to cheat naive, credulous people.

When sharing money between themselves, they also made out "IOU's" as in a very "fair deal."

Naturally, they used the bribes taken to make great expenditures, to defray parties and to buy commodities and they lived much more plentifully than before. They were cunning wolves though. Luu and Thuong tried to conceal their riches by wearing ordinary, sometimes homely, clothes. A member of their clique usually rode a Peugeot motorcycle, saying that he borrowed it from a friend of his but this was a lie. In particular, another member named Phuc--relying on the fact that he had got a sick leave permit a half-year ago [and that his status was thus legal]--squandered money buying three houses and building a fourth one in his native village in Tu Liem District.

The Victims Were Also the Accomplices

The people using money to bribe the Luu-Thuong clique were first those who earned their living by illegitimate profession connected with populous areas and complex environments in cities. They were pitilessly exploited by the Luu-Thuong clique. Though having to pay money, they did not stand to lose because once allowed to legally reside in Hanoi, they would have opportunities to get in touch with each other, to carry out dishonest commercial dealings, to illegally pursue their occupations and to disrupt the open market, streets and bus stations.

How about the second category of people?

We met with Ms Nguyen Thi L., a member of the Youth Union and an employee at the finance bureau of Enterprise S. A native of Nghe Tinh, she was assigned to work in Quang Ninh after graduating from a finance and accounting school.

We asked her: "How much money did you give him to obtain your transfer to Hanoi?"

She cried but refused to admit that she had to offer any money and gift.

Because of her bleak look, we did not want to ask any more questions. If she now regretted what she had done, it would be too late.

Following is the case of a comrade working at the People's Organ of Control in Hai Ba Trung Precinct. (It is quite regrettable that we have to speak about him in this newspaper article.)

Our comrade had a son named Bui Cong Tuyen, 23, who was unemployed and lived in his native province of Thai Binh. Our comrade asked this clique [Luu and Thuong] to compile documents and certificates attesting that his son was a worker at Building Corporation No 1 so that the latter could be entered in the Hanoi household registration book. Actually, Tuyen never attended any vocational school and never spent any day working at the construction site. Afterward, by his own devices, our comrade managed to have his son assigned to a post in the Industrial-Commercial Tax Bureau in Hai Ba Precinct by virtue of Decision No 296 of the Organizational Commission of the Hanoi Municipal Administration.

What kind of relationships existed between our comrade and the Luu-Thuong clique? Does a man like Tuyen deserve to be allowed to continue working with the Industrial-Commercial Tax Bureau? This question will be appropriately settled by the responsible organs. Any how, the lesson drawn from this case is that lending a hand to persons who counterfeit documents and take bribes will have unforeseeable consequences.

Why so? How Many More People Were Involved in This Case?

Three years ago, people in the same Building Corporation No 1 had found out that when making a decision to transfer a worker from another region to the Hano urban area, the Labor and Wages Bureau surreptitiously added four persons more to the transfer list. At that time, cadres and workers talked a great deal about bribery in the corporation and expressed their discontent. Why was their opinion not heeded by leaders? Many people wondered why Le Trong Luu--who was merely head of the Labor and Wages Bureau--had the right to sign decisions on the recruitment and transfer of the corporation's personnel, a function which should lie within the power of the corporation director? To take bribes, the Luu-Thuong clique seriously violated the principle on student enrollment and on the training, recruitment, assignment and transfer of laborers. In ever unit, [for control purposes,] there was a student enrollment council of which the Youth Union chapter was a component. If so, how could the student enrollment council in Building Corporation No 1 carry out its activities in such a manner as to allow so serious a violation of the masses' right to collective ownership?

Moreover, very strict regulations governed the entry of a person's name in or its cancellation from the household registration book, the distribution of grain and any increase or reduction in the number of rations, the issuance of ration stamps and coupons according to standards and so forth. If so, how could Luu, Thuong, Tan and Phuc have settled these problems in the past several years, especially when these matters fell under the competence of the grain and commercial offices of the Ba Vi District and the Dong Da and Hoan Hiem Precincts?

According to still incomplete figures, the Luu-Thuong clique has transferred 574 people to Hanoi but investigations have revealed that only 336 of them are presently working in units subordinate to Building Corporation No 1. Where are the remaining 238 and what are they doing? How many real persons are living in the Hanoi urban area thanks to the household registration books they have obtained through bribery? And how many of them are "ghosts" and not human beings?

At present, investigations and interrogations are under way.

Male and female young workers at the work sites are providing assistance for the comrades in charge of investigating this case.

In particular, four young members of the public security forces and Youth Union named Vu Ngoc Loi, Nguyen Van Thanh, Nguyen Thanh Tung and Nguyen Thien Hung together with a number of other comrades have overcome all difficulties and displayed valor and cleverness and have thus been able, within a short period of time, to uncover this case of bribery and counterfeit and to seize the culprits with all the evidences.

9332
CSO: 4209/473

REFRESHMENT BAR OWNER SENTENCED FOR USING OLD MUSIC

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 4 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by X.TH: "Court Opens Session To Try Case of Circulation of Illegal Music"]

[Text] Bui Thi Long and Bui Thi Duyen of Ward 20, Precinct 6, were brought to trial before the People's Court of Precinct 6 on 30 June 1981 for using decadent music and also for opposing and despising cadres and personnel on official duty.

At 2000 hours on 14 May 1981, the unit in charge of inspecting the extermination of decadent cultural products of the Cultural and Information Section of Precinct 6 discovered that the refreshment bar owned by Bui Thi Long in Ward 20 was using illegal music. When the unit carried out the administrative inspection task pursuant to the law, Thi Long violently opposed and offended executors of the law.

Many bad music tapes being used were confiscated and a written record has been made.

Before the court, the two defendants at first stubbornly persisted in justifying their violating the law; however, in the face of obvious evidence, witnesses and exhibits of confiscated objects, they finally bowed their heads and admitted their guilt. The People's Court of Precinct 6 sentenced Bui Thi Long, the main culprit in storing and circulating decadent music, to 24 months in prison and confiscated all evidence, and Bui Thi Duyen was sentenced to 16 months in prison for condoning the misdeed and for complicity.

9213
CSO: 4209/463

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

DONG NAI MILITARY DRILLS--The Dong Nai Provincial Military Command recently organized combat drills and formulated many combat projects for its militia force. This was aimed at maintaining combat readiness among members of the provincial militia force in order to enable them to fight the enemy under all circumstances. The province is trying to establish a battalion or platoon size combat militia force at each of its coastal village and district. [BK101205 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Sep 81]

AWARD TO FALLEN COMBATANT--On 12 September the Hanoi municipal party committee and public security service held a solemn ceremony to receive the VPA hero title awarded by the state to fallen combatant (Nguyen Tai Hai), a former deputy chief of the Hoan Kiem Precinct public security post. On this occasion the Hanoi municipal public security sector also reviewed the emulation movement to learn from the example set by this fallen combatant. Over the past 2 months the Hanoi People's Public Security Force has scored many achievements in ensuring political security and social order and safety in the capital. The local police force has also detected and dealt with 325 cases involving speculation and smuggling, thus confiscating a quantity of goods worth more than 3 million dong. [BK171353 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 Sep 81]

BORDER DEFENSE UNITS IN 5TH MR--In the 5th Military Region, grassroots-level border defense units have pursued the three-prong policy of holding the ground, staying close to the people and closely following the situation. They have joined various localities in motivating the people to satisfactorily carry out the party's policies, stepping up production and maintaining combat readiness. They have also participated in firmly maintaining public order and security in hamlets and villages, on the sea and offshore islands and in the border areas. Border defense units in Thuan Hai Province have solicited the opinion and criticism of the local party committee echelons, administration and people regarding relations between the various border defense posts and the localities concerned so as to gain experience in satisfactorily achieving army-people unity. In Quang Nam-Danang, Nghia Binh and Phu Khanh Provinces, border defense units have closely coordinated with militia and self-defense forces in constantly following the situation; conducting patrols; mounting guard, controlling arrivals and departures of ships and boats; promptly checking and dealing with illegal trade activities and attempts to flee the country by sea, encroachments on our territorial waters and sabotage activities; and firmly upholding all border defense regulations. [Text] [BK220731 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 21 Sep 81]

CSO: 4209/505

BRIEFS

CUBAN-AIDED HOSPITAL--The construction of the Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Hospital in Dong Hoi, which officially started on 20 August 1975, has just been completed. The 450-bed hospital, designed by Cuban architects and built on a 6-hectare plot of land, will be inaugurated and put into use on 9 September. [BK101205 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 6 Sep 81]

HO CHI MINH AVENUE IN LUANDA--On 31 August SRV Ambassador to Angola Vu Hac Bong held a press conference in Luanda. Attending the press conference were the vice chairman of the Angolan Committee for Friendship and Solidarity With People of Other Nations, a representative of the MPLA Foreign Relations Committee, and many Angolan journalists and radio and television correspondents. On 1 September the Angolan Committee for Friendship and Solidarity With People of Other Nations, the Luanda party committee and the MPLA Foreign Relations Committee jointly held a ceremony to name an avenue in the Angolan capital after President Ho Chi Minh. [BK101205 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 6 Sep 81]

CUBAN AID PROGRAMS PRAISED--Cuba has always supported Vietnam in difficult times. "That is the sentiment of all Cuban cadres, experts, engineers and workers who have joined us in building the cattle ranch at Moc Chhau, various chicken farms at Luong My in Ha Son Binh, the Xuan Mai-Ba Vi road, the Thang Loi Hotel and the Dong Hoi Hospital." Assistance from fraternal Cuba is not limited only to these five projects. "As we know, despite numerous difficulties due to the economic blockade imposed by the U.S. imperialists, the party and government of Cuba have for the past 18 years sent tens of thousands of tons of sugar annually as aid to our people. The Cuban comrades have also sent the best breeder oxen to our country together with all the necessary equipment and competent technicians to help our people increase the number of breeder cattle and dairy cows." In September 1973, following Comrade Fidel Castro's visit to Vietnam, specific decisions were made by the party and government of Cuba for the construction of various projects in our country under a Cuban aid program. "These include the Moc Chhau cattle ranch, which was completed in March 1975; the Luong My chicken farm, which was completed in June of the same year; the Thang Loi Hotel, which was basically completed on time in July 1975 to accommodate international guests attending our 30th National Day; the 60-km Xuan Mai-Ba Vi road--a project built in accordance with international standards--which was completed and opened to traffic in December 1977; and the modern Dong Hoi Hospital which was inaugurated recently." [By (Pham Dinh Loi)] [BK131006 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 13 Sep 81]

PARTICIPATION IN HAVANA CONFERENCE--On 15 September the 69th inter-parliamentary conference opened in Havana, Cuba, with the participation of delegations from more than 90 countries in the world. Fidel Castro, chairman of the State Council, and other Cuban leaders and members of the diplomatic corps attended the opening session. The SRV delegation is headed by Phan Anh, vice chairman of the National Assembly. [BK171353 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Sep 81]

AID TO KAMPUCHEAN PROVINCE--The people of Ben Tre Province have recently sent large quantities of materials and equipment together with cadres and workers to the Kampuchean province of Kandal to help its people build many projects in support of economic and cultural development. Ben Tre Province has earlier helped its sister province of Kandal build two water pumping stations, a vehicle repair shop, a foundry, a candy factory, a sugar processing factory, a wired radio station and many kindergartens, creches, movie theaters and medical establishments. [BK171353 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 13 Sep 81]

SOLIDARITY DELEGATION VISITS CONGO--Hanoi, VNA, September 8--A delegation of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity With Afro-Asian Peoples led by Doan Tran Canh, Presidium member of the committee, recently visited the People's Republic of Congo. It held talks with a delegation of the Congolese Association of Friendship Between the People. In their joint statement, the two delegations fully supported the Kampuchean people's national rehabilitation and reconstruction and vehemently condemned the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique's genocidal crimes. They demanded that the United Nations recognize the Kampuchean Government founded following the general elections on May 1, 1981 as the legal representative of that country at this international body. The two sides denounced the Reagan administration's recent decision to produce neutron bombs. They completely supported the Soviet Union's peace initiatives announced by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet's appeal. The Congolese side supported the peace proposals as expounded in the statement of the Indochinese foreign ministerial conference in Phnom Penh on June 14, 1981 for the interests of the regional peoples. [Text] [OW080945 Hanoi VNA in English 0716 GMT 8 Sep 81]

LAO, KAMPUCHEAN DELEGATIONS--Hanoi, 12 Sep (VNA)--Two delegations, respectively from the Lao province of Savannakhet and the Kampuchean province of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey, have visited the central Vietnamese province of Quang Nam-Danang. They were received by Ho Nghinh, alternate member of the VCP Central Committee and secretary of the provincial party committee, and Mayor Hoan Minh Thang. The guests visited various economic and cultural establishments and historical relics in the province. [Text] [OW201421 Hanoi VNA in English 1509 GMT 12 Sep 81]

GDR LECTURERS--Hanoi, 17 Sep (VNA)--A group of lecturers of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) led by Prof. Dr Hildegard Neumann, secretary of the Dresden party committee, has made a week-long speaking tour of Vietnam. They visited the house of the late President Ho Chi Minh in Hanoi and gave lectures in this city, in Ho Chi Minh City, and in Ha Bac Province. On September 14 they were received by Hoang Tung, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and head of the party's Commission for Propaganda and Training. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT 17 Sep 81 OW]

CSO: 4209/505

NEW BOUNDARIES OF HUE, DONG HA ANNOUNCED

BK180923 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] The Council of Ministers has recently issued a decision extending the territorial boundaries of Hue municipality and Dong Ha city, and redelineating the boundaries of Huong Dien, Huong Phu, Ben Hai and Trieu Hai Districts of Binh Tri Thien Province as follows:

The villages of Huong Hai, Huong Phong, Huong Vinh, Huong So, Huong Long, Huong Ho, Huong Binh and Huong Tho, except Duong Hoa hamlet, are now incorporated into Huong Phu District of Hue municipality. The hamlets of Thanh Tru, Co Buu, Bon Chi, Bon Pho and An Luu of Huong Chu village, Huong Dien District, are now incorporated into Hue municipality.

The villages of Thuy Bang, Thuy Dieu, Thuy An, Thuy Duong, Phu Thuong, Phu Duong, Phu Mau, Phu Thanh and Phu Tan and the hamlets of Con Chau, Co Thanh, Vuong Trau and Dong Giap of Thuy Van village, Huong Phu District, are now merged into Hue municipality.

So, the expanded Hue municipality includes Thuan Thanh, Thuan Loc, Thuan Hoa, Tay Loc, Phu Thuan, Phu Hoa, Phu Cat, Phu Hiep, Vinh Loi and Vinh Minh Wards and the villages of Thuy Truong, Thuy Phuoc, Thuy Xuan, Xuan Long, Huong Hai, Huong Phong, Huong Vinh, Huong To, Huong Long, Huong Binh, Huong Tho, Thuy Bang, Thuy Dieu, Thuy An, Thuy Duong, Phu Thuong, Phu Duong, Phu Mau, Phu Thanh, Phu Tan and Thuy Phu including Dong Tac hamlet, Huong Luu village including Con Trau and Co Thanh hamlets, Huong Ho village including Thanh Tru, Co Luu, An Luu, Bon Tri and Bon Pho hamlets.

Cam Giang, Cam Thanh [with low falling tone], Cam Thanh, Cam Thuy, Cam Hieu, Cam Tuyen, Cam Chinh and Cam Nghia villages, Ben Hai District, and Trieu Luong and Trieu Le villages, Trieu Hai District are now merged into Dong Ha city. So the expanded Dong Ha city includes Wards 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, and Cam Giang, Cam Thanh [with low falling tone], Cam Thanh, Cam Thuy, Cam Hieu, Cam Tuyen, Cam Chinh, Cam Nghia, Trieu Luong and Trieu Le villages.

CSO: 4209/505

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

SECRETARIAT DIRECTIVE FOR 5TH PARTY CONGRESS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Jul 81 p 1

[Article: "Holding of VCP Organization Congresses at All Levels and Election of Delegates to Attend the 5th Party Congress"]

[Text] On 14 July 1981 the Secretariat of the VCP Central Committee issued a directive on holding Party organization congresses at all levels and elections of delegates to attend the 5th Party Congress.

On this occasion Party organization congresses at all levels will be organized in two phases. In the first phase there will be doctrinal discussions on the situation and mission, some problems concerning changes to the Party Statutes will be discussed and delegates will be elected to participate in Party organization congresses at higher levels or at the National Congress of Delegates.

The 2d Phase will be conducted following the National Congress of Delegates to review implementation of the resolution of the previous [4th] Party organization congress, to thoroughly understand and discuss the implementation of the resolution of the 5th National Congress of Delegates, to determine the new mission of Party organizations during the period of the 1981-1985 Five Year Plan (primarily during the upcoming term of office of Party committee levels) and to elect new executive committees where terms of office have expired or have nearly expired. At other places elections may be held to fill vacancies or to replace Party committee members if the Party organization congress deems this necessary.

In the first phase Party organization congresses at all levels will begin being held at the lowest levels from the end of September 1981 and will culminate by the end of October 1981 with Party organization congresses at Provincial and Municipal levels and at Party organization directly subordinated to the Central Committee. In the 2d Phase Party organization congresses will be conducted at the province and municipal levels in the 1st quarter of 1982 followed by congresses in districts, precincts and basic level organizations.

Election of delegates to higher level congresses and to the National Congress of Delegates must be conducted with full consideration to insure strict adherence to standards for delegates.

In the progression of Party organization congresses at all levels leading up to the 5th Party Congress, Party committees at all levels will review the points enunciated in the letter sent by the Central Committee to all levels on the convening of the National Congress of Delegates and will promote a strong mass emulation movement to implement the 1981 Plan.

CSO: 4209/503

REGULATIONS ON GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF GOLD, SILVER, PLATINUM, DIAMONDS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Aug 81 p 2

[Article: "Regulations on State's Unified Management of Gold, Silver, Platinum and Diamond"]

[Text] The State Bank of Vietnam announces:

Based on Decision No 39-CP on the state's unified management of gold, silver, platinum and diamond, the State Bank is given the responsibility of implementing the unified control on behalf of the state of gold, silver, platinum and diamond. Following are the concrete stipulations regarding the matter:

Article 1: The state recognizes the people's legitimate ownership of gold, silver, platinum and diamond, irrespective of the volume or amount, whether it has been processed or not into adornment or art objects.

To protect the people's legitimate right to ownership in gold, silver, platinum and diamond, and to fight against their illicit trade, the State Bank stipulates regulations regarding their management, organizes their reporting, and issues certificates of ownership for people to use and keep them.

Article 2: Those in possession of gold, silver, platinum, and diamond have the responsibility of listing and declaring at the required time the amount of gold, silver, platinum and diamond both processed and unprocessed into adornments or art objects which they presently keep on themselves or keep at home so as to receive certificates of ownership.

In the case of minors the ones in charge have the responsibility of declaring in their own names; only in the cases where the minors do not have parents or guardians, as confirmed by village authorities or those of similar level, are the minors entitled to make declarations in their own names.

Article 3: Everyone has the right to carry on himself or herself jewels and art objects made out of gold, silver, platinum and diamond. Those carrying on themselves jewels and art objects weighing less than 37.5 grams in gold, 37.5 grams in platinum, 375 grams in silver, and 3 carats (0.600 gram) in diamond do not have to carry with them certificates of ownership.

Those carrying on themselves gold, silver, platinum and diamond, which are either unprocessed or only half-processed, and those carrying the same on themselves in the form of jewels and art objects but above the above-stipulated must carry with them the certificates of ownership issued to them by the State Bank at the time of declaration.

Article 4: The sale and purchase of gold, silver, platinum and diamond, and gold, silver or platinum plating must all be under the unified control of the state and be done through the companies and stores run by the State Bank dealing with gold and silver. Private persons are not allowed to sell or purchase gold, silver, platinum and diamond among themselves or use them as pawns, to pay one another or to carry out trade among themselves.

In minority nationality areas if the provincial people's committees have the agreement of the State Bank, the compatriots from these nationalities can use in accordance with their national customs silver ingots and silver coins in such occurrences as funerals and weddings or to make adornments without previous authorization.

Article 5: Collective organizations that are allowed to engage in processing and repairing jewels and art objects made out of gold, silver, platinum or diamond must exactly follow the regulations dealing with registration and taxes, plus the stipulations of the State Bank regarding the processing and repair of jewels and art objects, and submit to the unified control of the State Bank.

Those engaged in gold panning must declare and sell to the State Bank the entire amount of gold they gather.

Article 6: Those who found through digging, diving underwater, or picking up by chance gold, silver, platinum or diamond must report the find at once to the nearest public security organ and turn it over to the nearest branch of the State Bank. The author of the find gets a reward from 10 to 30 percent of the value of the gold, silver, platinum or diamond found, with a ceiling set at 5000 dong.

Each concrete reward level is to be determined by the provincial or city people's committee involved and decided upon on the basis of the recommendation of the provincial or city bank.

Article 7: The export and import of gold, silver, platinum and diamond is carried out in accordance with the regulations controlling foreign exchange in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, which apply to both Vietnamese and foreign nationals.

When entering the country, every person has the right to bring with him or her gold, silver, platinum and diamond in processed or unprocessed form, in unlimited quantity, but he or she must declare and follow all the procedures called for and demanded by the customs authorities at the first port of entry (at the frontier, at a port or at an airport). When leaving the country, besides the amount of gold, silver, platinum and diamond already declared when entering the country, if the person wishes to bring out some jewels or art objects made out of gold, silver, platinum and/or diamond bought from the gold and silver companies and stores run by the State Bank, he or she must have a bill in good form to show.

Exceptional cases must have the permission of the central State Bank.

Article 8: The customs organs are responsible for controlling the import and export of gold, silver, platinum and diamond; in places where there are no customs authorities, such control is the responsibility of public security organs.

The public security and tax organs are responsible for controlling the sale and purchase, transportation, fashioning, processing and repair of gold, silver, platinum and diamond in the domestic market.

Article 12: This decision is applicable to all the citizens of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, to the cooperatives (or work cooperation teams), to the religious and social organizations, and to the foreign nationals as well.

Decision No 39-CP is being implemented in the entire country. The State Bank organizes the means whereby the people can make their declarations and issues the certificates of ownership in gold, silver, platinum and diamond so as to confirm the legitimate ownership rights of the people, including the right to bring along on one's body jewels made out of gold or silver when moving from one locality to another. The listing and declaration of the above materials must be implemented on the basis of absolute security to safeguard the secrets of those having gold or silver to declare.

1751
CSO: 4209/467

UNDERHAND DEALINGS AT STATE SHOP DEPLORED

Hanoi PHU NU VIETNAM in Vietnamese 5-11 Aug 81 p 7

[Article by Nguoi Tieu Dung [Consumer] in "Readers' Opinion" Column: "What Will Be Left for the Consumer?"]

[Text] The sun is shining. Customers are lining up to buy meat in front of the (Hang Be shop) counter at 79 Nguyen Huu Huan Street. They are waiting patiently but actually everyone anxiously wishes that her turn will come soon. This is because the city has not sold much meat since the beginning of the month and because today's meat seems to be fresh and appetizing. Now and then, the customers crane their necks to see whether there still remains some meat in the counter.

"Is there much meat left, Madam?", a little girl asked.

The salesgirl kept quiet and continued cutting meat. A group of "underhand dealers" was gathering round the counter.

Suddenly, a stout lady of more than 40 years of age came and silently went behind the counter. When leaving, she carried in her hand a plastic bag containing loin pork and pig's legs. The customers looked at the lady and then at each other as if to say: "This is surely a shop employee and that is why she enjoys "priority" and can buy meat so quickly." Later, a barechested, robust young man came out of an adjacant lane, went straight to the meat counter and returned to the lane with a piece of good-quality meat and a pig's leg in his hand. Both of them nonchalantly passed by the customers, indifferent to the latter's stare.

Losing patience after a long wait, I ventured into the side door of the counter (which was reserved for the employees). Seeing that there remained a large quantity of meat in a bamboo basket, I told myself: "Don't worry!" However, less than 15 minutes after, the salesgirl announced: "No more meat!" I felt confused and hopeless. All the people who had been quietly standing in line now silently picked up their bags and went home. To make sure, some of them looked again into the counter before leavleaving in peace.

"I stood in line ever since this morning but could not even buy some hundreds of grams of meat for my grandchildren!", an old lady murmured, a basket in her hand.

Tomorrow, people would have to come here earlier if they hoped they could buy some meat. The customers were almost gone. The two salesgirls had put their knives and chopping boards back in order. At that moment, a municipal workers' inspection team came to supervise the shop counter. [It discovered the following:] Under the counter, there were two square pieces of fresh loin meat weighing 5.8 kgs and many pieces of shiny lard neatly placed in a flat basket. That was not all. In a shelf, 5.5 kgs of pig's head meat which was brought into the counter since the morning still remained intact. Why were these pieces of good-quality pork, pig's head meat and lard left behind? And into whose hands would they go? In each of the drawers containing cash and ration stamps and coupons, there were also rolled-up banknotes with cutoff coupons inside. Was this a "flexible" method used by the state store employees to sell goods to their close friends? This morning (26 June), Nguyen Phuong Dung and Nguyen Thi Lan--the two state store employees cum salesgirls--sold meat to nearly 10 of their close friends, not to speak of 3.3 kgs of meat and 4.39 dong which vanished after the sale hours.

Selling goods to the people and serving them is a permanent task of state store employees. If they adopt an overbearing attitude and act as they please in selling goods to their close acquaintances, setting aside good-quality and rare commodities and sneaking them out of the state stores, what will be left for sale to the consumer? Since this practice has been prevalent in almost all food stores, it is necessary for the trade sector to think over its responsibilities and management methods.

9332
CSO: 4209/473

CRACKDOWN ON CROOKED RICE DEALERS URGED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 2 Jul 81 pp 1, 6

[Article by N.A.: "Tricks for Raising Rice Prices"]

[Text] While prices on many commodities are gradually going down, rice prices in the market still remain at a high level and are gradually going up. White ordinary rice now sells at nearly 8 dong per kg, while top quality rice is much more expensive. Why is that?

According to our own findings, the volume of grain in the hands of the state during the month of June is larger than during May. And grain distribution continues to be good. To cite a concrete example, from 1 to 24 June the municipal grain branch has supplied more than 80 percent of the rice intended for distribution in normal quantities to families of cadres, workers, civil servants and other eligible persons. The Municipal Corporation of Grain Business and Cooperative Industry has brought tens of tons of rice down to precincts and districts for widespread retail sale in wards and markets at prices below 6 dong per kg.

Rice shipments by merchants from the provinces to the two An Lac and Tran Chanh Chieu market centers approximated 160-180 tons a day--the same amount as on previous days. Therefore, leading crooked merchants must have had a hand in the gradual increase in rice prices.

Circulating False Rumors

This is a very old trick of crooked merchants used to deceive gullible people. Recently, taking advantage of the fact that the state raised the pay of cadres, workers and civil servants, and took back grain ration cards to adjust the distribution according to age brackets and to give people enough to eat, these crooked merchants sent agents into markets with the rumor that the state would stop selling rice at official prices, and that supply prices would increase by 2 dong per kg.... These false rumors caused distress among a number of small merchants. As a result, at a number of markets people have scrambled for rice for fear of shortages, gradually pushing prices up.

Raising Prices

In the morning of 24 June, we arrived in Tran Chanh Chieu rice market. The market had 320 stalls, and each stall was replete with sacks and open containers chockfull of rice. We stopped by a stall and overheard its owner conversing with a customer, who owned a rice vermicelli-making shop.

"Sister, just 4 'gia' (a 'gia' is equal to 20 kg) of this 72-forest rice arrived today. If you want to take all, I'll ask my people to bag it up and haul it over to you."

"Same price as yesterday?"

"No indeed. Today's price is higher by 2 percent (that is 2 hao). If you don't buy, I'll reserve it for another customer. This rice is now in very short supply."

At another rice stall, its owner pursed her lips while talking to a small merchant, "If you go on complaining about high prices, you'll leave here late in the afternoon without being able to buy any rice to take home for retail! And I'll sell at these prices only if you take 1 'gia' per category. Otherwise, I have to sell 'soc nau' at 72 (that is 7.2 dong per kg), and 'nang tho' at 78."

"How about ordinary white round-grain rice?"

"Sixty-eight."

"My goodness! Yesterday, it was just 66."

"Yesterday was different from today."

So, obviously a number of stall owners have found this or that pretext to force small merchants to buy rice at prices dictated by them, and not at posted prices.

Vying To Buy and Hoard

Leading crooked merchants have also used wheelbarrow pushers as bait for raising rice prices. Waiting along the roads leading to a bus station or rice market, these men swarm toward buses arriving from the provinces, cling to them, and pull at the small merchants, snatching bags of rice from their hands, they then load their wheelbarrows with the rice and push the carts in the direction of their favorite stalls, no matter what the protest.

The rush for rice and the arduous haggling led many small merchants from the provinces to believe wrongly that rice prices have risen; and as a consequence, they asked unrealistic prices, triggering a falsely tense situation in the process. A number of small stall owners--newcomers to the rice trade with no established suppliers from the provinces--have given pushcart operators money for vying to buy rice for them. A number of owners of stalls in the neighborhood, dealing in other commodities such as sugar, beans, etc., were also drawn into the competition. They rushed in, stopping small merchants, buying as much rice from them as possible, raising prices, storing rice, and hauling it to other places for resale, etc.

Recently, the Tran Chanh Chieu Market management board prosecuted 41 cases of failure to post prices and revoked the business license of Nguyen Thi K, owner of stall 76 and dealer in green beans, for buying rice in competition and hoarding it for a third party.

Clearly, crooked rice merchants hidden in the dark have disturbed the market, pushed rice prices up, and caused difficulties to the laboring people's existence. Strong measures are needed to block their criminal activities.

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READERS OFFER OPINIONS ON BRIBERY, HA DONG MARKET MANAGEMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Aug 81 p 3

[Readers Opinion column: "Palm Greasing" by Nguyen But and "Market Management in Ha Dong Town" by Huy Cuong]

[Text] "Palm Greasing"

For more than a year, the Ha Bac nitrate fertilizer plant has made full use of the coal detritus that has gone through one firing (and which in the past used to be thrown away) to sell to the people living around the plant so that they can use as fuel. The plant stipulates that the price of a ton of coal is 16 dong (not counting the 1.5 dong charged for loading) but because of loose management, the loading workers and the two labor cells of Bac Giang town who come to work according to contract have taken quite a bit of "tip" from the coal buyers. For each truck with a load of 5 tons, the buyer has to "grease the palms" of these workers with 70 to 100 dong. If it is a truck with a capacity of 4 tons, then it must pay 80 dong during the Tet season, or 60 dong at the going rate. Should anyone refuse to pay they would drag the work out until it is the end of day, and even then your truck would not be fully loaded. Only when the customer has had enough and agrees to pay do they load fast and the required amount of coal. Even oxcarts which come to get their own coal also have to pay 6 dong per cart, otherwise they would not allow one to get the coal. Thus, every day they collect thousands of dong from the people and from the various organs and cooperatives so as to split among themselves. In my own case, on 18 April 1981 I bought a truck of 5 tons. After queueing to get my bill and pay 87.50 dong, I went out to the pick up place but they would not load until I paid my 70 dong extra. I only had 62.5 dong on me and so I pleaded with the woman cell leader to accept the money less 7.5 dong, but to no avail. I had to borrow from the driver the missing money so as to pay her the full amount.

Nguyen But
(Bac Giang town, Ha Bac Province)

Market Management in Ha Dong Town

Recently Ha Dong town has seen much progress in market management, in the posting of prices, in the control of business registration and in the fight against speculation and smuggling. Thanks to this progress the amount collected in industrial and commercial taxes has been doubled. The prices have kept their stability and in the case of some commodities have even gone down. These, however, have been only initial results. It is recommended that the provincial Party committee and the people's committee of Ha Dong town continue to fight the negative phenomena, improve upon the job of distribution and circulation of goods, thus creating the conditions for production to develop and stabilizing the living conditions. The commercial sector must do well the job of supplying the essential commodities according to criteria. This is because at the present time while there is not enough of some commodities, especially food, to sell to the workers who receive criteria-determined salaries the state commercial stores still have meat to sell at high prices. We still even have the phenomenon of internal distribution of commodities and that of collusion with outside smugglers to pilfer commodities from the stores. The sectors in charge in the town, especially the Yet Kieu ward, must increase their control rounds, control and regulate the people allowed to sell goods at this bus station; they must proceed to inventory the hoarded goods of a number of illegal trading families and come up with appropriate measures for dealing with them, including controlling the posting of prices and the sale of commodities at the exact stipulated prices; they must strengthen the management and pay even more attention to educating the masses, upgrade the quality of cadres in charge of market management so as to insure the exact implementation of policies, and fight the outside merchants' taking advantage of the situation.

To do the above, it is required that the town Party committee and the various wards concentrate and increase their concrete leadership role and that there be close coordination among the various sectors in the town and of Ha Son Binh province. The town people's committee must show a fair and resolute attitude in dealing with those intent on causing market speculation and appropriately reward those who have significantly contributed to the job of market management.

Huy Cuong
Ha Dong town

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

CRIMINAL ELEMENTS OPERATE OPENLY ON BIEN HOA HIGHWAY

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 2 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by Pham Viet Duyen, Bien Hoa Industrial Zone: "Prompt Reform Is Needed To Return Them to the Right Way"]

[Text] Our entire people are enthusiastically engaged in productive labor, each of us doing a job, looking forward to bringing the nation out of difficulties, and overcoming the consequences of more than 30 years of the war of aggression waged by imperialists and expansionists.

All of us, even small children with their eagerness to emulate in fulfilling small plans, are contributing to our affectionate fatherland everything, including small bits of paper. Shock youths on construction sites, armymen along the border, workers in factories, etc., all of them are striving to contribute intelligence and wealth to enriching and embellishing the country. It can be said that while the country is still going through difficulties, there is no other way successfully to build socialism than through urging everyone to achieve labor awareness and to take part in productive labor. Regrettably, a number of people have not yet recognized this truism. They dodge their obligations, and more seriously, they violate the laws and despise the people as well. Worse still, they create and nuture an environment designed to undermine human conscience, and debauch a number of people in enterprises and mass organizations.

Such things have happened every day and hour on a short portion of the Bien Hoa Highway. Day and night between Tan Van Crossroad and Project 4/2 (formerly the University Zone), a number of people including able bodied men, women and youths (probably draft dodgers) line the highway. They flag down military trucks or cargo trucks of organizations and enterprises with offers to buy all kinds of commodities, gasoline, oil, grain, fertilizer, etc., for later resale in the market.

There is also a more "ingenious" form of activity--negotiating to buy while riding a two-wheeled Honda along side a cargo truck. As soon as a deal is struck, they escort the truck into a side road for unloading. The straw huts built by them, purportedly for selling, coffee, gasoline and oil, are in fact places where they wait for cargo trucks and negotiate prices.

Worse still, in broad daylight robust youths are seen struggling to buy goods on the highway, disrupting order with their shouts. When they have nothing to do, they organize gambling parties right in these huts.

With a citizen's sincere heart and constructive spirit, we earnestly hope that the administrations of Ho Chi Minh City and of Dong Nai and Song Be Provinces will take coordinated measures to punish these sinful elements to set an example for other people to follow. They must be reformed so that they can return to the right way.

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EDITORIAL URGES EFFICIENT USE OF FUEL

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Aug pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Effective and Thrifty Use of Fuel"]

[Text] Fuel--including both coal, and gasoline and oil--is a pressing problem of the economy. Due to fuel shortages, many branches, localities and production installations have encountered difficulties in production and business. Each year, our state imports a large volume of gasoline and oil, but because of foreign currency limitations and ever-increasing prices on the international market, it cannot import enough fuel to satisfy all need.. Coal sources exists in the country, but our mining capabilty is not yet big. Effective and thrifty use of fuel has become an important target of economic management and is part and parcel of the movement to practice thriftiness in general.

First of all, management must ensure that coal, gasoline and oil be used in keeping with the purposes, targets and norms of, and be rationally concentrated on urgent economic tasks. At present, a relatively widespread practice in many places is that fuel is used, not only in excess of norms, but also in contravention of economic purposes and targets, even using coal, gasoline and oil earmarked for plan norms as objects for barter, purchase and sale. Some places have exchanged coal reserved to produce cement or serve construction of water conservancy projects, for bricks to build houses, or for hogs to ameliorate life in enterprises. Other places have diverted gasoline allotted by the state for transportation and production plans, to ship goods from places of purchase to places of resale for lucrative purposes, under the guise of "auxiliary production."

Effective and thrifty use of fuel requires that management pay equal attention to all factors, from norms allocation and supply plans to utilization. Fuel allottment must be based on production and business plans, and on setting waste levels for each machine, tool and means, in relation to each unit of production or work. We must decisively stamp out the practice of fixing norms in an approximate manner, or of blowing up estimates in anticipation of possible cuts from above. This way of doing things has caused quite a few difficulties to the tasks of allocation, supply and storage, leading to fuel imbalance--plethora in some places and shortage in others--and to instability in fuel needs, and paving the way for embezzlement and corruption activities.

Fuel should be supplied in accordance with time-limits, with required quantities, qualities and types. A number of thermoelectric stations, simply because of insufficient coal supply and failure to ensure quality, on particular days had to use tons of oil in excess of norms, just for oven heating. Utilization in accordance with norms is the most efficient method for saving fuel, and is a scientific basis for planning work, and for carrying out economic accounting and improving enterprise management. In the face of limited and planned fuel supply, if only a few branches, localities and production installations overuse fuel it will create a general imbalance. Recently, with the help of the Ministry of Supply and the thermodynamics department of the Polytechnic College, many factories belonging to branches of light industry, food industry, and building materials industry, have determined the waste level for fuel in the process of making one unit of their product. Initial results at these factories show that there still are many possibilities to use fuel more efficiently and thriftily if shortcomings in production management and technical management are overcome in time. To that end, the important thing is to set norms for fuel use and carry out economic accounting; to apply scientific and technological progress and advanced experiences; and at the same time to combine education, reward and punishment, with methods of managing fuel use, to encourage everyone to practice thriftness, and to have a specific policy of binding material supply organizations and consumers together.

The question of efficient and thrifty use of fuel must be raised and concretely solved within each branch, locality and production installation. The direction of this effort is that each kilogram of coal, each liter of gasoline and oil will be used in the most agreed upon way, contributing to make products, raising labor productivity and economic efficiency.

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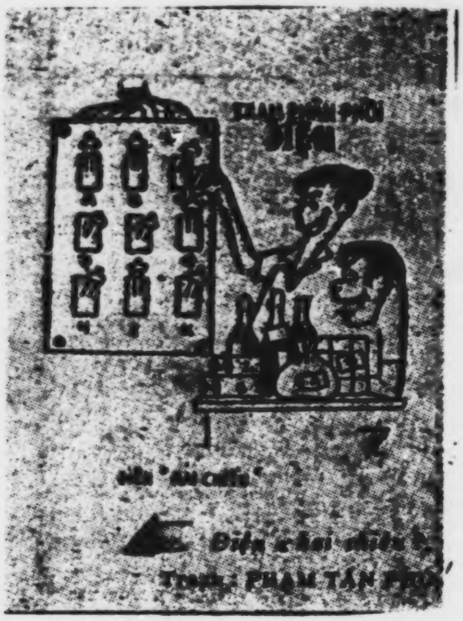
ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

CARTOON SHOWS CUSTOMERS BRIBING POWER STATION OPERATIONS

Hanoi TIEN PHONG in Vietnamese 4-10 Aug 81 p 8

[Text] Electric Power Distribution Station



"Two Way" Electric Power

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CSO: 4209/473

CORRUPTION IN BRICK, TILE INDUSTRY CRITICIZED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Aug 81 p 3

[Readers Opinion column: "Large Numbers of Labor-Added Bricks Produced"]

[Text] In the last few years, the suburban districts of Hanoi have paid attention to developing various handicraft industries, paying particular attention to manufacturing labor-added bricks and tiles for the building materials supply sector. Many localities have done well this activity. Some cooperatives have been able to operate three brick kilns, each year providing the state with nearly 3 million bricks. The districts of Dong Anh, Gia Lam and Dan Phuong, have made many efforts to produce, procure and transport building materials. A number of agricultural cooperatives do business the way it should be, without collusion with others and making no arbitrary use of the products they put out. The development of building materials production bases in the cooperatives in order to supply the construction sector is a correct policy line, an endeavor of vast economic significance. The cooperative members' income also is raised in relatively significant measure because besides the production of food and animal husbandry, the members can get extra income from these activities.

Nonetheless there are still many cooperatives in the newly incorporated districts such as Phuc Tho, Ba Vi, Thach That, Hoai Duc, Soc Son, Me Linh, where the situation of coal assignment to the various organs, enterprises, and army units for the purpose of brick and tile production remains erratic, which is why various individuals have been able to collude with one another in order to enrich themselves to a very serious degree. These negative expressions are expanding into districts which in the past are reputed for strictly implementing the policy of handing over their products to the state. According to the stipulations of the city people's committee, the Hanoi construction sector delivers to the various cooperatives a certain amount of coal in exchange for manufactured bricks and tiles meant for the large and middle-scale local construction projects, leaving a certain proportion to supply to the center. But because sometimes there is not enough coal or simply because the coal is delivered late, the cooperatives have taken advantage of the situation to put everyone before a fait accompli, saying that there is no way to stop production, that stopping production would damage the kilns and that it would negatively affect the income level of the cooperative members. They therefore collude with a number of organs, army units and enterprises to get the coal they need for purposes of brick and tile making. Theoretically, after each phase of production the cooperatives are entitled to keeping only 30 percent of the bricks and tiles produced to provide to the local people and to supply the local construction sites. But here, in some cases the cooperatives have retained 50 percent, sometimes up to 70 percent of the building materials produced in order to sell at high prices and split the profit! On the customers side, some units also resell the whole amount of bricks and tiles produced by the cooperatives in exchange for cash.

In the face of this very grave situation, we petition the Hanoi city people's committee to investigate and reach conclusive determination, regulate the various production regimes, and distribute the building materials in an extremely tight manner; the committee must provide guidance for the cooperatives engaged in this field so that they do business correctly, implement the agreements that have been signed, deliver the full amount of bricks and tiles pledged to the construction materials supply sector, thus contributing towards the completion of major construction projects, especially the relatively large amount of housing projects being built at the present time. The district Party committees and the suburban people's committees must concentrate on guiding well this work. We must have severe measures taken to deal with the cooperatives and units engaged in collusion, in sabotaging the policies, and in market speculation in the sale and purchase of building materials.

Ngoc Phuong
(Hanoi)

1751
CSO: 4209/467

LARGE SCALE OPPOSITION TO PRICE CONTROLS REPORTED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 29 Jun 81 pp 1, 4

[Article by Quoc Vinh: "What Progress Has Been Made in Price Posting and Sale at Posted Prices?"]

[Text] Good Changes

Along with measures designed to strengthen control of sources of goods by the state and to offer goods for sale as a contribution to stabilizing the market, the movement to direct merchants to register and post prices of commodities and services--which is expanding in the city--is lauded by the laboring people. Three weeks after the movement began, the market is taking a turn for the better. The Municipal Market Management Board has assessed that, except for prices of a number of commodities including rice, marine products and handicraft products, which still are high, those of many other commodities have fallen close to the 1 June level. The trend of small merchants to raise prices slightly has been efficiently restrained. As for laborers, the public display of selling prices has given them a basis on which to control the purchases and sales of small merchants while curbing the bad practice of asking unrealistic prices and making spurious price increases.

Nevertheless, the market still confronts complex developments. Our following observations will reflect a number of results and will focus on a number of weaknesses, which should be continually addressed.

Not Yet Evenly Done

In general, the markets have directed small merchants to register and post prices in a synchronized, but still uneven, manner. This has been done with relative speed in medium- and small-size markets. For instance, in Nguyen Van Troi, Vuon Chuoi (Precinct 3), Phu Tho (Precinct 11), Nguyen Tri Phuong (Precinct 10), Ba Chieu (Binh Thanh) markets, etc., from 70 to 90 percent of small merchants have posted prices. A number of markets with a large number of small merchants such as An Dong, Ben Thanh, Cau Muoi-Cau Ong Lanh, etc., have posted prices only on staple commodities, including rice, meat, fish, sugar, beans, duck eggs, etc. More than 40 percent of the small merchants at these markets have not posted prices. What deserves attention are markets where small merchants are not numerous; they could have done the job promptly but instead have lagged behind. These are Thai Binh, Tan Dinh, Hoa Binh markets, etc., as well as a number of markets on the city outskirts. In general, the area reserved for industrial goods in many markets still is empty; small merchants dealing in these goods are not yet eager to post prices, and prices on these goods now tend to rise slightly. Failure to post prices by small merchants usually occurs in places where they have not yet been organized into commodity teams, or where existing commodity teams have not yet been strengthened or are not in operation.

Retail Prices Still Marred with Irrational Discrepancies

According to our own findings, at present retail market prices on a number of commodities still conflict irrationally with each other, despite the fact that small merchants buy their goods at the same market center and that their overhead is roughly the same. Below are a few sample prices gathered by us on 24 June. On that day, the price of Nang Huong rice, category 1, at Tran Chanh Chieu rice market center was 9.2 dong per kg. A number of small merchants at An Dong market retailed it at 9.5 dong per kg, while those at Ben Thanh market retailed rice at 10 dong--5 hao higher. On the same day, the wholesale price of lean pork in hunks at An Lac (Binh Chanh) market center was about 37-38 dong per kg. Small merchants at Phu Tho and Pho Co Dieu markets bought lean pork at An Lac and retailed it at 47 dong per kg--the price on previous days. Meanwhile, small merchants at Cau Muoi-Cau Ong Lanh, An Dong and Ben Thanh markets bought lean pork at An Lac market at the same wholesale price, but retailed it at 53-55 dong per kg--6 to 7 dong higher per kg, as compared with Phu Tho and Pho Co Dieu markets.

Management of Service Prices Slackens

Management of service prices, as stipulated by a decision of the Municipal People's Committee, has slowed up in many places. At present, only a number of precincts--1, 3 and 5--have directed service trades to post prices on hair cutting, sewing, etc.; and even this has not been [illegible] done in wards. Increases in service prices, especially increases in fast foods and drink prices, usually cause market prices to go up.

As of now, a popularly priced haircut costs 5-6 dong--3 dong up from last month. At the Nguyen Thi Minh Khai street beef soup sector, the price of a bowl of beef soup has shot up to 10 dong.

Continue To Struggle To Curb Small Merchants' Negative Aspects

Everyone knows that directing small merchants to post prices is just one of many measures intended for market management. It will keep prices steady and curb small merchants' negative aspects if control and supervision are conducted regularly. What has happened in the markets over the past 3 weeks also shows that while a section of awakened small merchants has volunteered to sell at posted prices, a large majority of them continually find ways to dodge compliance through various schemes. Many market shoppers must indulge in hard bargaining to get small merchants to sell at the right prices. Small merchants also concealed price lists, displaying them only when requested, or relegating them to places hidden from view.

A number of small merchants sold meat, rice and fish at posted prices--but underweight. Pork buyers at Cau Muoi-Cau Ong Lanh market have regularly received underweight purchases. At Nguyen Tri Phuong market, Phung L, a small rice merchant, used a two-sided price list,, displaying the low-price side when a control agent showed up, and reverting to the high-price side as soon as the agent left the stall. A number of small merchants kept different high-price and low-price lists handy to use according to the circumstance. A number of rice stall owners in Tran Chanh Chieu market used hirelings disguised as genuine small merchants to offer prices higher than the ones posted with a view to inducing customers to follow suit....

The number of over 100 small merchants fined during the past 3 weeks represents only a tiny percentage of the tens of thousands of price list violations still going unpunished. Continuously struggling to restrain the negative aspects of small merchants is a task which should be pursued with resolve and over a long period of time. Precinct 11 has successfully addressed this problem: Through Women's Union chapters in the markets it has mobilized small merchants to strengthen commodity teams, combining it with the task of directing small merchants to post prices and sell at posted prices. Each commodity team is assigned the responsibility for directly managing prices. Moreover, Precinct 11 has offered pork and rice for sale in the markets in a very regular manner. Because of this, prices of staple commodities in markets across the precinct have gradually decreased.

The participation of shoppers also is an important factor in holding prices. It is regrettable that a number of people have not boldly struggled against the small merchants' practice of selling at the wrong prices, and that in some particular cases, they have even condoned these misdeeds.

In the struggle to hold prices and stabilize the laborers' existence, it is urgently needed to continue to press for price registration and posting, and for directing market vendors and shop owners to sell and accept payment for services at posted prices.

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MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE REPORT

BK171320 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26-28 Aug 81 p 2

["Excerpts" from a report presented by the Ministry of Agriculture at the August 1981 Ha Nam Ninh conference held to review the implementation of the product contract system in agriculture--passages between slantlines originally published in boldface]

[26 Aug 81]

[Text] The product contract system applied in agricultural cooperatives has recently become a controversial issue. It has become controversial not only due to the performance of various cooperatives but also due to the follow-up efforts of various echelons and sectors throughout the country.

The giving of end-product contracts to individual laborers in agricultural cooperatives is a new, important economic policy of the party and the state. Since the introduction of the cooperativization system, there has been no economic policy which can be applied as quickly as the product contract system. This system has actually been able to ignite a seething emulation movement in the rural area to voluntarily engage in productive labor, a movement which has attracted the participation of millions of people and has contributed effectively to the cultivation of the 1980-81 winter-spring crop.

1. /The Providing of Guidance for the Giving of Product Contracts to Laborers in Various Cooperatives/

Earlier, due to requirements for the development of the winter crop, the form of giving end-product contracts to laborers had already been adopted by almost all cooperatives toward various kinds of winter crops. As a result of the outcome of the winter crop, many cooperatives have expanded this new contractual form toward various subsidiary food crops and certain industrial crops. A number of cooperatives have even applied this contractual form in rice cultivation. Embarking on the 1980 10th-month crop, faced with increasing demands by cooperatives and in order to obtain experience for use in study and guidance, the Ministry of Agriculture joined with the Vinh Phu provincial party committee and the Vinh Lac district party committee in directing a test-application of the product contract system in rice cultivation at the Tho Tang and Dong Van cooperatives and in following up the guiding work at 12 other cooperatives in Vinh Lac District. Haiphong municipality and Nghe Tinh Province were reported to have provided extensive guidance for the application of the contractual form. The Haiphong municipal party committee issued Resolution No 24 on the contractual form and on the need to apply it widely in various cooperatives. In Nghe Tinh, the provincial party committee agreed to allow a number of districts to experiment with and widely apply this contractual form in various cooperatives. In other provinces, there have been separate cases of cooperatives giving out product contracts in rice cultivation under various forms: contracting lands for the cultivation of high-yield rice varieties, contracting the cultivation of remote and poor-quality ricefields, contracting lands for animal husbandry and so forth. In the 10th-month crop production, despite the fact that some areas enjoyed favorable weather conditions while others suffered from serious floods caused by Typhoons Nos 4 and 6, all cooperatives which applied the end-product contract system in rice cultivation achieved remarkable results in many respects: production was increased; management cost was reduced; the three interests were ensured; and the sluggishness in productive labor was improved to greater extent.

The form of giving end-product contracts to individual laborers has all the more become an urgent demand in the wake of the issuance of a number of policies by the party and the state to encourage the development of agricultural production. The economic relationship between the state and cooperatives has started to be settled more satisfactorily. Cooperatives are required to consider and deal satisfactorily with all their internal relations in order to properly secure the interests among cooperatives, production teams and individual laborers, especially those interests from the contractual system which are regarded as the most important "link" to be dealt with.

After much discussion between the [party Central Committee] Secretariat and the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers, on 21 October 1980, the Secretariat issued Communique No 22 urging localities to apply, on a trial basis, the new contract system to the rice cultivation. This communique was followed by the resolution of the ninth plenum of the party Central Committee, stressing the need to improve product contract work and broadly apply the contract system in cooperatives. Along this line, many localities prepared fairly satisfactorily and comprehensively for the implementation of the contract system. For instance, they readjusted the sizes of cooperatives; revised and complemented production guidelines; consolidated production units; streamlined excessively large units; improved the quality of cooperatives which practiced the "three contracts" [for output, expenditures and work-points] system with production units; conducted a preliminary summary of the work of cooperatives which applied the product contract system to the cultivation of the [1980] 10th-month rice crop; and guided cooperatives in understanding the main guidelines of the new contract system in the cultivation of the next winter-spring crop. Under the close direction of the Secretariat and the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Agriculture held a conference with provinces and cities in Haiphong early in January 1981 to provide guidance for the implementation of the party Central Committee's communique and resolution. Comrade Le Thanh Nghi, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, and Comrade Vo Chi Cong, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended the conference and heard delegates from provinces, districts and cooperatives express their views on and discuss the new contract system. They gave very important instructions on implementing it in cooperatives. The Haiphong conference marked an important milestone, initially clarifying basic views on the system and achieving high unanimity of views on the policy of widely carrying out the product contract system in agricultural cooperatives.

On 13 January 1981, the Secretariat issued Directive No 100/CT/TW urging the acceleration of the application of the new contract system in localities. The Ministry of Agriculture issued Circular No 05 guiding the implementation of the Secretariat's directive and opened training and refresher classes for cadres of cooperative managerial boards, provinces and districts, who will later be assigned to help cooperatives widely apply the new contract form. Northern provinces and cities have intensively organized conferences to guide cadres in how to apply the new contract system. Thirteen provinces and cities of the delta, midland and Zone 4 have provided elementary and advanced training for 81,832 cooperative and production unit cadres in the method of giving product contracts to groups of workers and individual workers, a method which will create very favorable conditions for the widespread application of the new contractual system.

The party Central Committee Secretariat's Directive No 100/CT/TW is a new policy on cooperative management. It reflects the practical activities of cooperatives and, therefore, satisfies the workers' aspirations. Under the close leadership of local party and people's committees at all levels, the implementation of this directive has aroused enthusiasm in developing production and consolidating cooperatives in the rural areas.

The various central-level sectors have overcome many difficulties and obstacles, wholeheartedly supported the new contractual system and scrupulously implemented the party's resolution and directive, thereby greatly contributing to the development of the contract movement. Party and state press organs and information and propaganda facilities at the central and local levels have made important contributions to reporting on the lively contract movement. They have disseminated Directive No 100 of the party Central Committee Secretariat, urged new examples in the movement, guided cooperatives and their members in their activities, corrected erroneous views and wrong methods, encouraged the development of the new contract system and ensured a strong and widespread public approval of it. The recent conference to discuss the theoretical and practical basis of the new contract system, the column: /Forum on Product Contract in Agriculture/, which lasted for 3 months in the paper NHAN DAN, the scientific conference of the Nguyen Ai Quoc higher party school, the exchanges of views between the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions [VCTU] and tractor stations and between the Ministry of Water Conservancy and irrigation stations, and the resolutions of the VCTU, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and so forth, are a positive response and have exerted a strong effect on leadership over the vigorous, firm and widespread implementation of the system of giving contracts to groups of workers and individual workers in cooperatives.

There are also some difficulties in implementing the new contractual system. Apart from the sympathy and support of large segments of echelons, sectors, cadres and cooperative members, there are also a few comrades who are hesitant and fretful because they have not fully understood the party's resolutions and the real situation.

Facts on the new way of doing business in cooperatives have increasingly proved that the policy of awarding finished product contracts to workers is correct. In some localities, the higher authorities still carefully consider the application of the new system for this or that reason. Nevertheless, in these localities, the cooperative members have asked permission of higher echelons to apply the new contractual system, since they are mainly those who can choose the appropriate managerial method as directed by the party. However, due to their indecision, these localities have failed to provide close and adequate guidance for implementing the new contractual forms. As a result, the results of the last winter-spring crop season were poor.

Despite these shortcomings, the facts have vigorously promoted the mass movement. The movement to award product quotas to workers has developed quickly and widely. According to reports from various localities, during the 1980-81 winter-spring crop season, 3,948 out of the total of 4,816 cooperatives in the delta, central highlands and fourth region awarded finished product contracts to workers, accounting for 82 percent of the total number of cooperatives and 70 percent of the cultivated area. In the northern mountainous region, 631 of the total of 6,410 cooperatives have applied the system of product contracts, accounting for 9.8 percent of the number of cooperatives. In the coastal provinces of the central region, 341 cooperatives applied the new system on a trial basis during the winter-spring season and continued to expand it during the summer-fall season, accounting for 31 percent of the total number of cooperatives. In the midland provinces where the soil is fertile and the industrial crop area is larger than the rice crop area, 105 out of the total of 215 cooperatives have also applied the new system, accounting for 49 percent of the total number of cooperatives.

Excluding those localities where the new system is still being implemented on a trial basis, as directed by the party Secretariat, it can be said that large numbers of cooperatives in provinces of the delta and midlands and in districts of the Bac Bo plains and midlands of the fourth region have applied the system of assigning product quotas to groups of workers and individual workers during the last winter-spring season. Those localities with the highest percentages of cooperatives which have applied the new system are as follows: 97 percent in Haiphong, 95 percent in Thanh Hoa, 93 percent in Ha Bac, 88 percent in Ha Nam Ninh and 86 percent in Nghe Tinh.

The cooperatives in provinces of the delta, midlands and fourth region which have applied the system of product contracts during the winter-spring season are those cooperatives which have been rated advanced, satisfactory and poor. In Vinh Phu Province, out of the 200 cooperatives applying the new system, 56 (35 percent) are rated average and 34 (17 percent) are rated poor. This rating has agreed with the classification of cooperatives by provincial authorities. In Ha Nam Ninh Province, 80 percent of the advanced and fair cooperatives have applied the system of product-quota assignments. In the mountainous regions those cooperatives which have applied the new system on a trial basis are mainly located in the low-lying areas. In such provinces as Bac Thai and Quang

Ninh, the system has expanded to hundreds of cooperatives. Of these cooperatives, some are composed of both local and lowland people who have come to the mountainous region to develop the economy, whereas others are composed merely of local people representing different nationalities. The cooperatives which have applied the new system on a trial basis in the coastal provinces of the central region and central highlands are also classified into different categories of various levels to represent various production areas of the localities.

During the last winter-spring season, most of the cooperatives have applied the new system of assigning crop quotas, mainly to rice cultivation. Nevertheless, many of the cooperatives have applied the new system at the same time to rice cultivation, the planting of such long-term industrial crop as tea or corn and cassava, and the raising of pigs.

Large numbers of cooperatives have applied the new contractual system to all the cultivated area assigned to them, whereas a small number of cooperatives have applied the new system to only part of their cultivated area for the mere purpose of proving their implementation. The form of assigning product quotas to workers has been selected by most of the cooperatives. According to the combined reports from 11 provinces and cities in the delta, Bac Bo midlands and fourth region, out of the 3,948 cooperatives using the new contractual system, only 109 cooperatives have assigned product quotas to groups of workers, accounting for 3 percent of the total number of cooperatives where the new contractual system was implemented during the last winter crop season. Nearly all the cooperatives which have assigned rice transplanting quotas to groups of workers have shifted to applying a similar assignment to individual workers in this 10th-month crop season.

Those cooperatives which have applied the new contractual system normally assign three tasks (transplanting, caring and harvesting) to the work force along with the responsibility for the finished products. In some localities, due to some delay in their preparatory tasks, only two tasks (caring and harvesting) have been assigned to the work force. In some other localities, even the sowing task has been assigned to the members of those cooperatives which were originally weak, lacking seed storage facilities and sowing teams and in short supply of seed for this crop season. In those mountainous regions where draft animals are numerous, facilitating the plowing task, this task will be added to the transplanting, caring and harvesting tasks by cooperatives, linking them with the finished products after due discussion and agreement among the cooperative members has taken place.

/2. The Initial Results of Assigning Product Quotas in Cooperatives During the 1980-81 Winter-Spring Crop Season/

The report on production results of the last winter-spring crop season has asserted the significance of the results which were achieved. This report only mentions the results achieved under the new contractual system. Although the level of understanding and implementing central directives differs from one locality to another, in general, good and similar results have been achieved in several fields by all localities where the new contractual system is applied, be it the delta, Bac Bo midlands and fourth region or the Trung Bo coast, the northern mountainous regions and the central highlands. These results are concentratedly manifested through the following main facts:

/a. The labor potential can be exploited and developed to create a truly seething and voluntary labor movement in cooperatives./

In an agriculturally underdeveloped country such as ours where production is still low and manual labor still prevails, the fact that we have been able to optimally use all labor potential to promote and develop agricultural production is a very important matter. Peasants in our country are diligent and skilled. However, in the past, as a result of our deficient managerial task, labor in terms of amount, time and skills could not be exploited and developed in nearly all the cooperatives. Since the new contractual system went into effect, the situation of labor has improved in nearly all localities. The number of workers and the amount of work time have increased properly, enhancing the diligence and work quality of peasants.

Generally speaking, those cooperatives where the new contractual system is being applied have attracted a rather large number of workers who previously relied on some higher protection to shirk their responsibility and refuse to work for the cooperatives. The productive work force of cooperatives in Ha Son Binh Province has increased by 8-10 percent. In Ha Nam Ninh Province, approximately 15 percent of those workers who previously refused to work for the cooperatives have now accepted work quotas. In some cooperatives, the number of additionally mobilized workers accounts for from 25 to 30 percent of the total work force, such as in Tay Phu and Gia Thinh cooperatives. A similar situation can be seen in other provinces. Not only has the amount of work increased but also the daily work time can be used fully. Formerly there were only 5 or 6 hours of work daily. Now, 9 or 10 hours and at times up to 12 hours are worked daily, increasing the daily work time by 50-70 percent. The work results depend not only on the amount and time of work but also on the quality of work. By implementing the new contractual system in cooperatives, the quality of work has clearly improved. Such careless and sloppy work as transplanting rice densely on the perimeter and thinly in the middle of ricefields, unevenly applying fertilizer and weeding by merely stirring up water in ricefields is no longer observed. A movement is emerging from the members of cooperatives to learn from one another the method of working technically. As a result, crops can be cultivated as scheduled and cooperatives can save dozens of tons of rice which were used to feed workers in busy seasons and thousands of man-days of wages because of cooperative members' previous refusal to work, which forced cooperatives to "liberally hire" additional workers.

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[Text] Moreover, as a consequence of the rain, typhoons, waterlogging and floods they experienced during the 1980 10th-month crop, members of many cooperatives in Thanh Hoa, Ha Nam Ninh, He Son Binh and other provinces faced numerous difficulties in daily life when they began production work in this winter-spring crop season. In previous years, such a situation would have forced laborers in these localities to seek work outside their cooperatives to earn their living, thus making it impossible for the cooperatives to mobilize their work force and eventually compelling them to abandon their ricefields. Since the advent of the product contract, laborers in these hard-pressed areas themselves have worked very zealously and earnestly and production tasks have been accomplished more promptly than in the previous years.

Obviously, the implementation of product contracts with laborers has helped overcome to a certain extent the sluggishness prevailing among laborers in various cooperatives in the past. This is because these contracts are designed to stimulate the laborers not only with the shares they get from their cooperatives in accordance with the number of days they work, but also with the bonuses in kind they are entitled to if they overfulfill their quotas. These contracts not only suit the psychology of laborers but also correctly reflect the principle of providing material incentives in management. They permit members of cooperatives to truly exercise mastery in labor and prompt them to work enthusiastically and voluntarily, thereby fostering a buoyant work spirit in the rural areas. This spirit is a major potential we should exploit. Only on the basis of exploiting this labor potential in production in the best manner can we bring into full play our advantages and limit the difficulties caused by weather conditions. Labor performed according to the division of work carried out by cooperatives is labor aimed at achieving the cooperatives' common objectives. This labor is characterized by cooperation. If we speak about division of work, we must also speak about the division of working conditions, tools and means. The better the division of work is carried out, the more effective cooperation will become. Therefore, we cannot say that the new contract system encourages the mode of "individualistic" labor.

/b. Make the best use of land, the material and technical bases and supplies in production./

Our land is limited, yet it has not been fully used; in many cooperatives, it has been wasted. With the implementation of product contracts with laborers, large areas of land allowed to lie fallow in the past have been used to the fullest for cultivation purposes in the recent winter-spring crop. In Ha Nam Ninh, cooperatives which implemented product contracts opened new land and reclaimed fallow land to expand their cultivated area by 2,500 hectares in the 1980-81 winter-spring crop. In Haiphong, Nghe Tinh, Thanh Hoa, Vinh Phu, Ha Son Binh, Hanoi and others, there has been no locality without a number of cooperatives which in the past used to allow land intended for winter-spring rice cultivation to lie fallow. After implementing product contracts, however, these cooperatives were able not only to plant rice on all of this land but also to increase their cultivated area by tens of mau. A number of small cooperatives, by making the best use of their land and practicing intensive cultivation, managed in the recent winter-spring crop to nearly double their rice output. For example, the Hoa Nghia cooperative in Haiphong increased its paddy production by more than 400 tons; the Huong Son cooperative in Ha Son Binh this year brought in 2,000 tons of rice while producing only 600 tons last year, and so forth.

Aside from making the fullest use of fallow land, another prominent feature of the use of land in the cooperatives which have implemented product contracts is the fact that the people's experience in planting companion crops has been revived and this has helped simultaneously increase output, improve the soil and boost the income of members of cooperatives. In Vinh Phu, excellent results have been obtained in the growing of leguminous plants as companion crops on 85 percent of the land under winter-spring subsidiary food crops.

Cooperatives which have implemented product contracts have satisfactorily used their material and technical base and supplies in production. One of the major difficulties facing cooperatives was caused by the lack of draft power, the limited availability of raw materials and fuel for use in irrigation and drainage, the fertilizer shortage and the waste of seeds. In those cooperatives which have implemented product contracts, this problem has been resolved fairly successfully.

The use of state-owned tractors together with draft animals belonging to collectives and members of cooperatives has made soil preparation easier for the work force of cooperatives, thus enabling laborers not only to keep on schedule but also to prepare the soil more carefully than before. The cooperatives' dependence on tractors has been basically overcome. In some localities, because of the failure of tractor stations to scrupulously honor signed contracts, cooperatives have resorted to the labor of their members for soil preparation. Many cooperatives have bought additional draft animals to carry out soil preparation more satisfactorily. This has created conditions for tractor stations to determine their areas of operation, to cut down on the time spent in unnecessary travel, and to increase the economic effects of their service.

Concerning water conservancy, hand-operated tools belonging to members of cooperatives have been put to the fullest use to support irrigation and drainage work in cooperatives, to make more rational use of water and to cut expenses. Although the amount of electricity used for the 1981 5th-month spring crop was equal to only 75 percent of the power consumed during the same crop in 1980, it was still enough for the tilling of all areas. In many localities, though electricity was not available until 19 February while the transplanting of spring rice must be completed by the end of that month, various cooperatives still managed to transplant their rice on schedule. Had product contracts not been implemented, such a fast tempo of production work would have been impossible.

With regard to fertilizer, cooperatives have been able to increase both its quantity and quality. At the same time, the application of fertilizer has been done more satisfactorily. In those cooperatives which have applied the new contract system, their members have more often than not devoted more labor to fertilizer preparation and have spent more money to buy nitrate fertilizer at high prices for the crops they grow under contract. In Ha Nam Ninh, a survey of 200 cooperatives has shown that, on the average, each of their member families has laid out 200-300 dong to buy fertilizer and that, in some isolated cases, certain families have invested as much as 2,500 dong for this purpose. In some places, following the introduction of the new contract system, the long-neglected technique of applying nitrate fertilizer directly to the roots of rice plants has been revived. In many localities, this new method has prompted members of some cooperatives who recalled the amounts of nitrate fertilizer supplied to them in 1974 and 1976 to remark: "Compared to this year, the way nitrate fertilizer was used in those years was very wasteful."

Seeds have also been used more rationally. Although rice has been transplanted more densely than before, the amount of seeds used has still decreased. In Hung Ha District, Thai Binh Province, the volume of seeds used has gone down from 1,600 to 1,200 tons, indicating a saving of 400 tons of seeds for the entire district and an average saving of more than 10 tons for each cooperative in which the new contract system has been applied.

In the conditions of limited supplies and technical equipment, the results obtained in making the best use of the material and technical base and supplies in production by the cooperatives which have applied the new contract system take on a very important significance. This is a real potential which we can put to good account in both the immediate and distant future in conjunction with advanced techniques and ever higher production standards.

/c. Step up the strengthening of the material and technical base and the application of advanced production techniques./

In applying the new contract system, many contractors have a common concern: Will the cooperatives resolve for them the problems of soil preparation, crop seeds, water, pest control, and others, in time? For this reason, there can be no situation in which the new contract system will lead to the breaking down of the existing material and technical bases and limit the building of new ones.

In fact, many of the cooperatives which implemented product contracts in this winter-spring crop have bought dozens of additional draft animals; repaired and built thousands of meters of canals and ditches; leveled hills and filled depressions; improved the soil in many fields; reorganized and strengthened seed production units; built more warehouses and bought more water pumps, threshers, and so forth. In Yen Thanh and Nghi Loc Districts, Nghe Tinh Province, cooperatives have purchased thousands of additional draft animals. In Hanoi, the Bien Ninh cooperative has bought 220 draft buffalo in the 2 years since the introduction of product contracts. Even the Vu Thang cooperative in Thai Binh Province, a frontrank unit for several years, has had to buy 42 more buffalo after adopting product contracts. In some cases, such as that of the Nga Trai cooperative in Hiep Hoa District, Ha Bac Province, when the cooperatives were short of cash, their members lent money to the collectives for the purchase of additional materials and equipment. A present difficulty is that we do not have enough materials and equipment to sell to cooperatives. There have also been other problems such as the death of cattle, the lack of some kinds of machinery, the abandonment of some stables and farms destined for collective livestock raising, and so forth. These problems have many causes. Some projects have been dropped because of the lack of planning and losses; some have been scrapped owing to the effects of the law of natural selection on living creatures of which we have not yet taken good care for many years; and some have fallen through due to the shortage of raw materials, fuel, spare parts, and so forth. Therefore, the real situation of each cooperative must be considered and accurately assessed. We must expand, preserve and maintain the existing facilities, readjust those which were not built in a rational manner, do away with those which are unusable, and so forth. We must not deal with every situation in a mechanical and unchanging manner.

Along with helping strengthen the material and technical base of cooperatives, the implementation of the new contract system has ensured an early application of advanced techniques in production. Reality has shown that cooperatives which have introduced product contracts have carried out technical production measures more satisfactorily. For example, rice seedlings have received good care; the soil has been thoroughly prepared; rice plants have been transplanted in a rational density; weeding has been carried out more frequently and on schedule; fertilizer has been applied at the right time, in a larger quantity and more satisfactory manner; embankments built to keep in water have been carefully maintained; cultivation schedules have been kept; and late tilling and transplanting have been reduced. Cooperatives have paid great attention to the selection of rice varieties. Instead of adopting a wait-and-see attitude or depending on the assistance of higher echelons, cooperatives have promptly put into production high-yield rice strains once they have been discovered. Cooperatives have also lost no time in dealing with harmful insects and diseases by combining the masses' experience with the use of advanced technical measures. For these reasons, the production level among different cooperatives, production units and laborers has become more even. The movement to apply technical knowledge in labor and to learn from one another's techniques is developing.

Many different measures can be applied to promote the development of production, but the most important measure is the one which ensures the implementation of technical regulations and advanced techniques. Application of the new contract system has created the conditions for the introduction of such a measure.

/d. Promote the development of production and ensure high economic efficiency in production./

The implementation of product contracts with laborers has truly helped promote production in developed cooperatives. Results of the winter-spring production season have shown that those localities with a high percentage of cooperatives adopting the new contract system have achieved high productivity and a large volume of production. Compared with the 1980 winter-spring crop, in 1981 Nghe Tinh Province increased its rice yield by 242 kg per hectare; Thanh Hoa Province, 500 kg per hectare; Ha Nam Ninh Province, 300 kg per hectare; and Haiphong, 500 kg per hectare. In each province, those districts which have expanded the application of the new contract system have also achieved higher yields than other districts. In Thai Binh, Hung Ha District, where 33 of the 34 cooperatives implementing product contracts managed to increase their rice yield in this year's winter-spring crop to 38.6 quintals per hectare--up by 6 quintals per hectare compared with 1980--has become the locality credited with the highest yield in the entire province. In Ha Nam Ninh, Xuan Thuy District, which in the past only ranked second or third in rice yield, has surged to the lead by achieving a yield of 33.85 quintals per hectare in this winter-spring crop, an increase of 3.6 quintals over 1980. Elsewhere in the same province, Tam Diep and Kim Son Districts, which used to be beset by many difficulties in production, were credited with a fairly high increase in the rice yield in the same crop season, with Tam Diep chalking up 23.6 quintals per hectare, up by 7 quintals, and Kim Son bringing in 24.6 quintals per hectare, up by 6 quintals compared with 1980.

A similar situation is seen in other provinces. Do Son (Haiphong), Trung Son (Thanh Hoa), Tan Yen and Hiep Hoa (Ha Bac), Phu Tien and My Van (Hai Hung), Vinh Lac and Tam Thanh (Vinh Phu), My Duc and Phy Xuyen (Ha Son Binh), and Yen Thanh and Nghi Loc (Nghe Tinh) are districts where the new contractual system has been expanded and where productivity and the volume of production has increased over other districts in the same province.

In a given district, the rates of developing production are also higher in those cooperatives using the new contractual system than in those not using the system. In Tam Dao District, Vinh Phu, there are 23 cooperatives using the new system. They have increased their production by 2,168 tons, an average of 94 tons per cooperative. Meanwhile, the production in the remaining four cooperatives, which do not use the new system, has decreased by 118 tons as compared to 1980. In Thai Binh Province, by comparing the two categories of cooperatives--using and not using the new contractual system--it is noted that the rice yield in eight cooperatives using the new system has increased this season over last season. Meanwhile, of the six cooperatives not using the new system, three have increased their rice yield, two maintain the same rice yield and one falls short of its rice yield norm as compared to 1980.

In those cooperatives where many contractual forms under the new system have been applied, the results are all the more clear. Tu Trung, Vinh Phu, is an advanced cooperative. Of its 19 production teams, 15 have adopted the new system of contracts and have achieved a yield of 150 kg of rice per 0.1 hectare whereas the remaining four teams have obtained only 130 kg per 0.1 hectare, 20 kg less than the other teams. Eight of the 15 teams in My Ha cooperative, Ha Nam Ninh, have adopted the new contractual system and have achieved 30 quintals per hectare, overfulfilling the quota norm by 180 tons, while the remaining seven teams fell short of the quota norm by 20 tons. In Phuoc Thang I cooperative, Nghia Binh, where several contractual forms are used, those production teams receiving contracts for projects as a whole can overfulfill their project norms by 7 percent; those teams awarding contracts for finished products to groups of workers can overfulfill their contract norm by 8 percent if the teams are large and by 16 percent if the teams are small; whereas those production teams assigning product quotas to individual workers can overfulfill their quota norm by 32 percent.

This situation proves that the new contractual forms have actually promoted the development of production. The results achieved are clearly due to the new contractual system since production has been carried out in similar conditions and under the same unified guidance.

The assignment of product quotas to individual workers not only has played the role of boosting productivity and the volume of production but also helps reduce production costs and secures high economic results in production. By assigning product quotas, we can basically overcome the practice of "increasing the number of man-days to get more work credits," reduce intermediary managerial work of an administrative nature, and avoid spending man-days on such services as guarding storage facilities, safeguarding courtyards and performing measuring and weighing duties in harvest.

A survey of those cooperatives in Thai Binh Province where the new contractual forms have been adopted, shows that each cooperative can save from 2,000 to 6,000 man-days. Nguyen Xa is an advanced cooperative where management is rather closely performed. By adopting the new contractual system, it has been able to reduce 34,000 man-days, an average of 130 man-days per hectare. As for the measuring and weighing duties, it can cut 70 workers a month for each harvest season. Under the new contractual system, 21 cooperatives in Phu Xuyen District, Ha Son Binh Province, have reduced their personnel by 80 managerial cadres who did unnecessary work in various components. The Truong Son cooperative in Haiphong has succeeded in cutting down 24,000 dong on the purchase of cheap and quickly expendable materials, and in reducing 10,000 man-days and 3 tons of seeds as compared to the last winter-spring season. In Ha Bac Province, statistics from five cooperatives in Hiep Hoa District show that each cooperative has indirectly saved more than 1,000 man-days. Similar achievements are also noted in other localities. It is mainly because of these achievements that local production costs--computed according to cooperatives' income in terms of man-days--have decreased. Vu Dong cooperative (Kien Xuong, Thai Binh) has reduced from 21.6 man-days and 26 dong of production cost for each quintal of rice to 13.7 man-days and 15.7 dong. Phu Khanh cooperative (Hung Ha) has also succeeded in a similar reduction from 19 man-days and 25 dong of production cost to 16.2 man-days and 21.7 dong. Although this method of computing is not really accurate, it reflects the realistic potential of the new contractual system in increasing labor productivity and reducing production costs. This is the main goal of the improvement of cooperatives' managerial tasks which we must struggle to attain in the coming years.

/e. Comprehensively enhance the standard of management for cooperatives and contribute to consolidating weak cooperatives./

Contracts constitute a form of management closely related to the other managerial tasks in cooperatives. Depending on the forms of contracts, the managerial tasks should be matched accordingly. The assignment of product quotas to individual workers calls for detailed and specific calculation to insure the three interests in production, and compels that all aspects and professions of management be improved. In this connection, those cooperatives which have adopted the new contractual system have recorded the most outstanding achievements in surveying and adjusting their organizational scales and in redividing their production teams in order to stabilize their organization. At the same time, they have more closely controlled their means of production, especially land, labor and draft force.

Moreover, the tasks of planning, establishing norms and profit-and-loss accounting are also fulfilled more satisfactorily. The planning task requires not only a detailed and careful calculation on each plot of ricefield but also a specific consideration of all technical measures to secure a balance between productivity and the amount of product quotas and investments to defray expenditures for materials and work credits so that the quota norms can be fulfilled. Under the new contractual system, cooperatives' plans have been discussed in a truly democratic manner among the people, whereas the tasks of determining norms and profit-and-loss accounting have been also emphasized. In the process of production, cooperative members can demand rectification of irrationalities and the control of damages and losses, and the management, financial and accounting sections, and production teams of the cooperatives must fulfill the cooperative members' demands accordingly. Several regulations on the management of production have been carefully discussed by the cooperative members. These regulations have been recorded in by-laws by some cooperatives whereas they are considered by others merely as agreements. Nevertheless, they are all accepted and implemented by the cooperative members who consider them as orders to be followed to insure close and unified guidance for the cooperatives.

Along with successes in improving and enhancing the managerial tasks of cooperatives, the assignment of product quotas to individual workers has helped consolidate weak cooperatives. Weakness of cooperatives stems from several causes, the main one of which is cheating in finances and work credits and declining production. The assignment of product quotas has further helped cooperatives overcome negativism in the managerial tasks. Cadres of the cooperatives no longer have the easy conditions to inconsiderately incur expenses as they did before. The new contractual system has linked cooperatives with their members more closely. The cooperativization movement in Hiep Hoa District, Ha Bac, used to meet with difficulty in harvest seasons because poor income forced hundreds of members to leave their cooperative. Since the new contractual system was adopted, the situation in the cooperative has been stabilized. New members' families have joined the cooperative, bringing the percentages of families in the cooperative from 90 percent by late 1980 to 95 percent in this winter-spring crop season. According to reports from Lap Thach District, Vinh Phu, and Hiep Hoa and Yen Phong Districts, Ha Bac, there were 52 weak cooperatives in these three districts or 35 percent of the total number of cooperatives in the districts. Under the new contractual system, 18 of the cooperatives have been consolidated and their production has developed satisfactorily. This is more than one-third of weak cooperatives noted in these three districts.

/g. [as published] Create conditions for satisfactorily achieving the three interests of the state, cooperatives and their members./

Production plays a decisive role in satisfactorily assuring the three interests of the state, cooperatives and their members. By implementing product contracts with individual workers, we can promote the development of production and secure conditions for achieving the three interests. With respect to obligations to the state as a whole, we have fulfilled them more adequately and quickly than in 1980. Many cooperatives which failed to fulfill their obligations to the state previously, could fulfill them in this winter-spring crop season, owing to developed production. Many of these cooperatives have fulfilled from 70 to 80 percent of their annual obligations, within a short period of time. Those who used to worry about the impossibility of fulfilling their obligations to the state under the new contractual system, now have no more reason to do so on account of the realities of this winter-spring crop season.

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[Text] As for cooperatives, generally speaking, funds have been adequately established and a majority of cooperatives now can maintain larger amounts of funds as compared with those in last year. A number of cooperatives have had certain parts of their funds reduced but this reduction was necessary. For instance, the amount of seeds needed to be kept in stock now is smaller than before due to better maintenance and handling measures against waste. Grain funds previously reserved for use in supplemental diets when the production schedule was busiest now no longer exist. The collection of debts for cooperatives has also been satisfactorily accomplished in many areas.

With regard to cooperative members, almost all cooperatives have ensured the distribution of shares to cooperative members in accordance with the number of their scheduled workdays. Generally speaking, shares given to cooperative members have increased above those of last year both in terms of cash and material. Apart from this, cooperative members have also been given bonuses for work which exceeds their quota. The general situation prevailing in cooperatives which have applied the product contract system is: around 70-80 percent of households have overfulfilled the contracted quota; 10-15 percent of households have attained the contracted quota; and only 5-10 percent of households have fallen short of the contracted quota. It is worth noting that some households have overfulfilled the contracted quota by 1,000 kilos of grain or so. Overfulfillment of the contracted quota by 300-400 kilos was commonplace. The grain ration of households which failed to fulfill the contracted quota has been reduced but this reduction was minimal as each of these households was cut by only about a dozen kilos or a little more than a metric ton at the most. Households which fell far behind the contracted quota were usually the ones which did not apply agricultural production methods and which did not know how to deal with their business. As for those families with very little assistance, some of them have suffered from production shortfalls--but these shortfalls were minimal--while many others have achieved some increase in production. As a result, the quantity of paddy needed to be taken out for stabilization sales has, in general, been minimized greatly. Some cooperatives have even been able to minimize this quantity by 40-50 percent. Due to the application of the product contract system, many households have overfulfilled the contracted quota, thus creating some surpluses for the people and helping to relieve the state in the years when natural calamities and crop failures occur.

/h. The product contract system is also instrumental in consolidating and developing the role of various party, administrative and mass organizations at the grassroots level, in overcoming part of the negative phenomena in the rural areas, and in boosting the building of the new socialist rural areas more satisfactorily./

In areas where the product contract system is applied, the leadership provided by grassroots-level party organizations must be increased. Cadres and party members must involve themselves deeply in production; must stay close to the masses; and must be exemplary in productive labor. Due to the clarity and openness in the method of management over the product contract system, suspicions within the internal ranks of the party as well as among cadres and people have been reduced sharply. The relationship between the masses and the party, between the masses and cadres and party members, and between the masses and the administration at the grassroots level has been strengthened. The contingent of grassroots-level cadres has also become more elated and confident over the fact that the production in their localities has undergone some changes, that the masses have become very enthusiastic in their productive labor, and that their living standards have further improved in tandem with the increase in their savings and contributions.

The giving of product contracts to individual laborers is attracting everyone toward productive labor. Various aspects of cultural and social activities are also being directed toward serving this purpose. The product contract system has been contributing to building the new rural area program. Facts show that at cooperatives where the new contractual system is applied and where preparatory tasks are carefully made, the kindergarten and daycare activities have not decreased but have instead been consolidated more satisfactorily than before; the administrative management apparatus has been streamlined; and cadres have stayed much closer to ricefields than before without being lax in their work as they did before. Unnecessary meetings have been cancelled and mass organizations have adopted concrete plans with practical contents to educate and motivate the masses. All these things are generating a dynamic atmosphere in the rural areas.

These successes are ascribed to the total correctness of the party Central Committee's and government's policy of expanding the application of the product contract system in agricultural cooperatives. This policy is compatible with the demands dictated by the actual production situation and with the aspirations and the interests of the masses. It has been accepted by the masses quickly and the masses have transformed it with vigorous revolutionary action. All echelons and sectors must quickly become aware of the party's policy, must quickly control the mass movement, and must be persistent and determined in the organization of its implementation. Various propaganda and press organs of the party and the state at the central and local levels have carried out continuous and concerted propaganda activities in order to contribute to making the masses fully aware of the party's policy and to promoting and directing the masses to act in accordance with the party's policy.

/3. Shortcomings and Their Root Causes/

Although the product contract system is a new contractual form and its contents are very rich, the manner in which this system has been introduced is relatively hasty, thus making it impossible for us to avoid committing certain shortcomings and weaknesses. A check of the method of implementing the new contractual system at various cooperatives has found that none of these cooperatives are free of shortcomings. Serious shortcomings have also been found in certain areas. Many aspects of their concrete activities have been found to be imperfect. Here we only want to detail a number of relatively serious shortcomings:

a. The quota for contracted products and funds to cover expenditures for materials and for payment of labor services have not yet been adequately established. Generally speaking, the quota for contracted products has been established mainly by increasing the level of productivity attained in the past 3 or 5 years by 10-20 percent. Many localities have established a quota for contracted products even far behind the production level previously mentioned. There are also certain localities which have established too high of a quota for contracted products without taking into account the production conditions in the years when their plans were carried out. The norms for work points have continued to be maintained as they were before without being readjusted to suit the growth of production. Therefore, work points in certain areas have been set very high. The norms for material expenses of many cooperatives have not been practically calculated and have not met economical standards. These shortcomings have adversely affected the realization of the three interests and have limited the productive effect of the new contractual form. Although some cooperatives have achieved a substantial increase in output and productivity as compared with last year, their income in terms of man-days computed in money and paddy has not shown any increase or, if any, it has been unremarkable.

b. The targets to which work is contracted out has not been determined. Many localities have contracted out lands for cultivation by groups of people without specifying the number of people to be involved. They are reported to have considered three people as a laborer in the assignment of contracts. Some localities have associated the distribution of income for each household with the contracting out of lands for cultivation. Such erroneous phenomena in the contracting out of lands for cultivation have led to a situation in which some households have had to work too hard while others have had not much to do, thus making impossible for us to fully exploit the working capability of cooperatives. Furthermore, the assignment of lands received under contracts to cooperative cadres and to workers belonging to various trades and professions has been made at one's convenience. Some localities have underassigned lands to these cadres and workers while others have overassigned, thus more or less affecting their professional work. As for the families of fallen heroes, war invalids and soldiers who should have been given priority in the assignment of lands and the receiving of contracts, many cooperatives have yet to pay adequate attention to creating conditions for them or helping them in the carrying out of their contracts. As a result, a number of localities have failed to attain the contracted quota.

Although efforts have been made to limit the division of lands into small pieces, casualness continues to prevail in the contracting out of lands. Cooperatives continue to contract out lands indiscriminately without using contracted quotas as a means to offset the differences in soil quality and location of lands--good or bad, near or far. That is why, in certain cooperatives, there still exists a situation in which lands are contracted out in too small of pieces inconveniencing producers.

Guidance provided for various production links in the implementation of contracts has not been strict enough, as evidenced by the fact that many localities are not yet fully aware of the five principles and the three principles. That is why they have displayed many shortcomings in leadership. Some localities have inflexibly ordered collective (or concentrated) implementation. Many localities have exercised less control over the activities of the administrative boards of various production units. In certain areas, plowers have raised absurd demands to people to whom lands are contracted out. As for the three contractual principles of linking laborers with final products, many cooperatives continue to allow cooperative members to act as they please. Cooperatives and production units have not provided adequate supervision over the necessary assistance to cooperative members. It has been found through the implementation of the product contract system that cooperatives have displayed many weaknesses in the material and technical bases--especially in the draft force--in the management of plans, in leadership and so forth. These weaknesses must be quickly overcome in order to satisfactorily ensure the functioning of cooperatives in production.

Rewarding and punishing activities have yet to be carried out comprehensively and strictly. Generally speaking, cooperatives have paid attention only to the laborers who are given contracts for final products. The rewarding and punishing or production units as well as cadres of cooperatives and other services have yet to be dealt with adequately. Although many cooperatives have applied rewarding and punishing measures to production units and cooperative cadres, their rewarding measures have failed to provide incentives.

Guidance for implementation of contracts at certain cooperatives is not good enough. The number of cooperative members failing to attain a contracted quota is very great. The collection and delivery of products are sluggish. Rewarding and punishing have yet to be dealt with reasonably. The organization of distribution is slow and has been a cause of envy between the workers. Although this situation is not prevalent, it has adversely affected the new mode of contractual work.

Efforts have not been made to link contractual work with the reorganization of production and the improvement of various aspects of management for cooperatives. Relevant shortcomings displayed by those cooperatives which are applying the new contract system are: planning and accounting skills are poor; the managerial machinery has yet to be consolidated; and management activities in various fields have yet to be performed satisfactorily and are fraught with deficiencies. Many cooperatives have failed to formulate and present their income distribution plan along with their production plan to cooperative members at the time of assignment of contracts. Therefore, these cooperatives have been unable to detect and correct the shortcomings in the realization of the three interests. Cooperative members have also not been able to ascertain their income so as to put their mind at rest in carrying out productive labor for cooperatives. The management of materials at a number of cooperatives has lacked strictness--seeds have been left unattended for, thus resulting in damage, losses and a qualitative drop. Buffaloes have yet to be given good care. Instructions regarding the use and maintenance of machinery are not available. Due to the absence of concrete contract standards, machinery has been used at one's convenience. These deficiencies in management have adversely affected the implementation of contracts.

The objective reasons for their deficiencies are that the product contract system is quite new; the introduction of this contractual system occurred in the middle of the sowing season; the preparatory time for the implementation of this system was not adequate; and cooperatives had to proceed with the implementation of this system while drawing on experience to improve their implementation. That is why they have been unable to perfect their work quickly as desired. But there are also, however, subjective reasons for these deficiencies, especially in conception, leadership and guidance:

The purpose, principle and scope of the system for product contracts with individual workers have not been understood profoundly, adequately and comprehensively. When studying the Secretariat directive, we have failed to take the actual local situation into account which leads to a situation in which guidance is at times loose or restrictive and mechanical. In the course of implementing the directive, there have also been some differing views. In some localities and at certain moments, the directive has not been explained in a truly objective manner, making subordinates understand it differently. Moreover, while implementing the directive, the primary production installations have not been kept regularly aware of the basic issues of the directive. As a result, the good aspects of the directive could not be developed while shortcomings could not be remedied promptly.

The Ministry of Agriculture further admits some shortcomings in its guidance because it has to draw upon experiences while providing guidance. Guidance has been disseminated slowly and at times has not been specific. The demands of primary production installations for materials and technical services have not been adequately met. Moreover, the management committees of cooperatives which are to help the ministry in this matter, have not been assigned enough personnel to control the situation. The information system within the sector has not been closely organized, making the issuance of corrective instructions untimely while the primary production installations have failed to report their problems regularly to the responsible sectors for assistance.

The leadership of all echelons and sectors is limited in some respects. Although local authorities have concentrated their leadership on the movement to adopt the new contractual system in the primary installations, the movement is still irregular and weak. In some localities, the central directives have been disseminated and transmitted slowly and have been implemented reservedly, while follow-up action has not been closely exercised to provide guidance for cooperatives. In many districts, the agriculture committee is still weak and unable to help the district authorities control and guide cooperatives. Moreover, some of the tasks have not been shifted to the new contractual system on a timely basis, thus limiting the results of the implementation of the new system.

In summation, within only a short period of time, the signing of product contracts with individual workers in cooperatives has become a socialist revolutionary movement among the broad masses and has scored many successes in several fields. It has created new factors for consolidating cooperatives, promoting the development of agricultural production and accelerating the scientific and technical revolution. This was an outstanding achievement during the last 5th-month spring season. At the first session of the Seventh National Assembly, the party general secretary asserted: "Those cooperatives which have correctly applied the new system of contracts with groups of workers and individual workers, have all achieved good results. Their productivity and volume of rice production have considerably increased. The income of their members has clearly increased. Their obligations to the state have been fulfilled quickly and the cooperatives have been further consolidated." During the first meeting of the Council of Ministers in July, it was observed: "The expanded forms of product contracts have strongly attracted the people and have become an important motive to develop agriculture, consolidate the production relations and build a new countryside."

There are still many shortcomings, however, since the product contracts are a new issue which has been urgently carried out in connection with crop seasons. These shortcomings can be overcome because they only involve knowledge, the working method and the method of providing guidance for action.

We must develop our achievements and resolutely overcome shortcomings and deficiencies in order to expand and complete the conclusion of product contracts with individual workers in the 10th-month crop season of 1981, creating even greater steps in improving agricultural production in all areas of production and throughout the country.

CSO: 4209/505

AGRICULTURE

HANOI REPORTS ON COLLECTIVIZATION IN AN GIANG

BK141610 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] Between late 1979 and the third quarter of 1980, the movement for agricultural cooperativization in An Giang Province made no further progress after 301 production collectives, 6 cooperatives and 779 solidarity teams were established. During the 1980 10th-month crop, the entire province had 40 production collectives and 3 cooperatives which fulfilled required qualifications.

After making a review of the movement, An Giang noted that one of its shortcomings in agricultural transformation was a failure to adopt concrete measures to actively consolidate weak production collectives and establish new ones when conditions permitted. To overcome this situation, the province instructed all echelons and sectors to implement Directive No 93 of the VCP Central Committee Secretariat and to apply it positively and firmly to local conditions.

During the last months of 1980 and in the early months of 1981, by adopting concrete measures, An Giang was able to combine agricultural transformation with the winter-spring crop and summer-fall crop production, thereby consolidating the weak production collectives, reorganizing production management and gradually improving the cadres' managerial skills.

In localities where conditions permitted, the province and its districts established new production collectives and increased the number of production teams while adjusting the size of certain production collectives and cooperatives to suit the ability of managerial cadres. Meanwhile, all fully qualified production teams with competent managerial cadres and high production output will be elevated to production collectives in the subsequent crop season on a voluntary basis.

During the first half of the year, An Giang trained nearly 600 cadres to take charge of production collective management and to serve as heads and deputy heads of production units and village and city ward management boards. Phu Tan and Phu Chau Districts have trained more than 300 cadres to support the expansion of the movement for agricultural cooperativization in their localities. By resurveying their land, these districts have allocated thousands of hectares of ricefields to needy peasants and production collectives and cooperatives.

To date, some 198 weak production collectives and three weak cooperatives have been consolidated and another 40 production collectives and 1,538 production solidarity teams have been established in An Giang Province. By formulating their own plans and by directing production in accordance with these plans, various production collectives have been able to increase production.

In the 1980-81 winter-spring crop season, production collectives and cooperatives in An Giang turned over to the state, under their grain obligations, a volume of paddy equivalent to about 30 percent of the total output. Many production collectives collected grain for the state from fields averaging more than 2,000 kg per hectare.

Through the winter-spring crop and summer-fall crop production, Phu Tan District--formerly with six production collectives and two cooperatives--has established another 23 production collectives and 2 more cooperatives. Many production collectives in the district have attained yields of 5-6 tons of paddy per hectare from their first crop under the collective form. Meanwhile, many production solidarity teams have even volunteered to elevate themselves to production collectives.

The movement for agricultural cooperativization in An Giang, however, has not developed evenly. It is still weak in (Thoai Son), Chau Phu and Phu Chau Districts and has not yet undergone any change in Tri Ton and Tinh Bien Districts. Some districts and villages still have not carried out propaganda work in a satisfactory manner but have resorted to coercive and authoritative measures or, on the contrary, have slackened in agricultural transformation. In addition, a number of production collectives have failed to develop the masses right to collective mastery fully.

CSO: 4209/505

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

NGHE TINH RICE--Nghe Tinh Province has planted fall rice on 15,089 hectares. Various districts are striving to harvest this rice as soon as possible to avoid flash flooding. The province has also planted 10th-month rice on more than 153,300 hectares, overfulfilling the planned acreage by 3 percent and producing an increase of 6 percent over the same period last year. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 6 Sep 81 BK]

BEN TRE SUMMER-FALL RICE--Ben Tre Province to date has harvested 8,400 hectares of summer-fall rice, achieving 52 percent of cultivated area. The province has also planted 44,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, achieving 55 percent of the plan norms or twofold more than the same period last year. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 8 Sep 81 BK]

HAU GIANG RICE--As of late August, Hau Giang Province had planted 270,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, fulfilling 80 percent of the plan norm--an increase of 16,000 hectares over the same period last year. To overcome the consequences of the July drought, all districts in the province have, with assistance from the state, sown additional seed to ensure full transplanting on the entire 10th-month rice area. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 9 Sep 81 BK]

MINH HAI RICE--Thanks to regular rainfall since early August, Minh Hai Province has planted rice on 256,000 to 272,000 hectares, achieving from 80 to 85 percent of planned acreage. Vinh Loi, Gia Rai, Hong Dan and Phu Tan Districts have basically completed their rice planting. Besides rice, the province has also planted more than 2,000 hectares of soybean or 60 percent more than the same period last year. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 9 Sep 81 BK]

SPRING CROP PRODUCTION--According to the Ministry of Food, as of 5 September, the northern provinces and cities had achieved 96.2 percent of the grain procurement target for the 5th-month spring crop. Of particular interest is the fact that they had attained 98 percent of the obligatory grain contribution quota, including 289,000 tons of grain to be paid as an agricultural tax. So far, 103 districts and 2,761 cooperatives have fulfilled or overfulfilled their obligations for the 5th-month spring crop. Following the fulfillment of their grain obligations, the northern provinces and cities are continuing to organize obligatory grain purchases at agreed-upon prices and the exchange of nitrogenous fertilizer for paddy. Despite numerous difficulties, various localities have thus far succeeded in purchasing more than 14,000 tons of paddy at agreed-upon prices and obtaining an additional 53,000 tons through the exchange of nitrogenous fertilizer for paddy. [Text] [BK110900 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 10 Sep 81]

CUU LONG RICE--As of 9 September, Cuu Long Province had harvested 36,300 hectares of summer-fall rice, achieving 82.5 percent of the transplanted acreage. Since the beginning of the crop the province has delivered to state granaries 112,000 tons of paddy. During the same period it has sown 125,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, achieving 70.6 percent of the plan norms or 28 percent more than that of the same period last year. Along with planting 10th-month rice, peasants in various districts have promptly saved 5,000 hectares of 10th-month rice from being ravaged by harmful insects. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 11 Sep 81 BK]

HAU GIANG SUMMER-FALL RICE--To date Hau Giang Province has harvested 37,500 hectares of summer-fall rice, achieving 51 percent of the transplanted area. The province has planted 290,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, achieving 90 percent of the plan norms. Due to limited supply of fertilizer, the peasants are using animal and green manure to fertilize ricefields. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 11 Sep 81 BK]

QUANG NAM-DANANG AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION--Socialist transformation of agriculture in Quang Nam-Danang Province has basically been completed since late 1979. As a result, some 241 cooperatives have been established in the delta and midland regions of the province, nearly 85 percent of the cultivated land has been collectivized, and almost 93 percent of peasant families have engaged in production under collective forms. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 13 Sep 81 BK]

NGHIA BINH PADDY COLLECTION--By 5 September Nghia Binh Province had collected almost 13,000 tons of paddy, thus fulfilling more than 53 percent of the grain obligation norm for the summer-fall crop season. Thanks to close coordination among the establishments, some 15 out of 23 cooperatives in An Nhon District have been able to fulfill the grain obligation norm for the summer-fall crop season at an early date. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Sep 81 BK]

DONG NAI 10TH-MONTH RICE--By 10 September Dong Nai Province had transplanted 10th-month rice on 31,000 hectares, fulfilling nearly 80 percent of the planned norm. Along with planting 10th-month rice, such districts as Chau Thanh, Long Thanh, Tan Phu and Xuan Loc have saved nearly 1,500 hectares of this rice from being destroyed by harmful insects and blight. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 16 Sep 81 BK]

DONG THAP RICE HARVEST--Dong Thap Province recently harvested more than 12,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, representing 27 percent of the cultivated area. Tam Nong District alone accounted for more than 3,300 hectares. Despite waterlogging in some areas, the rice yield attained by the province in this 10th-month crop season is more than 3 tons per hectare. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 14 Sep 81 BK]

BEN TRE 10TH-MONTH RICE--As of 5 September, peasants in Ben Tre Province had planted 10th-month rice on more than 41,000 hectares or 55 percent of the planned acreage. The province is striving to make an increase of 15,000-20,000 hectares of this rice over last year to make up for the shortfalls suffered in two previous rice crops. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Sep 81 BK]

HA NAM NINH GRAIN COLLECTION--After a 3-week campaign for grain collection, on 23 June Ha Nam Ninh Province delivered 76,000 tons of paddy to state granaries, overfulfilling its grain obligation norm by 1 percent. On 1 August the province delivered another 9,000 tons to state granaries, thus bringing to 85,000 tons the total volume of paddy collected under the forms of grain obligation and surplus purchase and fulfilling 100 percent of the total grain collection norm entrusted by the central government. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 16 Sep 81 BK]

HA NAM NINH WINTER CROP--The agricultural sector in Ha Nam Ninh Province has guided grassroots units in zoning off and expanding this year's winter crop area to 50,000 hectares, an increase of 13,000 hectares over the last winter crop. Many districts have determined areas suitable for the cultivation of each particular crop. The provincial agricultural sector has also trained cadres and members of cooperatives in the technique of intensive cultivation suitable for various crops on various kinds of soil. To date, all cadres in charge of the cultivation of grain and subsidiary food crops in the districts and cooperatives in the province have been trained in the planting and caring for winter crops. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 20 Sep 81 BK]

PHU KHANH DROUGHT CONTROL--Phu Khanh Province has striven to plant 20,000 hectares of rice in the current 10th-month crop, but as of 15 September, it had planted only over 10,000 hectares, 5,400 of which have already been destroyed by drought. To overcome the lack of water and to ensure the fulfillment of the cultivation plan, the provincial agricultural sector has sent many cadres to the grassroots units to help reclassify rice varieties and land to create conditions for applying the direct sowing method. These cadres have also guided cooperatives in selecting areas with adequate soil humidity for the planting of additional rice seedlings. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 19 Sep 81 BK]

BEN TRE PEST CONTROL--Large areas of 10th-month rice in Ben Tre Province have been affected by leafhoppers, whose development has been favored by a prolonged drought. The province has guided various districts, villages, cooperatives, production collectives and the local peasants in making the best use of their means to dredge canals and trenches so as to irrigate the fields. The province has also quickly sent various kinds of pesticides to insect-affected areas to help in the pest control efforts. Ba Tri, Binh Dai and Giong Trom Districts have mobilized tens of thousands of laborers to dredge canals and trenches. Thanh Phu District, by devoting more than 70,000 man-days to building water conservancy projects, has managed to save 6,000 hectares of the 10th-month rice crop. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Sep 81 BK]

GRAIN DELIVERY, AGRICULTURAL TAX--According to the Ministry of Finance, as of 31 August southern localities from Quang Nam-Danang southward had delivered a volume of grain to state granaries as much as 73.3 percent of the agricultural tax obligation norm for 1981 or 101.1 percent of the total agricultural tax revenue in 1980. Paddy included in this volume represents 79.6 percent of its obligation norm for 1981 or 108.8 percent of the total quantity delivered to state granaries in 1980. Nine provinces in the Mekong River Delta region, which account for a large part of agricultural tax revenue, have fulfilled 74.2

percent of their agricultural tax obligation norm for 1981, thus producing an increase of 7.5 percent over their agricultural tax payment in 1980. Agricultural tax collection for 1981, however, still has not met its present requirements. Some localities such as Dong Thap, Ben Tre, Gia Lai-Cong Tum and Dac Lac have so far been able to fulfill only more or less than 50 percent of their obligation norm. [Text] [BK210607 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Sep 81]

CSO: 4209/505

ERRATIC DISTRIBUTION OF COAL CRITICIZED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Trinh Ngoc Bao, Quang Ninh Coal Purchase and Temporary Storage Corporation: "Distribution of Coal"]

[Text] Each quarter, the Ha Bac Nitrate Fertilizer Factory used to receive more than 10,000 tons of lump coal 2 and 3 according to plan. In the meantime, the Provinces of Thanh Hoa, Thai Binh and Nghe Tinh received only a few hundred tons each. This was not rational. The Ha Bac factory was given access to all warehouse gates on a special priority basis, regardless of how it fulfilled production plan norms and achieved economic efficiency. It was the only unit permitted to receive coal directly from the Cua Ong (Quang Ninh) Coal Selection Enterprise, bypassing other coal supply organs. Since it is a coal production organ, the coal selection enterprise concerns itself only with supplying coal without bothering to address accompanying requisites, such as amount of products, products to be delivered to the state, setting norms for coal use to make one unit of product, etc. In the meantime, the above provinces were not able to secure additional coal allotments although they have made many strenuous trips to and from supply organs. This has caused their installations in charge of processing tea, grain and food, producing glass, and forging portable agricultural tools and agricultural machinery to shut down because of lack of a couple of tons of lump coal.

To properly solve the problem of coal distribution to the benefit of production, we propose the following: From now on, the formulation of coal supply plans should be based upon realistic production requirements, ensuring overall balance between sectors and localities, and displaying unified management. Supplying coal to sectors and localities must be based upon production norms and upon correctly implementing the decision of the chairman of the Council of Ministers on norms for coal use, avoiding the situation in which coal is in short supply in places needing it, and vice versa. If necessary, it is advisable to close down a factory which wastes too much precious fuel without generating economic efficiency in order to feed thousands of installations, which are turning out products helpful to society.

9213
CSO: 4209/472

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

RAILWAY SECTOR STRIVES TO FULFILL TRANSPORT PLAN

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Aug 81 p 1

[Article: "Railway Sector Overcomes Shortcomings and Increases Transport Capacity"]

[Excerpt] In recent days, the railway sector has not fulfilled transport plans signed with other branches. Contracted shipment of many goods, including apatite, supplies, iron, steel, etc., still lags behind.

With focus on the Fifth Party Congress, the sector is inspecting units, urging them to carry out management measures and organize transport to keep up the required tonnage and raise draft power with a view to boosting goods transported on the north-south line and toward the frontier.

The sector is striving to strengthen and develop installations for locomotives and car repairs, concentrating transport forces on supporting agriculture, the army, border provinces and economic zones.

As for mobilization of means of transport, the sector is beefing up the north-south line with strong locomotives, and exerting guidance to speed up the unloading of strategic goods. Nearly all locomotives in the Ho Chi Minh City zone, made by General Electric of the United States, have now been damaged, and spare parts are in short supply. The sector is transferring locomotives from northern railway zones and reducing the frequency of local freight and passenger trains with a view to giving north-south transport priority and solving difficulties in locomotives in the southern zone.

The sector is redistributing boxcars equally in order that supply to the coordination section will speed up unloading of imported goods at harbors and the transporting of grain and food on the north-south line. It is repairing and covering large railroad cars with tarpaulins for short-distance hauls. At the same time, it is carrying goods from the north-south line directly to the frontier via Giap Bat railway station, thus bypassing Hanoi and reducing congestion at this central railway station.

Along with other sectors, the railway sector is reviewing transportation plans and organizing waves of transport of goods with the spirit of providing high productivity and safety, making achievements to salute the Party Congress and at the same time, in close coordination with the chemicals sector, stepping up shipment of apatite to serve agriculture and phosphate fertilizer production installations.

9213
CSO: 4209/472

BRIEFS

HAIPHONG POWER PLANT--Haiphong City has completed the construction of the An Lac turbine gas power plant to honor the fifth national party congress. The construction of the plant involved 100,000 cubic meters of sand, 3,000 cubic meters of concrete, and more than 2,000 tons of equipment. [BK101205 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Sep 81]

THUAN HAI BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION--Members of the 4th bridge building unit are striving to complete the construction of the Duc Thanh bridge over the Ha Thanh River in Phan Thiet City, Thuan Hai Province, 2 months ahead of schedule despite shortage of such materials as iron, steel and cement. The bridge, which is 131 meters long and 10 meters wide and consists of 7 spans, will be opened to traffic on time to mark the SRV's 36th founding anniversary. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 17 Sep 81 BK]

CSO: 4209/505

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

EDITORIAL URGES REVAMPING RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION MANAGEMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Revamp the Management of Railroad Transportation"]

[Text] Railroad transportation is one of our most important transportation sectors. This sector has the capacity to move a large volume of goods, serving about 90 percent of the passenger traffic moving among various localities in the country. Because of the trains that run day and night and because of the crowded and animated activities taking place at the stations and railroad warehouses, the railroad transportation work must be guided and managed in a very tight and unified fashion.

In the last few years the railroad sector has made many efforts to build its material and technical bases and to raise its transportation capacity. But the organization and management of these facilities so as to guarantee the optimum exploitation of these capabilities still shows many shortcomings. Though it is an essential link in transportation and communications, it is still a sector showing many negative phenomena.

While our means are still limited, the utilization of these means is still not very good, the turnaround rate of the wagons is slow, and many others are not even used. The trains are inadequately equipped with facilities and utilities, many trains are not protected and thus constantly subject to losses and damage. The sale of tickets is not being managed tightly. Whereas very large numbers of cadres, troops and passengers with urgent businesses to attend to have to wait for several days, a good number of tickets for the trains is reserved for those engaged in illegitimate businesses. A number of wagons have turned into smuggled good warehouses. The hailing and stopping of trains in many localities is still totally arbitrary, it is very rare that trains start and arrive on time. The procedures and principles of running the trains have not been respected.

Railroad transportation is a great transportation sector which serves a wide scope of activities and areas. Each one of its shortcomings is bound to cause no little damage to the property of the state and of the people, thus negatively affecting the life of the society.

We must resolutely and comprehensively revamp the entire railroad sector, from the reorganization of its structure and the reassignment of its cadres to the regimes of business management and directions of investment and equipment. To rectify the management is one of the most urgent measures meant both to exploit well our transportation capacity and to guarantee that the movement of people and goods be easy, orderly, safe and civilized. The railroad sector has the responsibility to contribute towards guaranteeing the life conditions of the cadres and people of various cities, of the industrial zones, and of the armed forces and people of border areas to the north, and to serve well the production of many industrial sectors. To fully utilize the means and equipment at our disposal and to rectify the management already constitute ways to raise significantly the sector's transportation capacity.

Railroad transportation management must create good relationships with the organs that use it and with the train passengers. We must aim at the objectives and expected results of service to have plans to revamp in time the work of train scheduling, loading and unloading, commodity delivery and receipt, and reception reserved to passengers that use the trains and get off at various stations. We must concentrate on managing well the repair and rational utilization of trains and wagons, especially the management of the north-south traffic, of the commodity unloading work in Haiphong Port, and of the transportation work serving the frontier provinces. We must reassign the cadres and workers in the railroad sector, raise their political awareness, ascertain a correct service viewpoint, and build up the regime and patterns of respect for procedures and principles. The railroad sector combines with other sectors, especially the public security units and localities where there are railroads going through, so as to insure public order and security.

Through revamping every aspect of management, the railroad sector can bring about a positive transformation raising its service capacity, building a solid cadre and patterns of activity that are organized and disciplined, worthy of an important economic activity sector.

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CSO: 4209/467

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

BRIEFS

HAIPHONG TRANSPORT EMULATION DRIVE--In Haiphong, the Zone One Transportation Agency Corporation and Soviet specialists on mission in Vietnam recently pledged to launch a crash emulation drive to speed up the transportation of 5,153 tons of machinery and equipment from the freighter (Tukula) to the Pha Lai thermoelectric power plant construction site. Participating in the drive are units of the Ministry of Power and Coal which own the machinery and equipment, the Bach Dang River transportation enterprise, the automobile transportation enterprise No 18, the pilotage service and the Haiphong port. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 19 Sep 81 BK]

CSO: 4209/505

BRIEFS

LABORERS FROM HA NAM NINH--Since early this year Ha Nam Ninh Province has sent 3,180 laborers to various new economic zones, fulfilling 70 percent of the planned norm. The province is expected to send another 9,000 laborers to participate in building new economic zones in Minh Hai, Lam Dong and Gia Lai-Congtum Provinces. In the immediate future Ha Nam Ninh will select 2,000 laborers to reinforce six state farms in Minh Hai Province. [BK101205 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Sep 81]

CSO: 4209/505

ELIMINATION OF TRASHY PICTURE BOOKS FOR CHILDREN URGED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 1 Jul 81 p 2

[Article by Dinh Thi Bich Ngoc, Institute of Social Sciences, June 1981: "Readers' Forum: More About Harmful Effects of Trashy Picture Books"]

[Text] Recently, reactionaries and crooked merchants have illegally circulated old novels, music tapes and movie films while tossing on the market a kind of clandestine book--picture storybooks for children. These books are mimeographed on poor-quality, yellow and thin paper, 15 x 10 cm in size. Printing quality is very poor with blurred type, and difficult to read. It should clearly be stated that these are bad picture books, very harmful to children. They differ from each other in styles and contents, but all of them share the same aim of intoxicating children and turning them into dull and bad people. Let's briefly review a few samples.

In the first place there are novels of old-time adventure. Wrapped in the mantle of buddhas and deities who represent the good, fighting vicious demons who represent evil, these books feature a very bad content. They induce small boys to ape their fisticuffs and savage games, and attempt to transform their dynamism into thuggism. With shooting scenes between white men and Indians on horseback, these "good-guys versus bad-guys" stories also imbue in children the spirit of racial discrimination inasmuch as Indians are described as wicked people while cowboys and the U.S. Cavalry, who carry out the government's genocidal policies against colored people, are glorified as ideal heroes and knights. Still unable to control themselves and distinguish between right and wrong, children easily imitate the evil as well as good. Moreover, scenes of brawls in stories of old-time adventurers and cowboys are intended solely to promote crude force, individualistic heroism and to push children toward an egotistic and vagabondish lifestyle.

Also, we should clearly see the damaging effects on small girls of tear-filled romances such as "Lan And Diep," and those about hookers. How can these school-aged girls concentrate on their studies in light of early impregnation with tales of hampered, broken and tragic love? These novels muddy the unbiased and clear mind of children. They generate pessimism and dejection, and there is only a small distance between that depression and the tendency to live without restraint and without paying attention to the future. A great majority of people have seen the damage of these pictorial old-time adventure and love stories on their own children. There are, however, some people who still think that these stories are similar to old legends, and cause neither harm nor wrong. Reactionaries with their schemes of intoxicating children, have taken advantage of this in an extremely sophisticated manner. They have tossed into the market such absurd and trashy stories as "The Tiger-Husband" and "Princess My Le and Prince Huy Dat," mixing them with a number of familiar old legends, to doubt history. More dangerous is the fact that they have focused the children's curiosity on the idealistic and superstitious nature of these stories, distorting and deleting at will to suit their attempts to intoxicate.

Their fabricated stories brazenly disseminate superstition and mysticism. For instance, the pictorial story entitled, "Fate of Virtuous People" with the following synopsis: A wife maltreated by her husband for failure to bear children, left her conjugal home with the decision to marry the first man she met on the road. Listening to her, her "second husband" went out to find a good friend but to no avail. On the way home, he stopped by a pagoda where he turned statues of Buddha upside down and stuffed their mouths with food. Later, he lied to his wife that he had found a friend to whom he offered all the food. Then an epidemic erupted and there were rumors among the people that the deaths were caused by Buddha's dissatisfaction. Only the "second husband" knew how to cure the disease by putting the statues back to their standing position. For that, the king gave him an award and he became wealthy; as for the "first husband," he was broke as a result of drinking and debts. The story ended on this line, "Man proposes and God disposes." Here, superstition clearly prevails: marriage, wealth, illness, happiness and the misery of man are predestined by God. It can be said that this is a story typical of a deceptive and remiss writing style, and of a category of fiction designed only to dull the minds of children. If we don't thwart and expose the enemy in time in today's cultural and literary field, the old aesthetic bent molded by books published for children before Liberation Day will have an opportunity to revive and rapidly invade the tender minds of children.

We all recognize the need for publishing many books, both healthy, appealing in content and eye-catching in form, in order to attract young readers. At the same time, we should also recognize that resolutely blocking the dissemination of trashy pictorial stories at book stalls, in school and at home is a necessary measure for removing children from the sway of misguided and unsound entertainment inclinations and habits, because it is not easy for children to assimilate new things if old ones, instead of being exterminated, are given refuge and a chance to circulate and propagate.

9213
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HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

BRIEFS

NEWSPAPER PRICE INCREASE--The General Posts and Telegraph Department has just made public the following communique: Between 25 August and 25 September 1981, the postal sector will accept subscriptions to the papers NHAN DAN and QUAN DOI NHAN DAN for the fourth quarter of 1981 at various postal establishments. According to Decision No 26/VGNN-TT of 20 June 1981 of the State Price Commission, the price of a copy of NHAN DAN and QUAN DOI NHAN DAN will be 0.50 dong [current price is 0.10 dong a copy]. The subscription price for these two newspapers will be 15 dong for 1 month and 45 dong for 3 months. The prices of other newspapers and magazines will be announced in a subsequent communique. [Text] [BK150609 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Aug 81 p 4]

CSO: 4209/505

POPULATION CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

RESETTLERS FROM HO CHI MINH CITY--Since liberation Ho Chi Minh City has sent 840,000 people back to their native villages or to the suburban areas and economic zones for resettlement. These people have opened up and put under cultivation tens of thousands of hectares of virgin land in various new economic zones, built 82 villages along the main highways in the eastern Nam Bo provinces, and set up 20 state farms and forestry sites around the city. [BK101205 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Sep 81]

RESETTLERS FROM HA SON BINH--Since 1976 Ha Son Binh Province has sent almost 57,000 persons, 42,000 of them workers, to new economic zones in the province's mountainous districts and in Bac Thai, Son La, Song Be and Lam Dong Provinces. The province has also sent to various new economic zones 1,600 grassroots-level cadres and almost 1,000 managerial and technical cadres, teachers and health cadres. Over the past 5 years the province has coordinated with the recipient provinces to open thousands of kilometers of roads and build over 10,000 square meters of housing space and dozens of health stations and schools for resettlers in new economic zones. [BK101205 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 9 Sep 81]

GIA LAI-CONGTUM RESETTLEMENT--Since early this year Gia Lai-Congtum Province has helped more than 7,000 people of various ethnic minority groups adopt sedentary farming lives at various resettlement centers. Thanks to good preparation in all aspects, these new resettlers have been able to quickly stabilize their lives and engage in production. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 18 Sep 81 BK]

ALPHABET FOR MINORITY PEOPLE--Although the Bahnar, Jarai and Sedang peoples in Gai Lai-Kontum Province already have their own written languages, most of the other ethnic minority peoples in the province do not yet have their written languages. The province has organized researches to compile a common alphabet for these people and to prepare it into a program to be taught in schools. Twenty-two intellectuals and teachers in Gia Lai-Kontum have studied the customs and languages of the peoples in the province and have agreed on an alphabet comprising 25 letters. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 15 Sep 81 OW]

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END

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

FLAWS IN YEARLONG STRUGGLE AGAINST NEGATIVISM DISCUSSED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 28 Jul 81 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Efforts Against Negativism in Past Year"]

[Text] On 24 July, the Municipal 79 Guidance Committee held a meeting to assess the preliminary results of the struggle that has been underway against negativism for more than a year.

Since the beginning of 1980, the entire city has set up 306 primary organizations to carry out the struggle against negativism, in line with the spirit of directives 81 and 108 of the Party Secretariat, and of directive 31 and plan 06 of the Municipal Party Committee. Among these organizations, 106 enterprises, 43 handicraft cooperatives, 24 corporations, 51 stores, 26 wards, 4 schools, 3 hospitals, 16 villages and agricultural cooperatives, 2 stations, 2 movie houses, 1 worksite, 1 state farm, etc., 5 branches including grain, commerce, transport and communications, land, and foreign trade, and 4 city precincts, considered to be important units serving important areas, began the movement early in order to draw experiences.

Compared with goals previously set, the struggle against negativism has achieved a number of initial results. The awareness of protecting state and collective property has increased. A number of instances of embezzlement and theft involving branches of grain, commerce, communications and transport, etc., have been discovered and strictly prosecuted. A number of instances of bribery involving distribution, house repairing, military recruitment, distribution of supplies, contractual purchases, recruitment of civil servants, and treatment of disease have been discovered and addressed. However, all of this is still low when compared with requirements.

The struggle to detect instances of people being oppressed is still poor and marred with difficulties. The struggle against professional crooks and thugs has taken a turn for the better, but the situation is still complex. The struggle against speculation and smuggling has recently achieved a number of good results, generating confidence among the masses.

The struggle against negativism within organizations has achieved progress. A number of cadres and party members, including those in positions of authority, have been investigated and disciplined for embezzlement, bribery, and oppression of the people. In the first 6 months of 1981 there were 557 instances of prosecution, ranging from blame and warning to dismissal, pay cuts and forced resignation--including 29 cadres in positions of authority. Moreover, a number of party members have been disciplined by the party.

These results notwithstanding, the struggle against negativism has on the whole developed slowly and is still below requirements; the negative situation in economic and social activities has not abated; and there have been no fundamental changes in the task of blocking and rebuffing the bad practices of theft, bribery, and oppression of the masses.

Concerning ways to step up the movement in the future, the report of the committee meeting clearly states that in the last 6 months of the year, while striving to fulfill the common task, each sector as well as each echelon must make the greatest efforts to resolutely concentrate guidance on bringing about real changes in the struggle against negativism in branches, echelons, units, and localities.

The meeting also heard the vice chairman of the Municipal 79 Guidance Committee convey the meaning of directive 108 of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee and of the Municipal Party Committee's circular guiding the implementation of that directive.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

POLICE CHECKPOINT OFFERED NUMEROUS BRIBES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Aug 81 p 3

/Article by Dang Minh Phuong: "Continuously Punish Bribers"/

/Text/ At midnight on 1 May 1981, truck 37A53-67 reached the Hue-Da Nang crossroads where an order to stop for inspection was given but the driver drove on. A policeman on a motorcycle pursued the truck for more than 10 kilometers before an apprehension was made. Police Third Lieutenant Ha Dinh Phi inspected the truck and found a hard object under the layers of fertilizer. He asked the driver if it was a gasoline tank.

Driver Pham Minh Quang slipped a package of money into the policeman's pocket and said, "Sir, we are going down to Ho Chi Minh City and I hope Sir you will understand and allow us to continue." Ha Dinh Phi arrested Quang, immediately took out the package of money and took Quang to the public security station to make out a report on confiscating 400 illegally transported liters of gasoline and the 500 dong bribe was turned over to the state.

A few days later, two large trucks with license numbers 52C05-14 and 52C05-92, traveling from north to south, arrived at the inspection station of Ha Dinh Phi in the middle of the day. After examining their papers, Phi asked the drivers, "Besides the 4 tons of state goods recorded in the papers, are you carrying anything else?"

"No, sir!"

The two trucks were full of large and heavy items. Phi looked under the vehicles and asked, "If you are not carrying anything else, why are springs so straight?"

Drivers Ly Van Co and Le Van Dinh became pale. The inspecting policemen discovered that each truck was carrying an additional 2 tons of tax-evasion goods. The drivers immediately changed to a ploy of familiarity, giving the policemen a package of cigarettes and 200 dong along with the blatant statement, "You work day and night and your monthly wages are low. Please take a few hundred cups of coffee and lunches."

Third Lieutenant Ha Dinh Phi resolutely refused the bribe, took the trucks to the station, forced the drivers to pay a fine of 600 dong for violating transportation regulations, confiscated the bribe for the public fund and turned over 2,000 dong in taxes on the smuggled goods to the tax agency for delivery to the state.

On the morning of the following day, Ha Dinh Phi unexpectedly received an envelope containing 1,000 dong. This money was sent by Hoang Van Bon, a partner of Ly Van Co and Le Van Dinh, in an attempt to bribe Phi to allow them to continue their activities. Ha Dinh Phi turned it all over to the state.

On 17 July, Ha Dinh Phi's unit pursued and apprehended a number of trucks from a transportation agency in Ho Chi Minh City which were illegally hauling 800 liters of gasoline. When discovered, the entire convoy of four vehicles increased speed and fled. The pursuit was difficult and dangerous. Finally, the trucks were nabbed. The drivers tried a bribe. They gave Vo Dinh Hai, from Phi's unit, 600 dong. Hai would not accept. They then gave him 800 dong and were again refused. They then used a transport bicycle operator to bring Hai 1,800 dong. None of their methods achieved results and the bribe money and all the illegally transported gasoline and oil was confiscated and turned in.

One time Ha Dinh Phi discovered two trucks, 29D09-77 and 29D09-68, transporting gasoline in excess of permissable levels by 300 liters although the individual writing the orders had intentionally written a surplus issue of gasoline in order for the drivers to escape police inspection. However, Ha Dinh Phi's unit still resolutely wrote a report. The drivers grabbed the report, pleaded and slipped money inside. When the report was opened, inside was found 400 dong. Both the bribe money and the surplus gasoline were confiscated.

On the night of 2 September 1980, Ha Dinh Phi spotted vehicle 45A52-85 transporting many illegal goods. He temporarily turned the vehicle over to the tax agency in order for the public security and tax agencies to handle the matter on the following morning. However, at 0700, the vehicle hauling illegal goods was allowed to depart by the tax team. Ha Dinh Phi saw something was wrong and had someone pursue the truck on its way toward Hue.

The vehicle was apprehended at the Hai Van Pass. The driver confessed that he had bribed taxman Ngo Van Trong with 900 dong to have the taxes reduced and allow him to leave. The police unit of Phi confronted the tax team, recovered the bribe money for the state and submitted a report to the authorities for a bribery prosecution.

Carrying out their mission in a difficult position with many vehicles passing daily, Third Lieutenant Ha Dinh Phi and the cadres and men in Da Nang Police Unit 34, consisting of Huynh Tan Hai, Pham Nhu Phong, Nguyen Dinh Long, Dang Ngoc An and Nguyen Van Ty, have night and day devoted themselves to their job, overcame many difficulties and dangers, maintained the unblemished quality of the people's police and resisted the insidious plots of dishonest individuals attempting to entice and bribe the cadres, at times ingenious, at times blatant and even many times threatening.

In only the time between the middle of 1980 and June of this year, the Hue-Da Nang crossroads police station headed by Ha Dinh Phi has 10 times discovered and punished dishonest individuals, returning to the state 12,000 liters of gasoline, 4,000 liters of oil, many other supplies and materials and more than 6,000 dong in bribes.

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CSO: 4209/501

COUNTERFEITERS OF HOUSEHOLD REGISTRATION PAPERS ARRESTED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 26 Jul 81 p 4

[Article by Quoc Toan: "Gang of Counterfeiters of Hanoi Household Registration Papers Arrested"]

[Text] Recently, with the help of the people, the Public Security Service has investigated and discovered a number of instances of bad elements taking advantage of their official positions and making phony household registration papers in order to enable people from the provinces to register as permanent residents of Hanoi.

The Public Security Service has arrested a number of persons working at Building Corporation 1 (Ministry of Building), including Le Trong Luu (Labor Wages Bureau chief), Nguyen Xuan Thuong (collective household chief of Enterprise 106), Lai Quang Ha (collective household chief of Enterprise 104), Trinh Van Phuc (formerly collective household chief of Enterprise 104, now retired), and Le Xuan Tan (administrative bureau cadre of the Mechanized Repair Enterprise). The gang has supplied nearly 100 people in the provinces with phony administrative recruitment papers, first enabling them to register with the collective household of the corporation located in Ba Vi District, and then transferring these registrants to organs and enterprises located in four Hanoi precincts.

The gang has received bribes from these phony Hanoi registrants--a maximum of 9,500 dong and a minimum of 1,500 per person--in addition to gifts and invitations to dinner, etc.

The gang members will be tried by a court of law in the near future.

In the meantime, in coordination with the Capital Military Region, the Public Security Service has investigated and arrested Co, formerly a senior army sergeant, now degenerate and dehumanized, for conspiring with a number of other bad elements to make phony demobilization certificates for sale to 69 army deserters, enabling them to register with their family households in Hanoi. Co was sentenced by a military court to 12 years in prison. The Public Security Service and the Capital Military Region are taking measures to prosecute the above army deserters one by one.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

COAL STOLEN FROM INLAND WATERWAY BARGES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Aug 81 p 2

/"Readers Write Letters" Column: "Illegal Buying, Selling of Coal, Gasoline and Oil Must Be Stopped"/

/Text/ On the Hanoi-Viet Tri inland waterway route, we regularly see from six to seven small boats waiting at the Dong Cao ferry landing in Van Quan Village, Me Linh District, Hanoi. Each time a barge carrying coal passes, someone waves their hand and these boats immediately dash out, tie up to the barge and shovel off the coal. After filling their boats, they pay the barge operator 200 dong for each boat, each carrying from two to two and one-half tons. They then tie up to the bank and sell the coal at 330 dong per ton. Thus, each boat obtains a profit of from 450 to 600 dong.

With this method of collusive trade, state property is seriously undermined by those engaged in illegal activities.

We suggest that the responsible agencies of Me Linh District in Hanoi have methods of promptly halting this illegal activity in order to protect socialist property.

Tran Quang Dong
LBN: 10A-980 Xuan Hoa, Hanoi

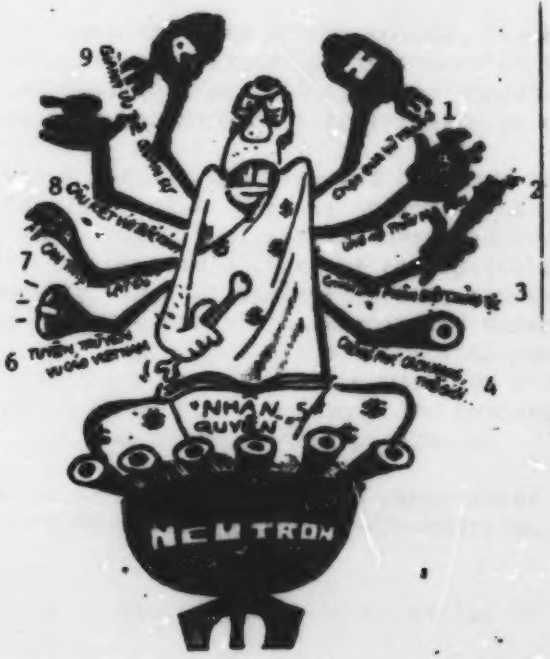
7300
CSO: 4209/501

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

REAGAN REPRESENTED AS DESTRUCTIVE FORCE

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 Aug 81 p 4

[Text]



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Ri-gân:
–Cầu «hạnh phúc» cho toàn nhân loại.

Tranh:
Văn Thanh

Key:

1. Arms race
2. Support Pol Pot
3. Racist Policy
4. Oppose World Revolution
5. Human Rights
6. Propaganda slandering Vietnam
7. Intervene & Overthrow
8. Dealings with Beijing
9. Achieve Military Superiority
10. Reagan: Pray for the Happiness of all Mankind

CSO: 4209/1

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PHAM BAN DONG ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON PRODUCTION CONTRACTING

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Aug 81 pp 1,4

[VNA News Release: "At Conference to Recapitulate Agricultural Production Contracting, Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong Affirms That Production Contracting Is a New Development of Our Country's Agriculture, a Broad Socialist Revolutionary Movement, a Festival of the Masses"]

[Excerpts] Recently, in Ha Nam Ninh Province the Ministry of Agricuture organized a preliminary recapitulation of production contracting in agricultural cooperatives, in accordance with Directive No 100 of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee, in order to discuss the perfection and expansion of the form of contracting out production to workers on a national scale.

Participating in the conference were a number of provincial party committee secretaries; chairmen or vice chairmen of People's Committees of provinces and municipalities in the north, along the centeral coast, and in the Central Highlands, Ho Chi Minh City, and the provinces of Hau Giang and Dong Nai; leadership cadres of 82 districts; representatives of 53 agricultural production cooperatives; and more than 200 cadres of mass organizations and propaganda, press, news agency, and broadcasting organs.

Comrade Vo Chi Cong, a member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, and comrade Nguyen Ngoc Triu, a member of the Party Central Committee and Minister of Agriculture, presided over the conference.

Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited and spoke to the conference.

Expressing his opinions at the conference, Vo Chi Cong, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers, praised the localities and the Ministry of Agriculture for having positively carried out the policy of contracting out production, and lauded the propaganda, press, and theoretical research organs for having effectively dealt with the new factors, contributed to furthering the rapid development of the contracting out of production into a seething revolutionary movement among the masses in all types of cooperatives in all areas -- the lowlands, the piedmont region, and the mountain region -- and brought about very important initial results and creating many good prospects.

The Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers evaluated the initial results of the contracting out of production as having furthered the development of production, the consolidation of cooperatives, the effective use of the latent capabilities of labor, land, and material-technical bases, the rapid assimilation and application of technical advances, and the improvement of cooperative management, enabled the masses to truly exercise their collective mastership right, and created a basis on which the three benefits can be resolved well, united with one another, and become greater.

At present, the agricultural cooperatives are undergoing a transformation, and there are capabilities of, within a short period of time, advancing the weak and deficient cooperatives to an "average" or "good" status, while also rapidly multiplying the advanced models on a broad scale and creating a new, higher uniformity.

Vice Chairman Vo Chi Cong provided the following analysis: the reason why the broad masses welcome and strongly support the policy of contracting out production, why it has rapidly developed into a mass revolutionary movement and has brought about real results, is that the production contracting-out mechanism has made a real contribution to resolving the problems of organizing and managing production, and organizing and distributing labor in a manner appropriate to the present level of our material-technical bases and labor implements, which are still weak and incomplete, with most of the work still being done manually. The contracting out of production has created conditions for carrying out a division of labor, combining the three benefits, and causing the workers to produce enthusiastically, be concerned with the process of production and the results of production, and tie themselves in with the cooperative. Furthermore, the contracting-out of production has combined the implementation of the three revolutions in rural areas.

Vice Chairman Vo Chi Cong pointed out that in some places, due to a lack of close leadership and guidance, in the implementation process there have been such deficiencies as distributing land in a fragmented manner, using water buffaloes and oxen beyond their capacities, assigning inappropriate contracted-out quotas, and poor management of the production phases. In some places, especially during the initial period, there was also the situation of "blank check" contracting out to cooperative members.

However, in a strongly developing mass movement it is difficult to avoid deficiencies, and those are not deficiencies of the production contracting-out mechanism. In fact, many places have overcome and are overcoming those deficiencies.

Finally, Vice Chairman Vo Chi Cong once again confirmed that the policy of contracting out production has a completely scientific basis, and must continue to be perfected and implemented. During the coming period it is necessary to implement the contracting-out of production in all cooperatives and production collectives, even in the Mekong Delta and the northern mountain region.

The party committee echelons and governmental administrations, especially at the district level, must closely monitor each developmental step of the contracting-out movement, tie in contracting-out with the improvement of cooperative management in general and the development of the district echelon, and promptly correct the deficiencies, in order to attain even greater results.

The conference very enthusiastically greeted comrade Pham Van Dong, a member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, who arrived to visit and deliver a speech.

After listening to a report on the results of the conference's discussions and to the opinions of a number of delegates, Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong, on behalf of the Party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers enthusiastically praised the great victories of the peasants and the cadres and party members of the sectors and echelons, especially, at the base level, on the agricultural production front in general and in contracting-out of production in the cooperatives during the recent 1980-1981 fifth month-spring production season. The Chairmen of the Council of Ministers affirmed that that was a new developmental step of our country's agriculture, a broad socialist revolutionary movement, a festival day of the masses. That movement has an important significance with regard to both theory and practice, has a long-range strategic significance, and is tied in with the whole process of advance of agricultural production the developmental process of the revolution in production relations, and the creation of a new countryside. The Chairman of the Council of Ministers analyzed the organic relationship and reciprocal effect between the contracting out of production and the three revolutions, and stated that the conference had illuminated the profound significance of the combining of the three revolutions, with regard to theory and practice, and that it is necessary to combine the three revolutionary movements with the movement to contract out production and promote the rapid, correct development of the movement. We must do a better job of combining the contracting-out of production with the development of the socialist collective mastership right of the workers, and enable the masses to truly become liberated and advance to becoming the masters of themselves and the nation. By doing so we will be able to accomplish extraordinary things and bring about incalculably great results.

Analyzing the relationship between the collective and the individual in the process of organizing production and the developmental process, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers stated that in the developmental process of socialism, the development of each person will create the common development of everyone, of the collective and of society. The individual and the collective will develop and grow together. The laboring peasants of our country have been bound together with the collective whole for decades, and because of the movement to contract-out production there are certain to be many additional fresh, pretty flowers, and new socialist people will be created by respects for, and the development of, the collective mastership right.

The Chairman of the Council of Ministers emphasized the important long-range role of the district echelon, the mission of the sectors and localities in developing the district, and the mission of guiding the cooperatives in planning, in organization and management, in building material-technical bases, and in production, distribution, and circulation in the sphere of the district. He also emphasized that the contracting out of production in the agricultural cooperatives requires that the sectors and echelons, especially the district echelon (including the sectors in the district), which directly guides the bases, must improve their management structure, improve their leadership, do a better job of building the districts' material-technical bases, enable the district to become technical equipment centers for the rural areas; pay attention to, and do a good job of, developing agriculture and industry; and create for the districts a rational agricultural-industrial structure.

In the immediate future, we must concentrate all efforts of the district echelon on developing agriculture, and resolve the problem of producing food and a number of other goods that can be produced, in order to stabilize and improve the living conditions of the people in the districts. At the same time, we must fulfill our obligations to the state and contribute to building and defending the nation.

The Chairman of the Council of Ministers analyzed the important significance of building a new socialist countryside in the districts, in combination with the movement to contract out production in agriculture, and stated that "We must, by all means -- in this case implementing the contracting out of production, building up the cooperatives, and developing agricultural production, and doing a good job of building up the district echelon -- create a new countryside with regard to the material and cultural lives of the people." If that is accomplished, the rural areas will be a source of support for building socialism and defending the socialist homeland, and we will create an agricultural-industrial structure in the sphere of the district and an industrial-agricultural structure nationally.

After discussing the deficiencies of the echelons and sectors and sectors, from the central level to the base level, with regard to the redistribution of labor forces during the recent period, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers spoke of the strategic importance of the redistribution of labor forces on a national scale, combined with the carrying out of the planned parenthood campaign, during the coming period, and emphasized that that is a revolution and that it is possible to make the district the unit for organizing and guiding its implementation and the unit for labor exchanges between places which send laborers and those who receive them.

The Chairman of the Council of Ministers admonished the sectors, echelons, and cooperatives to realize more clearly the great significance of the movement to contract out production and develop the positive aspects of the movement, while also paying much attention to and promptly correcting the deficiencies and weaknesses, in order to perfect the contracting out of production in agricultural cooperatives.

Sharing the happiness over the victorious first season of carrying out the contracting out of production, Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong greatly inspired the conference. The conference warmly applauded and welcomed his opinions, expressed its confidence in the party's economic development line, and expressed determination to win an even greater all-round victory in contracting out production during the tenth-month season.

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FIRSTHAND REPORT ON CURRENT CONDITIONS IN VIETNAM

Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 24, 31 Aug 81

[24 Aug 81, pp 110-118]

[Text] We Die but Have No Coffins.

The day no longer begins with revolutionary music from public loudspeakers; Hanoi now is awakened by the crow of the cock.

That privately owned fowl is in evidence everywhere--tied to trees or in cages, in the street, in yards and on boulevards of this once elegant, now rundown and evil-smelling city. By keeping a chicken, families assure themselves of at least one good meal one fine day--but in what period of time?

In the past, when the U.S. B-52's were still bombing the country and morale was still high, the people did gymnastics in the streets to the sound of military march music.

Now, from the window of the Hoa Binh Hotel, which has neither running water nor electricity, one only sees groups of Vietnamese gathering withered leaves for making a fire, while others are squating around small tables cooking some thin soup or nibbling at a small piece of bread.

In the center of Hanoi, at the famous "Lake of the Magic Sword" surrounded by legends and memories of a glorious past, children and grownup men are trying to assemble a meal by dipping small plastic bags into the dirty water in the hope of catching some fish.

In the neighboring park--as in all parks in the cities of Hue, Da Nang, Nha Trang and Saigon--the beggars rise from the benches by the scores in the early morning and start delousing one another.

At sunrise small boys and old men station themselves at crossroads in every village and every town of the country behind their sole means of making a living--a bicycle pump. Like millions of other emaciated and pale Vietnamese, they start the day exhausted only to resume the struggle for a little food.

Six years after the great victory, the great hopes for peace, the great speeches about the reconstruction and prosperity of a reunified country, Vietnam is the country of a people bereft of hope and marked by hunger, war and oppression.

Hanoi has made the century-old nationalist dream of the Vietnamese a reality: it rules over the whole of former French Indochina, including Laos and Cambodia, and has become the strongest military power in the Far East next to China.

But the grandiose unfolding of external power is in oppressive contrast with the misery of the country. "We eat but our stomachs are not full, we dress but are not covered, we die but have no coffins," a current saying goes.

From the misty mountains along the northern border, where Hanoi's soldiers in their trenches await the next attack of the Chinese, to the swamps and ricefields of the Mekong Delta in the south, where rebellious farmers await the next attack of the communists who want to collectivize their land, Vietnam presents an oppressive panorama of defeats.

The economy is finished, or, as an expert puts it, "there is no economy." Agriculture produces far less than suffices for feeding the people. Industrial plants, if they operate at all, operate at half capacity. The conquered south has not been integrated, and in the north the leadership has lost all respect and credibility.

Society is being shaken by old but also by new evils--unemployment, crime, prostitution, corruption. Normally the best trained citizens, tens of thousands of former political prisoners and a substantial proportion of the urban population only think of ways and means of escaping from the country.

Relations between people and government are governed by fear and distrust. The country is ruled by a military and police apparatus which consumes two-thirds of the meager government budget--communism reduced ad absurdum.

The ambitious five-year plan drafted after the victory of 1975 provided for an annual growth of 14 percent. This has turned out to be but 2 percent, while the population has shown a steady increase of 3 percent. The production of grain was to have amounted to 21 million tons a year starting in 1980, but even the most optimistic estimates for this year do not exceed 13 million tons.

"We are dealing with a country of 58 million inhibitans which is in a state of bankruptcy," says the official representative of an international organization.

While there are no reports that people have actually starved to death, malnutrition has become a visible phenomenon in communist Vietnam--visible owing to the skin diseases of children and the patent exhaustion of grownups.

"They think of nothing but food, only food," says a foreign engineer about the workers in a textile plant in whose construction he is assisting. "They do not have enough calories and therefore do not work properly."

This January, because of inadequate supply of food, amoebic dysentery broke out near the city of Vinh, and in March dockworkers in the port of Haiphong refused to load a Soviet ship with cans of food meant as payment for imported goods.

"First we have to supply the workers with food, and only then can we build up industry," says Huan Tung, editor of the party paper NHAN DAN. "Our main concern now is for people's stomachs."

The average wage is 60 to 80 dong, 1 U.S. dollar being worth 3 dong--officially, but 10 times as much on the black market. A bowl of soup costs 7 dong.

Anyone working for the government is entitled to from 13 to 18 kilograms of rice a month, at the official price of 0.38 dong a kilogram. The state-owned stores do not have enough rice in stock, however, and on the free market 1 kilogram cost 18 dong.

Every Vietnamese is entitled to a monthly meat ration of 1 pound, at a price of 3.8 dong a kilogram. If he wants to buy a kilogram of beef in addition, he has to sacrifice half his monthly wages (40 dong), and a kilogram of fish will cost him 25 dong.

The meals of most Vietnamese therefore consist only of a bit of rice, cassava, maize and a small amount of vegetables. Only on very special occasions do they get to eat the chicken lovingly raised by their families.

In Hanoi recently, a man came into a canteen, ordered some rice and salt, put a painted wooden fish on the steaming plate, ate, put the fish in his pocket again and left. The next day he returned and did the same thing. His protest being unmistakable, the police finally arrested him. His fellow citizens said jokingly that he had been awarded the title of "socialist hero" because he had invented "reusable food."

Vietnam has long since ceased to be in a position to feed itself from its own production, but as miserably as now, when the country appears to have got all it wanted politically, the Vietnamese have not lived for a long time.

During the war the country lived in part off foreign aid, the north receiving supplies from China, and the south from the United States. After the forcible reunification, those two sources dried up, and the new benefactors, the Soviets, cannot come up with everything.

"Since 1975 we have had 6 million more people and 10 million fewer dollars," says the prominent historian Nguyen Khac Vien from Hanoi; "the mere fact that we have survived is a miracle."

Yet the opportunities for the communists when they took over the south as liberators 6 years ago did not appear to be too bad. Their victory against the powerful United States had increased their prestige, they were able to lean on their hard ideology, and they had a plan providing for a solution of any situation in life.

Their greatest challenge was that the towns were overcrowded and lacked food. Their solution: Resettlement into "new economic areas" to unburden the towns. The people who had no work after the departure of the Americans were to gain new land, turning the jungle into cultivated land.

Through persuasion or force, thousands of families, particularly the relatives of former soldiers of the Thieu army, were removed from Saigon and other cities and resettled in uninhabited areas.

There they lived in pitiful conditions, with not enough water and without medical care. Many of those resettled perished, and the action was also an economic failure.

Six years later only half a million hectares of land have been made cultivable, and a large part still does not operate productively.

Le Minh Xuan, for instance, was a famous new economic area located about 30 kilometers northwest of Saigon. It was one of the first. Visitors were taken there regularly to view the model of the "future of Vietnam."

Today no visitors are admitted any longer, because Le Minh Xuan has become a desert again. The huts have been abandoned, the fields are exposed to the scorching sun, and the unpaved road leading through the place is empty.

The 4,000 hectares of land which had been made cultivable and tilled are lying fallow. No one had taken into consideration the fact that in this area, 30 centimeters below the surface, there is a layer of particularly acid soil which, when mixed with water, poisons the entire ground.

Since the plowing went to exactly 30 centimeters below the surface, and the soil below that was then used for building small ponds along the ricefields, the entire soil is now infertile.

"It would have sufficed to examine the area beforehand, to conduct a few tests and dig elsewhere," says a foreign expert who came to investigate. Now it is too late.

Those thousands of people who, family after family, sleep on plastic sheets in the streets of Saigon, on the pavement around the central market and in the railroad stations are returnees who have abandoned Le Minh Xuan and other new economic areas.

They have returned to their towns in despair and cannot now find either work or accommodations. The places where they used to live have meanwhile been assigned to others, mostly people from the north.

There is a similar fiasco in the west of the country, in the "Plain of the Reed" on the Cambodian border. "Against the warnings of the farmers, the cadres in Hanoi ordered the cultivation of rice in that area of 10,000 hectares. Not a single kilogram has been harvested so far.

Jute was supposed to be planted in the new economic area of Kieng Giang, but the seed from the north was not suited to the climate in the south.

The consequences in Saigon were devastating. Textile Plant 13 in the Fourth District--with old British machines from the forties and more than 1,000 workers--which had been reopened specially for producing 150,000 bales of jute a month now must procure its raw material from Hanoi 1,500 kilometers away.

Ignorance and stubbornness have turned the experiment with the new economic areas into a catastrophe. The towns continue to be overcrowded, there is the same unemployment as before, but the South Vietnamese have lost their faith in the ability of the communists to solve the country's problems.

At the end of the war the new rulers inherited a viable modern infrastructure in the south. For lack of funds or owing to sheer inability, they were not in a position to utilize it and at least maintain it in its existing state.

The textile plants in Bien Hoa, north of Saigon, used to have an annual production of 300 million meters of fabrics, with cotton being imported from Japan and Taiwan. Owing to the lack of raw materials, production has now dropped below one-third of what it used to be.

The cadres from Hanoi ordered the cultivation of cotton on large areas all around Saigon, but since they did not also supply pesticides, the first harvest fell victim to swarms of insects last year. In Na Dang the Knights of Malta, with German funds, erected one of the most modern surgical clinics in the country. Today the "C" Hospital is no more than a heap of junk inside--microscopes without lighting, refrigerators without compressors, an operating room without airconditioning.

The greatest waste by the new Vietnam, however, has been the use of its manpower. In the south the conquerors found many engineers and technicians trained abroad who had not managed to escape when the war ended or had decided to stay and work under the new government.

This qualified personnel almost universally lost their jobs to people who had come in from the north. The former chief engineer of the Saigon Post Office, for instance, now sits behind a typewriter, the director of the Saigon Waterworks was dispatched to become a worker in an agricultural plant, and the director of the biggest rubber plantation in the south was made a bookkeeper.

Mme Dai, a former lawyer, operates a restaurant at her residence, with people eating amid legal textbooks and a collection of ceramics.

A former high school teacher has a store on Dong Khoi Boulevard, the former Tu-Do Street, with a book by Lenin placed invitingly in the window. Actually couples can borrow there anything they may need for their wedding, from clothing to wrist watches. A huge capital of know-how needed urgently by the country is thus being squandered.

When the communists took over the south, many intellectuals offered to work for the new rulers and the country's reconstruction. This good will was gambled away, cooperation with noncommunists was rejected, and many of them found themselves imprisoned for months or years in the same prisons in which Thieu used to detain his opponents.

Cao Giao, for example, a Vietnamese journalist who among other things had worked for DER SPIEGEL, was among those who had decided to stay, for he used to say. "The revolution sets me dreaming." In 1978 he was arrested and put in the Chi-Hao Prison, spending most of the time in solitary confinement. He was never indicated and recently was released.

In the streets of Saigon, Da Nang, Hue or any other city of the south, one meets thousands of qualified persons who were deprived of their source of livelihood--high school teachers, pharmacy students, interpreters, technicians.

On the new book market in Saigon, intellectuals are selling their collections to finance their escape, or they are looking for odd jobs to earn a bowl of soup--for instance, a former parachutist who speaks English and French perfectly.

He says: "I spent 3 years in a reeducation camp. Then one day I was given a document certifing that I was qualified. Qualified for what?" Pale, long haired and toothless, he is unemployed at the age of 26 without any hope of finding a job.

Long moustaches and hair down to the neck generally identify the people who have returned from the camps. At night groups of such desperadoes gather in the somber cafes of Saigon to slowly slurp cheap lemonade and to be dazed by stereo music of days past. Nobody talks (because one's neighbor might be a spy, after all) as the lyrics of the currently most popular song pound between the walls:

"...a vacation in the tropics may be a solution this year; this is the American dream--that we now can travel without funds..."

When the communists marked into Saigon, they called everyone "brother" and promised a policy of reconciliation and concord in order that the wounds of the long civil war might heal. They have not kept their promise.

Everyone who in any way or at any time used to work for one of the former regimes of South Vietnam is stigmatized and discriminated against--as is his family.

And if someone, for example, used to occupy an important position in the south, he is not allowed to send his children to college. His life is burdened by a sin from which no confession can absolve him.

By now all directors of state-owned factories and enterprises in the south are North Vietnamese or natives who had already joined the communists in the fifties. The official justification: "They are familiar with the socialist leadership system."

The truth is that at the end of the war a completely new social stratum emerged from the jungle to demand its share in the spoils of victory. Relentlessly they took over the housing, roles and privileges of the former ruling class.

The traffic policeman in the streets of Saigon comes from Hanoi. The driver of a taxi company in Nha Trang is North Vietnamese, as is the bookkeeper of an agricultural enterprise in Beng Song, the director of museums in Hue, and the director of the Oriental Hotel in Da Nang, whose personnel was replaced entirely by children of revolutionary cadres.

The communists had even planned to remove the many thousands of graves of Thieu soldiers at the cemetery in Cong Hoa north of Saigon in order to bury their own dead there. At the last moment someone objected that this was going too far, and so it was decided to let the cemetery of those who had "died for liberty" (as they used to say then) go to seed and to build on the opposite side of the street a new cemetery for those "who died for the revolution" (as they say today).

Soldiers discharged from the North Vietnamese Army get jobs anywhere in the south. Ngo Cung Vien and Nguyen Tiem Binh, for instance, both took part in the long battle for Quang Tri in 1972. One fought in the army of Hanoi, the other in that of Saigon. I met both in the search for a bunker in which I had taken cover during the battle of Quang Tri.

Now, the man from the north has moved here with his family and has obtained a job, being responsible for the loudspeaker system of the area, while the man from the south, discharged after reeducation, is scraping among the wreckage and the burned-out chassis of trucks, tanks and unexploded grenades for salable scrap iron.

This is a dangerous kind of work. This year five persons have died in explosions of ammunition in the plain in which the town of Quang Tri was located at one time. "Aren't you afraid?" I ask Ngo Cung Vien. He shrugs his shoulders and says with a smile, "It is the only thing I can do." And shuffles along on his way with a stock of iron on his shoulder.

"We were right to fight together with them, for we could not side with Thieu and the Americans," says a 36-year-old Catholic who in the early seventies went underground and joined the revolution.

But he continues: "Only we made the mistake of forgetting that they were communists and would claim everything for themselves as soon as they got to power."

Even those South Vietnamese who spend many years in the jungle on the side of the communists as soldiers and representatives of the Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) are now being discriminated against and have been stripped of any influence.

Mme Nguyen Thi Binh, for example, former foreign minister of the PRG, now has an inferior job in a ministry in Hanoi. Nguyen Huu Tho, the first president of the conquered south, was fobbed off with an honorable but powerless post in the government, as was Huynh Tan Phat, former prime minister.

Those South Vietnamese intellectuals who did not join the revolution until after the Tet offensive in 1968 are regarded as not quite reliable "taillights."

"They don't trust us," says Le Van Hao in Hue. In 1972 the teacher at the renowned high school in the former emperor's city was a cause celebre. At that time he disappeared from Hue and soon thereafter on the radio, in the name of the PRG, called for a general revolt against the Thieu regime.

When I requested in Hue that a meeting be arranged with him, the answer was: "With whom? We have never heard of him."

The day after, while I was taking a walk along the "Perfumed River," a middle-aged lean man approached me saying: "I am Le Van Hao; I was sitting behind you yesterday when you mentioned my name." He would like to visit his daughter in France but cannot get an exist visa.

Among the South Vietnamese revolutionaries deeply disturbed by the rigidity and dogmatism of the new regime in Mme Duong Quynh Hoa, former minister of health of the PRG, who says, "This is my country, and I will work for it--but not within the government."

A short time ago she resigned all her offices and now works as a physician in the children's department of the old Grall Hospital in Saigon. "I cannot work together with people who think they have a monopoly on truth and virtue," she says.

When the communists took over the south, they made the well-deserved claim of being morally superior. They were heroes who had lived in the jungle, where there was no corruption. They had come to put order in the rotten society of the south.

Years of sacrifice and privation had given them a kind of natural right to rule the country they had freed from colonialism and foreign intervention and reunified. This innocence they have lost.

The evil of corruption is now as widespread in communist Vietnam as it used to be under Thieu. One has to hand over money under the table to get a permit to stay in the country, to be allowed to travel around the country, to see a doctor, to escape abroad.

Nor can it be otherwise, for only few people can live off their wages. "The state pretends it is paying us, and so we pretend we are working," say the workers, and keep their heads above water by doing business on the side and smuggling. The same goes for the policeman, the party official, the village administrator, none of whom is in a position to live off his salary.

In Saigon recently, a high communist official was summoned to appear before the party disciplinary committee because it had become known that he was operating a small street cafe. His defense was simple: "Either the cafe or corruption; 80 dong is not enough for me to live on."

The policeman in the town district asks for two packs of foreign cigarettes, now worth 100 dong, to cover the visit of a relative at the place of some Vietnamese or other. The party official in charge of the distribution of meat in the district releases a few kilograms for sale at the official price but sells the rest on the free market, dividing the profit with the people who are in on it. Today corruption is a monster dominating the entire government apparatus.

The latest joke is that Prime Minister Pham Van Dong decided for a change to see for himself how the common man was living. So he wanders incognito through Saigon. At the cathedral square he sees a man praying before the statue of the Virgin Mary, saying "Holy Mother, please give me 100 dong." Pham Van Dong looks in his pocket, finds 70 dong and gives them to the man. An hour later he returns and see the same man praying before the statue, saying : "Hold Mother, next time you send me money, please don't do so via the party; it always keeps 30 percent."

The party has long since lost the aura and prestige it enjoyed during the war even among the South Vietnamese when it was operating and fighting underground.

Party cadres now have the best housing, have access to special hospitals and live far away from the daily straits of the people. Deja-vu communism in name only. "The fish have left the waters of the people and now live in an aquarium," a popular saying goes.

A short time ago, one could read the following on walls in Saigon: "Nice house, five rooms, two baths, airconditioning and swimming pool, for rent at 32 Ngo Quyn." That is the address of Le Duan, first secretary of the communist party.

The graffiti on the walls of Vietnamese houses pronounce a truth that is not to be found in the strictly censored press. "There is nothing more precious than freedom and independence" was the motto of Ho Chi Minh which was quoted orally and in writing with particular frequency. Now the last words have often been deleted, and so the motto reads, "There is nothing."

Thieu used to warn his supporters against communism, saying, "Pay no attention to what they say but look at what they do." Without mentioning the person who said so (everyone knows who it was), this sentence can be found scratched on walls here and there.

"Their politics consist in traps," says a Catholic priest; "they promise one thing and do another." The example of "communist deceit" cited most frequently is the so-called reeducation.

Immediately after Saigon had been taken, the new communist authorities asked anyone who had worked for the military or civilian apparatus of the old regime to report for reeducation equipped with a mosquito net and a month's ration of rice.

Hundreds of thousands reported. Most of them were released after a few days or weeks. About 250,000 people vanished in remote jungle camps distributed all over the country.

In 1976 the government announced officially that the reeducation would last 3 years at most and that after that the inmates of the camps would either be released or put on trial.

Now 5 years have passed and many inmates have not returned. How many? No one is prepared to give the answer. Estimates range from 20,000 to 200,000.

"We are keeping them because they have not changed their views. We are patient and can wait until they acknowledge their crimes." So says 1st Lt Ngyuen Can Mo, commandant of the Hay Tay Reeducation Camp, 25 kilometers south of Hanoi, about his 462 inmates.

The cells are clean, there are flowers blooming in the garden, the food is excellent, the guards are smiling. Everything looks as it would in a model prison got ready for visitors from abroad. Occasionally it is too much of a good thing, with perfection becoming perversion and the smile turning into a grimace.

In a class room a prisoners orchestra plays a waltz. Twenty-four former generals, colonels and supreme court justices under the Thieu regime get up and applaud. The camp commandant checks one after another, remarking of one man that he has made great progress and that unfortunately not everyone has as yet written an entirely frank report about his misdeeds.

Materials for instruction can be seen lying on the tables--"Marx and Engles: a Stimulating Friendship." the journal LIEN XO (the Soviet Union), pictorial volumes about the war.

There is Gen Nguyen Vinh Nghi, former commander of the III Army Corps, who was taken prisoner in the battle near Nha Trang. There is Gen Pham Duy Tat, supreme commander of the forces which surrendered in Can Tho.

For 6 years they have been asked every day to write down their history, to admit their errors, to repent. Only a few have softened or broken down.

Col Loi Du Chan, a former member of the general staff, stands erect in a black uniform, with a white scarf, a black cap and dark glasses. "One of my sons is in Germany," he says; "the rest of the family is in Saigon--no, not Saigon but Ho Chi Minh City." Correcting himself, he looks embarrassed at the camp commandant, afraid that he has committed yet another crime.

Five people have died here, including the famous lawyer Senator Tran Van Tuyen. "Cerebral hemorrhage," says the commandant. "He cut open his arteries," says one of his friends in Saigon: "he couldn't stand it any longer."

Col Tran Van Tuoi got back his old uniform to welcome his wife. She came from Can Tho in the Mekong Delta, the trip costing her more than 1,000 dong.

"This camp clearly is proof of humanity," a French journalist wrote into the guest book. The authorities, however, know themselves that these camps constitute a great liability for the regime in the eyes of the population of South Vientam. The inmates include not only generals and colonels but sergeants, judges, lawyers and political opponents arrested only recently.

"We must choose the lesser of evils, though," admists a high official in Hanoi; "if we release these people today, they will work against us tomorrow, trying to overthrow the revolutionary power."

[31 Aug 81, pp 126-140]

[Text] We Are Strong in Wartime but Split by Peace

There are quite frequent acts of sabotage against the regime in the sixth year of reunified communist Vietnam, when all of Hanoi's hopes seem to have been fulfilled. Within a single month two fires broke out in the harbor of Haiphong destroying whole stocks of Soviet goods. A train has been raided in the south. From time to time a communist official is killed.

The telephone lines in the area of Saigon inhabited by the new red bourgeoisie are cut frequently. It happens that civilian buses on the way from Dalat are stopped by armed men claiming to belong to a group called Phuc Quoc (Save the Country).

The government itself tends to exaggerate such acts of resistance by former Thieu soldiers and bandits to justify the rigid controls to which it is subjecting the people. An organized nationwide resistance movement against the regime does not exist.

"The only opposition party is the 'boat people,'" says a former lawyer from Saigon. Together with one of his sons, he has already tried to escape once. "We didn't even see the sea," he says. "It was night. We were still in the woods when someone shouted, 'Police, police!' Everyone fled, and those who were aiding in the escape vanished with the money we had already paid."

To escape from Vietnam has long since ceased to be easy. You have to find a boat, tip the right policeman and sacrifice a relative to stay behind and guard the house in case the escape fails. And you have to be lucky to find the right kind of boat (above all, a seaworthy one), which then has to be picked up by the right kind of ship.

"We had been at sea as long as 15 hours when we saw a big ship. Our people began to cry with joy. We thought we were safe. Then we saw a red flag with hammer and sickle, and the ship began gathering us up." This is the story told by a writer who had spent 3 years in Thieu's prisons and 1 year in those of the new regime.

The Russian freighter detained the refugees in the bay until a Vietnamse patrol boat the Russians had called by radio showed up and took them back ashore.

South Vietnamese caught trying to escape end up in prison but are not kept there longer than 2 or 3 months, the prisons on the coast being full of people who have tried unsuccessfully to escape.

Nevertheless, thousands try their luck at sea every month. On the average about 10,000 people a month manage to escape somewhere. Many others continue to hatch bold plans of escape--particularly relatives of the former South Vietnamese bourgeoisie, Vietnamese of Chinese origin, intellectuals, soldiers and officers who have returned from the reeducation camps, but also party cadres and former revolutionaries who have lost their faith.

When they took over the south in 1975, before attacking Laos and Cambodia, the communists did not face an easy task. Huge devastation had been caused by 30 years of war. The Americans' use of chemical weapons alone had consequences that it probably will take generations to overcome.

Parents exposed to the poison with the codename of Orange (2.4.5-T) to this day produce children with a far greater rate of deformations than is normal. Farmers from the Pleiku area tell about monstrous plants in the jungle area sprayed by the U.S. Air Force with defoliants. On the other hand, one certainly was entitled to expect the communists to solve the social problems of the south, which they had blamed on the corrupt Saigon regime. It happened the other way round: many an untoward state of affairs from the pleasure-loving, corrupt south has sneaked into the hard north by now.

"Do you like Vietnamese girls?" the driver of a government limousine recently asked a foreigner in Hanoi. During the war there had been no prostitution in the north.

Now competent middlemen occasionally offer a choice between a girl for 20 dollars in Hanoi and a special deal for 100 dollars which includes a trip by car to Haiphong and dinner in a special private residence.

In the south the business continues to flourish in the streets and in the cadres, apart from a few old prostitutes who weave baskets in a special camp while singing revolutionary songs for the entertainment of visiting journalists.

During the war there were no beggars in the north; now they camp in parks and pagodas.

On the river banks in Saigon at night, old and new beggars often argue over who gets to use the cement benches (donated to the city by the Lions Club).

As in former days, there are many children among the beggars. A number of them specialize in getting money from the Soviets. Approaching them, they imitate an astronaut flying around the earth, while pointing to their empty bellies.

During the war I had got to know a begging youth who asked me shortly before the withdrawal of the Americans, "Give me some money, I am going to America."

I have seen him again now. This time we had to meet in secret for me to give him some money without the policeman at the corner demanding his share. "VC no good," says the boy--still using the old GI expression for the Vietcong.

As soon as a Vietnamese sees a foreigner who is no Lien Xo (Russian), he indulges in nostaligic reminiscences of the past. "In the past Vietnam was No 1, today Vietnam is No 10," says a women selling cigarettes in Hue.

Six years have been enough to make this tortured people forget the U.S. bombers, the hits of Russian missiles and the raids of the Thieu police. The war seems to be far in the past. One recalls less the suffering than the modern convenience, the prosperity and the accompanying pleasures.

"Even my mother says she lived better during the time of the Americans," admits a high official in Hanoi whose family used to live in the south.

The past is a heavy burden for the regime because in addition to the misery the Vietnamese suffered as a result of the presence of foreigners, this presence brought with it at the same time a special life style which many found attractive.

Hanoi continues to create the impression of a French colonial city, Saigon continues to be a chaotic modern U.S. product, and the Vietnamese of today still live in those shells of the past. The new rulers are doing their best to relegate them to oblivion.

Thus any books printed before 1975 are under lock and key in special sections in the libraries, and the biggest bookstore in Saigon carries only Vietnamese books, specialized Russian literature, and in French only a biography of Brezhnev.

Old leading revolutionaries, however, still speak French, and the young generation speaks English with an American accent. These people, resembling remnant ruins, cannot forget the past.

"Sir, I am French," says an old hobo in Haoi. In the hot tropical sun he wears a black jacket that looks as if it was 50 years old, black pants full of spots and a shirt that was white at one time. "The Vietnamese are barbarians," he says, showing a picture of his French father who was a legionnaire, and talks about his dream of emigrating to France.

In front of the Cham Museum in Da Nang, a group of boys shove a goodlooking blond boy with freckles under his green eyes toward me. "My name is Hoang, and I am 11," he says after some embarrassment in halting English. There are thousands of children like him left behind by U.S. soldiers.

A gang of such children hangs around the harbor of Da Nang, where a Russian ship from Vladivostok is unloading cement. They gather small amounts of cement from burst bags in small plastic bags and then sell them in the market.

In comparison with the standard of living of the past, the 6 years under the new regime are a step backward for the South Vietnamese. And the North Vietnamese have not made any progress in these past 6 years.

The people in the north had thought that the end of the war would also mean an end to the big sacrifices and give them a better life. They were disappointed.

"We will satisfy the people's need for fans, wristwatches, radios, television sets and sewing machines," party head Le Duan promised 5 years ago. Today Hanoi's central department store is as empty as ever, the shelves are covered with dust, the saleswomen tired, and there is almost nothing for sale.

The main park of the city, called the Park of Reunification, now bears the name of Lenin--"because the country has already been reunified and because we must rebuild socialism," a travel guide explains.

The socialist society is primarily a society of people standing in line. There are queues for buying matches, cigarettes, bread, queues for crossing on foot or by bicycle the 1.5-kilometer-long bridge built by the French in 1898 which is still the only crossing over the Red River.

The new bridge the Chinese had started building upstream remained incomplete, and the pillars of another bridge being built by the Soviets do not even protrude from the muddy water as yet.

During the war and thereafter North Vietnam received huge amounts of aid in the form of goods, primarily from the socialist countries, but not everything was used. Examples of mismanagement and waste are legion. The case of the paper mill in Bai Bang, a gift of the Swedish Government, is said to be typical.

After years of construction and endless delays, the plant finally started production this year. But the raw material has to be imported from Sweden since the wood which was supposed to supply the lumber for the mill is 100 kilometers away and no road leads there as yet.

When the first paper had been produced, half of it was immediately stolen, and there were no trucks to haul the rest away. In Hanoi it is still not possible to buy a note pad, telegrams are still delivered on primitive brown paper in envelopes made of old newspapers.

Because innumerable Vietnamese schools have no books, UNICEF has made available a plant for the printing of schoolbooks, but the Vietnamese have been unable to set it up as yet for lack of cement to build the foundations of the printing shop.

The Polish Government offered a plant for manufacturing prefabricated cement building components, but the Vietnamese rejected the advice of the Polish engineers and built the plant on unsuitable terrain. The result: The plant is under water most of the time.

The waste of socialist aid was the subject of tough discussions between Soviet and Vietnamese officials in Hanoi after a team that had come from Moscow had noted during a visit of the harbor in Haiphong that Soviet goods, partly from as far back as 1968, were rotting under sun and rain.

Some small plants donated by East European countries are still not operating, because the Vietnamese do not know where to get the needed energy. To this day they must rely exclusively on the old powerplant built by the French in the old days, and power outages may be expected to occur at any time.

One night Deputy Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang gave a dinner in the pretty oldfashioned government house, formerly the residence of the French colonial governor. As the deputy minister was walking down the stairway under the glittering light of the candelabras and in the breeze of the humming fans, there was a sudden power outage, and the host and the guests groped in the dark as each was seeking to shake the other's hand. They then dined in candlelight.

Anything that does not work in Vietnam these days, anything that has not been finished, any promises that have not been dept--for any of this the Vietnamese authorities have but one monotonous excuse. They blame the Chinese.

"The Chinese have prevented our rebuilding the country," they say. "The Chinese do not let us enjoy peace; the Chinese are forcing us to fight."

Propaganda exhibits in every town of Vietnam brand the "Peking expansionists", allegedly bringing war and misery to Vietnam, as successors of the "U.S. imperialists" and the "French colonialists." And there is actually some truth to this.

After 1975 China at first exercised pressure on Hanoi through the Khmer Rouge, who were continuing to attack Vietnam in the south. Then in 1979 China began its so-called "defensive counterattack" along the whole of their common border. Since then Peking has kept up its threat of "a second lesson" against Hanoi, thus forcing Vietnam to spend the greater part of its rather sparse funds on defense rather than for reconstruction.

"We are unlucky to have such dumb neighbors," Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach told DER SPIEGEL. "They think they can make us surrender."

The Vietnamese have been paying, and continue to pay, a high price for this. Cao Bang, 275 kilometers north of Hanoi and only a few kilometers from the Chinese border, at one time a charming border post surrounded by green mountains, today is a dead town.

During the war against the Americans nothing had been destroyed here. When the 225,000 Chinese soldiers who had invaded Vietnam in February 1979 withdrew, not a single concrete structure had been left standing in Cao Bang. The department store, the middle school, the hospital, the party headquarters, the city hall and the bridge had been systematically mined and laid waste.

In Cao Bang 19 plants had employed thousands of people. None of the plants remained and in the 2 years that have passed none has been rebuilt.

The border strip on the Vietnamese side, 20 to 30 kilometers wide, where the Chinese destroyed any sign of economic activity during their brief invasion, continues to lie in ruin.

This is one of the areas of Vietnam richest in minerals, but none of the mines, including the excavation site for precious bauxite near Cao Bang, is in operation again--the fear being that the Chinese might return at any time and destroy everything once more.

The whole area is in the hands of the army today. The ricefields, abandoned by the civilians, are being cultivated by soldiers. The woods covering many mountain slopes have been burned off to give the defenders a clear view. Trenches have been dug along the main axis of a possible invasion.

In the high mountains rising from the glorious landscape of Lang Son northeast of Hanoi, entrances to dark tunnels can be seen here and there. Under the green umbrella of bamboos and the tropical vegetation one suspects the existence of underground fuel and ammunition depots and artillery positions.

According to a foreign military attache in Hanoi, "the Vietnamese to a large extent have dug tunnels under the mountains and mined them, so that they could explode them under the feet of the Chinese if these should try once more to invade the country this way."

The Vietnamese military apparatus operates well; no money is being spared to keep it in sound operational condition. While plants in the country are standing idle because they do not have enough energy to operate their machinery, dozens of MIG's and some A-37 jet fighters left behind by the Americans take off and land all day long in practice flights at the air bases of Da Nang, Hanoi and Saigon.

Altogether the enmity of the Chinese has cost Vietnam dearly. Hanoi suddenly saw itself deprived of an important source of aid. Development projects Peking had promised to undertake were stopped.

Plants built in the north with Chinese aid now are in the same trouble as are those built by the Americans in the south. The steelworkers in Thai Nguyen used to operate with Chinese coal, which now is not being supplied any more. A large chemical fertilizer plant lacks spare parts.

The continued tension at the border indeed consumes enormous funds. But if the Chinese thought they could weaken the regime in Hanoi that way, they have accomplished the exact opposite. The tension rather has strengthened the power of the communists in Hanoi by creating the prerequisites for such a regime to work best--war.

"We are strong in wartime but split by peace," says Prof Tong That Tung of the University of Hanoi. Sure, war exacerbates the economic straits in Vietnam, but at the same time the renewed threat by the traditional enemy also revives the pride of the Vietnamese and their readiness to tighten their belts even more.

"We have defeated the French, we have defeated the Americans, we have defeated the Chinese; we need not be afraid of anything." One hears this time and again and not only from official propaganda spokesmen.

Nguyen Hanh Dao, 11, from Lang Son saw his mother being wounded during the 1979 war, witnessed the Chinese entering his house.

"They were big and had no hair," he says, "but I am not afraid of them. If they come back I will kill them with a stick, kill them with a knife."

Question: "What do you want to do when you grow up?"

Answer: "I would like to become a soldier and kill Chinese."

The hate against the Chinese unites all Vietnamese, whether they live in the north or in the south, communists and anticommunists alike.

"If this government falls, we will be taken over by Peking, and nobody wants that," says a Catholic priest in Saigon. The communist campaign against the 2 million Chinese who lived in Vietnam before most of them were driven out met with no kind of opposition on the part of the population.

"We had to remove them, we could not trust them, many were spies working for Peking," says Tran Nha Qui, a shoemaker in Cao Bang.

No Vietnamese of Chinese origin now live in the border area any longer. The rich have joined the stream of the "boat people," the poor have fled to China by land. The rest were sent to work in special agricultural enterprises far away from the towns.

A few thousand Chinese have remained--in Hanoi, Na Dang and Hue--and half a million live in Cholon, the Chinese twin city of Saigon. Most keep their heads above water with small shops and black market deals, waiting for the next opportunity to escape by ship.

Until their victory in 1975 the Vietnamese communists had managed to maintain a balance between the numerous representatives of Moscow and Peking in their country and thus to receive assistance for their war from both sides. After the conclusion of peace Hanoi's relations with Peking deteriorated and soon turned into enmity.

"One cannot constantly engaged in acrobatics," says Hoang Tung, editor of the party paper NHAN DAN; "in the end we had to take one side or the other."

The Vietnamese claim that the Chinese offered Vietnam assistance in rebuilding the country, but only on condition that China would get a monopoly for such assistance. The Vietnamese reportedly rejected this. The result is that now the Soviets have that monopoly and no rebuilding of the country is taking place.

As for food, arms and fuel, Vietnam now depends entirely on the Soviet Union, and this dependence is increasing constantly. According to U.S. estimates, Moscow is pumping 3 million dollars a day into Vietnam.

The Russians are everywhere. Russians travel cheaply in the country and buy up whatever is still left over from U.S. rule--jeans, Japanese transistor sets, wrist watches, textiles. There are Russian advisers in the country reportedly a battalion strong. There are Russian security advisers working with the police, and Russian economic advisers in every province.

Heavy and awkward, bathed in perspiration in their cheap clothes under the tropical sun, these "Americans without dollars," as the Vietnamese call the Soviets, waddle around everywhere--in hotels and in airports, on the otherwise deserted magnificent beaches of Da Nang, where a new hotel was built for them, and at the old vacation spot of Vung Tau near Saigon, where a special zone is being created for rest and recuperation of the Soviets.

The Soviet Navy pays calls on all ports despite the fact that the Vietnamese have not yet installed any military bases for them. "Not yet at this time" is the comment of Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, who gives one to understand that it is entirely possible that Hanoi will grant the Soviets their own bases in the future.

Soviet trawlers have a high-sea-fishing monopoly along Vietnam's shores. Now that all foreign oil companies, including the German Deminex, have been expelled from the country, the Soviets also have a monopoly for oil exploration in Vietnam.

The government in Hanoi realizes full well that its dependence on Moscow entails certain risks, and therefore is trying to create an opening toward the West.

The Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia, however, their military presence in Laos and above all the suspicion that the gestures toward the West might merely be a maneuver approved by the Soviets, in order that someone else might pay the bill which has come to be too high for the Soviets--all that now has isolated Vietnam to a large extent.

When the little men in their green uniforms came out of the jungle 6 years ago to conquer Saigon and take over the south, the world was filled with respect for these stubborn Vietnamese who contrary to all expectations had won their war against the powerful United States. It seemed as if they were starting with circumspection and energy to build an independent socialist state along the lines of, say, Yugoslavia.

Admired at one time, the Vietnamese communists are now in the dock because of their invasion of Cambodia and because they are violating the human rights of their own people by brutally letting thousands of undesirable citizens leave the country in boats that are not seaworthy. They have become outsiders in international affairs who obediently parrot Soviet policies, flaunt their military strength and ask for assistance everywhere, regardless of the source.

"Whenever I meet a high official he asks me what my country will give him," says a European diplomat in Hanoi. Their economic straits are not only forcing the Vietnamese to put up with restrictions of the political independence for which they have fought so hard for decades; they are also already finding themselves compelled to abandon, or at least put off, their plans of leading the south to socialism.

Officials who were sent to the Mekong Delta to persuade the farmers to join collectives have been recalled to Hanoi. Their propaganda work had caused a drop in production and induced the farmers to slaughter and consume their cattle rather than to bring it into cooperatives.

Thus only a small part of the ricefields in the south has been collectivized. The government claims the proportion is 20 percent, foreign experts think it is only 3 percent. To a large degree the farmers are again free to decide to produce whatever they like as long as they can feed the towns.

Instead of collectivizing the south, the communists consider it more appropriate again to promote private elements in the already strongly collectivized agriculture of the north.

A new system of agreements between the state and private enterprises, greater private shares and the reintroduction of individual stimuli in the final phase of collective production now lets the farmers market their excess production themselves as soon as they have fulfilled their quotas. One did not have to wait long for results.

Every day 200,000 tons of vegetables arrive in Hanoi. Half comes from private cultivation, is being offered by individual farmers and is being sold at dozens of open markets which have cropped up along the streets throughout the city.

Private trade, which had been virtually discontinued and had been much criticized during the campaign against the Chinese fellow citizens, is now officially allowed again, and just a few months after the new policy was introduced the picture of the country has changed.

Everywhere along the provincial streets, even in the smallest villages, private "teahouses" invite one to stop. Generally it is only an old woman with a kettle of hot water sitting under a straw roof. There are bicycle repair shops, tailorshops, barbershops, vegetable stands; also meat from private individuals keeping pigs and chickens and homemake bread.

Beside the nonfunctioning state-owned economy, beside the state stores standing empty, within a few months a private sector has developed which is in a position to supply part of those vital goods which are not obtainable otherwise.

A Vietnamese citizen may buy only one bicycle during his lifetime at the official price of 300 dong. Small family enterprises now produce "private" bicycles, of course at three or four times the price.

"The Vietnamese survive because they are in a position to circumvent the official system," says a foreign economic expert.

Government employees whose salary is only 60 to 80 dong a month earn an additional 40 dong a night by working in workshops manufacturing plastic sandals or by planting flowers in their kitchen gardens and selling them to foreigners. A bunch of gladiolas costs 60 dong.

Drivers of military vehicles (monthly wage 6 dong) employed on the road between Hanoi and the Chinese border take with them on their way to the border oil stoves which can be sold in the mountains at three times their normal price, and they bring back lizards (5 dong a piece) which yield five times their value as medicine in Hanoi.

Everyone appears to be chasing after money, with the government in the lead. In Hanoi a private restaurant pays a tax of 6,000 dong a month, while a private stand selling vegetables or hot tea pays 60 dong.

This way the strict Hanoi increasingly resembles Saigon with its joie de vivre: small shops in every entrance, children and old women selling cigarettes by the piece from small boxes, long-haired boys and girls with thick-soled shoes from Saigon, and characters engaged in all kinds of business, from offering a favorable dollar exchange in the black market to selling fake antique bronze figures.

In Hanoi, the painter Ngoc Linh is exhibiting for the first time. His pictures do not feature a single soldier, a single gun or a single battle scene--something inconceivable in the past.

Saigon, in turn, has still not become Ho Chi Minh City; nobody calls the old capital of the south by that name.

The houses inhabited by communist officials are being repainted. The Hotel Continental, rich in tradition, on whose terrace generations of colonialists, military personnel and journalists used to sip their drinks, is being renovated, with the officials from Hanoi, Vientiane and Pnom Penh, for whom the hotel is reserved, getting airconditioning.

Gen Duong Van Minh ("Big Minh"), the last president of South Vietnam, who signed the unconditional surrender, still lives in his spacious Saigon house, cultivating orchids. A request for an interview is met with the information that the general does not want to receive any foreign visitors.

The Cafe Givral is still a meeting place for old dreamers and young desperadoes.

It is an irony of fate that Saigon is surviving above all through contributions by "traitors." Immediately after liberation it was a disgrace for any family to have a member who had fled to the United States or France. Now this is considered a great privilege. Every week packages totaling 100 tons arrive via Air France containing goods sent by refugee relatives to relatives who stayed behind. Thus suits, medicine, soap and even tennis balls arrive in Saigon and are then sold at a big profit on the black market.

A man from Hue comes to Saigon every month to pick up the radio his son, who lives in the United States, sends him through friends in France. With the money he gets from selling these radios he supports his family of six.

The packages and the goods being smuggled from Thailand via Cambodia and reaching the Vietnamese coast by ship from Singapore supply the country with consumer goods, and thousands of Vietnamese who otherwise would be unemployed make a living with this trade.

Such a liberal attitude by the authorities evidently is regarded as a safety valve against possible popular unrest--as is the official tolerance now being exercised vis-a-vis the renascence of religion.

Buddhist schools may recruit new novices, and pagodas are being restored and made available for cultural events. The churches are overcrowded on Sundays, with many young people among the churchgoers.

Despite the fact the 80 Catholic priests are still in reeducation camps, despite the fact that 5 Jesuits recently were arrested and charged with counterrevolutionary activity in Saigon, despite the fact that the seminary in Hue has been closed and its director, Pater Ho Van Quy, banished to a village, the communists are making efforts to enlist the cooperation of Catholics as well.

At a bishops conference in Hanoi, a high party official recently delivered a long lecture about the country's difficulties, saying in conclusion: "In the 2,000 years of your ideology you have not succeeded in establishing paradise on earth. We have tried to do so only for a few years. Give us time. Help us to do it better."

Of course the people, particularly in the south, think that the small liberties are only a tactical move by the government, which is under pressure of economic failure and the Chinese threat. As soon as the government feels more secure, chances are it will begin anew to collectivize agriculture and restrict private trade.

"Speculators and black market dealers are getting out of control," warned L Quang Chanh, Saigon deputy mayor, in a conversation with DER SPIEGEL. "One day we will have to do something about it."

At the moment the communist authorities are exercising restraint. This year the parades and public events which normally would have been held on 30 April to celebrate the sixth anniversary of the great victory of 1975 did not take place.

Chances are this was done to avoid young recruits--as happened recently--marching behind red flags but singing in unison, not "we are marching eagerly to the front," but "we are sailing eagerly to the United States."

While in the evening of 30 April the top leadership of the city was gathering in the premises of the former National Assembly in Saigon (now a theater) to commemorate the day of liberation behind closed doors, thousands of young people assembled out front to celebrate "the occupation of Saigon" in their own way.

Dozens of Honda cycles had pulled up--the boys bent over the wheels, the girls on the seats behind them--and started a mad race.

They raced down the Tu Do, the main street of Saigon and the former Rue Catinat, then along the Saigon River, up the Nguyen Hue Boulevard and again down the Tu Do, at full speed, one round after another.

The streets were filled with exhaust smoke. Some fell from their seats, were flung into the street and were injured but got up again and continued the race, with thousands of dumbfounded people looking on--an absurd gesture of challenge and waste.

Since then this senseless merry-go-round of death has been repeated every Sunday under the eyes of the police, continuing until curfew time.

These Saigon evenings characterize one side of life in Vietnam today. The evenings in Hanoi symbolize the other side--the readiness to survive.

When the sun goes down in the thick yellowish air, dozens of houses open their doors and become cafes or modest restaurants serving a bowl of soup and cake.

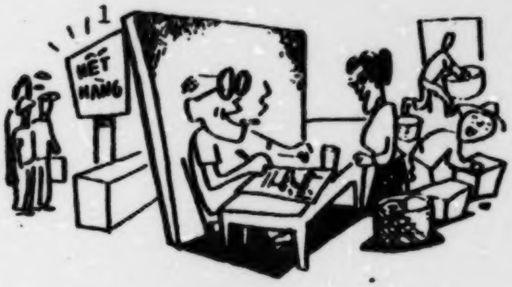
And at small wooden stands along the streets selling cigarettes by the piece, hundred of people light their oil lamps, which glow like fireflies in the expanse of the whispering darkness.

8790
CSO: 4720/7

CARTOON REPRESENTATION OF DAILY LIFE

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 20 Aug 81 p 12

[Excerpts] Bribes Insure 'Priority' For State Store Customers

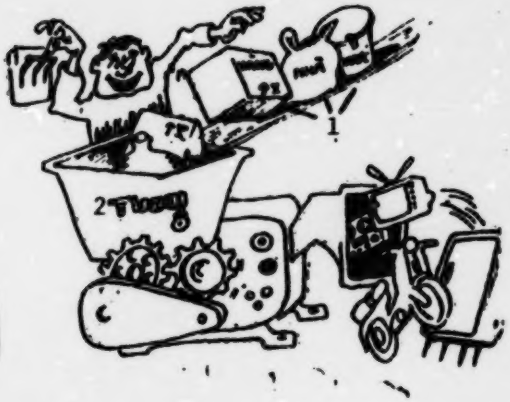


2 *Phòng ngoài biển lên chữ đề
mà trong ông vẫn: „hề hề... ưu tiên"
ưu tiên mới có ít tiền*

Tranh: VĂN THANH

1. Sold Out
2. The "sold out" sign is up out front but in the back the boss deals with his "priority" customers. Only by establishing priorities can the boss make a little money.

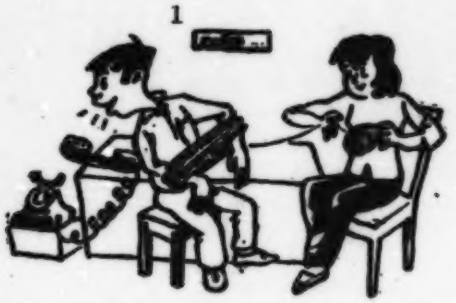
Bribes Divert State Goods to Enrich Malefactors



3 *Bí quyết làm giàu.*
Tranh: TRỊNH LẬP

1. State Goods
2. Bribes
3. The Secret to Riches

Workers Personnel Interests Interfere With Official Duties

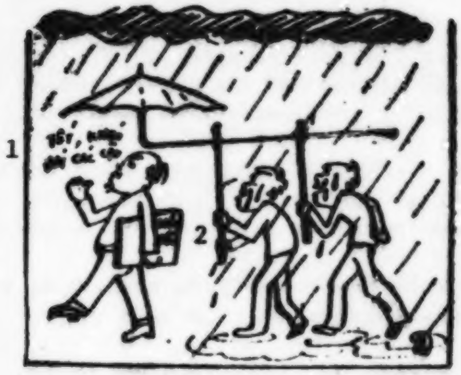


2 — Alô, đang bận nhé, công việc rất „căng".

Tranh: HOÀNG HUY

1. Office
2. Sorry, I can't help you. I'm all tied up right now.

Superiors Reap Great Benefits by Covering Up Shortcomings of Subordinates



3 — Dạ, không thể ướt được vì thủ trưởng chính là cái ô che cho bọn em rồi.

Tranh: QUANG DẦU

1. Great! How clever. It's the boy's who are getting wet.
2. Director
3. "Right, we can't let the boss get wet because he covers up for us.

CSO: 4209/1

PIECEWORK WAGE SYSTEMS REQUIRE CLOSE SUPERVISION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Aug 81 p 1

/Editorial: "Firmly, Effectively Expand Piecework Wages"/

/Text/ After more than a half year of carrying out Resolution 26-CP, nearly 2,500 units with more than 80 percent of the workers in the state-operated economic sectors have applied forms of contract and piecework wages. Many locations have actively applied these forms of wages consistent with the production characteristics and situation of each sector and unit. Initial results have created a change in the management formula from unpaid bill administration to economic profit-and-loss accounting, elevated the spirit of responsibility of the enterprise director and the collective ownership concept of the worker and public servant and encouraged the laborer to enthusiastically engage in production, increase labor productivity and practice conservation.

Not beginning with the proper supervision principles, a number of locations have expanded contract and piecework wages and cash award forms in an expanding manner without thorough preparations and therefore, economic effectiveness has been low. Specific indications are that labor productivity increases slowly or not at all while the wage funds and income level of the workers both increase at an excessive rate, creating an irrational income difference between the various types of labor in one unit or between the enterprises in one sector or between one sector and another. A universal shortcomings is the arbitrary lowering of norms while organizational and technical conditions remain the same; On the other hand, unit prices are raised in an inconsistent manner by raising the job class, raising the percentage of piecework wage stimulation and introducing subsidies which are not of a salary nature.

The further expansion of contract and piecework wages and cash award forms is a necessary method for continuing to improve management, properly achieve the principle of distribution in accordance with labor, stimulating and promoting production and assuring unity between the three interests. This expansion must be carried out in a firm and effective manner. Each enterprise has the responsibility for best preparing the necessary conditions and first of all the material conditions for production such as assuring energy, materials, labor, etc.; and preconceiving replacement methods when difficulties are encountered with the purpose of gradually leading the enterprise into a stabilized and continuous production situation, restricting to the lowest level a situation of piecework wages intermixed with time wages. Secondly, there must be economic and technical norms, labor norms and rational wage unit prices, assuring a rational level of labor and material waste and salary for each type of product. Third is to closely follow, inspect, test and audit each unit and laborer in the quantity and quality of the product and project.

Product contracts and piecework wages are closely connected with labor organization, production organization and management. Consequently, in order to carry out good product contract and piecework wage work, it is necessary to improve labor organization and correct inconsistencies in production organization and management. Each enterprise, based on production and labor organization characteristics, must select appropriate forms and systems of piecework wages aimed at truly stimulating everyone to give concern to his own labor results.

Increasing labor productivity, improving product quality, reducing production expenses, strengthening socialist production relations, upholding the role of planning and assuring unity between the three interests are principles of supervision and are also the foremost standards for evaluating the economic effectiveness of product contracts, piecework wages and cash award forms.

7300
CSO: 4209/501

AGRICULTURE

YOUTHS PREPARING TO LEAVE FOR NEW ECONOMIC ZONES

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 24 Jul 81 p 1

[Article: "Assault Youths in Precincts Ready To Leave for New Economic Zones"]

[Text] Recently, the Assault Youth Union of Hai Ba Trung and Ba Dinh Precincts and Cua Nam Ward have held a swearing-in ceremony for new members, and a rally for assault youths prior to their departure for the New Economic Zones.

At the swearing-in ceremony of the assault youth company of Hai Ba Trung Precinct on the morning of 17 July, the precinct union executive committee gave the company a traditional union banner.

Representatives of families having members volunteering to leave for the Lam Bond New Economic Zone attended the rally, held at the Ba Dinh Precinct office on the morning of 18 July.

Many youths of both sexes voiced their confidence in and enthusiasm about their new task, pledging to devote all the strength and intelligence of youth to building material bases in the New Economic Zone.

9213
CSO: 4209/490

NGHIA BINH PROVINCE HAS TWO CONSECUTIVE BUMPER CROPS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Aug 81 p 1

/VNA News Release: "Nghia Binh Province Attains Bumper Summer-Fall Crop"/

/Text/ Nghia Binh transplanted more than 49,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, an increase over the 1980 summer-fall crop by more than 6,700 hectares. By the middle of August, the entire province had harvested more than half the area with many districts completing the harvest. According to initial data, the entire province achieved an average yield of from 26 to 27 quintals per hectare which was nearly the same as the 1978 crop, the best bumper crop ever. Many districts such as Binh Son, Tay Son, Phuoc Van and An Nhon and Quy Nhon City attained yields higher than the 1978 crop.

Thus, Nghia Binh has attained two consecutive bumper crops: the winter-spring crop achieved an average yield of more than 23 quintals per hectare, 1.3 quintals of paddy more than 1978, the best bumper crop ever, and exceeding planned levels by nearly 7 percent.

7300
CSO: 4209/501

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Trương Đình Bằng [TRUWOWNG DINHF BANGF]

*Standing Vice Chairman of the Central Council of the Ho Chi Minh Vanguard Teenagers Unit; his article "Build a Strong Ho Chi Minh Vanguard Teenagers Unit" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 21 Aug 81 p 3)

Mai Văn Bộ [MAI VAWN BOOJ]

Born 1918, prior to the August Revolution he participated in patriotic activities through the youth and student movements, from 1945 to 1949 he engaged in press work in Saigon-Cholon, from 1950 to 1954 he was in charge of "Voice of Nambo" Radio Station and simultaneously was one of the directors [Uy vien Giam doc] of the Nambo Information Service, from May 1955 to 1958 he worked on the Liaison Committee of the Vietnam People's Army General Headquarters adjacent to the International Committee for Control and Supervision of the Ceasefire, from June 1958 to 1960 he was Vice President of the Hanoi College of Medicine; between 1961 and 1970 he served, in turn, as Commercial Representative and General Representative of the DRV in France; prior to being appointed SRV Ambassador to France in January 1981, he was chief of Asia Department 2 of the SRV Foreign Ministry; from a biographical sketch published in the cited source. (Paris DOAN KET 21 Feb 81 p 1)

Đường Hồng Dật [DUWOWNGF HOONGF ZAATJ]

Vice Minister of Agriculture; on 14 August 1981 he accepted a Swedish grant to purchase fertilizer. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 16 Aug 81 p 4)

Cấp Xuân Diệm [CAPS XUAAN ZIEEMJ], Senior Colonel

Deputy Director of the Public Security Service, Ho Chi Minh City; his interview on the public security situation in Ho Chi Minh City appeared in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 17 Jul 81 p 1)

Trần Tự Đãi [TRAANF TUWJ DAIX], *Colonel

Of the Quartermaster Department, Rear Services General Department; his innovations are the subject of an article in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 20 Aug 81 p 3)

Lưu Minh Hiệu [LUWU MINH HIEEUJ]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Hung Ha District, Thai Binh Province; his article on agricultural product contracting appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 17 Aug 81 p 2)

Nguyễn Duy Huấn [NGUYEENX ZUY HUAANS]

*Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Phuc Tho District, Hanoi; his article "Developmental Tendencies in Phuc Tho District's Agricultural Production" appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 2 Jul 81 p 3)

Trần Ngọc Kha [TRAANF NGOCJ KHA]

*Of Vietnam News Agency in Paris; accompanied by his wife, he attended celebrations of the 91st anniversary of the birth of Ho Chi Minh held by the suburban Paris chapter of the Association of Vietnamese in France in Saint-Maur on 24 May 1981. (Paris DOAN KET 6 Jun 81 p 2)

Nguyễn Nam Khánh [NGUYEENX NAM KHANHS], Major General

Deputy Head of the Political General Department; on 18 August 1981 he attended the graduation of a senior officers course. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 20 Aug 81 p 1)

Trần Đăng Khoa [TRAANF DAWNG KHOA]

Vice President of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association; on 18 August 1981 he headed a delegation of his association on a visit to the GDR. (NHAN DAN 21 Aug 81 p 4)

Ngô Bùi Kim [NGOO BUIF KIM]

*Counselor of the SRV Embassy in France; attended Tet celebrations by the suburban Paris chapter of the Association of Vietnamese in France held in Massy on 28 February 1981. (Paris DOAN KET 7 Mar 81 p 2)

Hồ Quang Long [HOOF QUANG LONG]

Deputy Head of the Machinery Department, Ministry of Communications and Transportation; his article "Twenty Years of Building and Developing the Central Communications and Transportation Mechanized Forces" appeared in the cited source. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 20 Jul 81 p 1)

Hoàng Văn Lợi [HOANGF VAWN LOWIJ], Deceased

Born in 1911; former Vice Minister and Member of the VCP Fraction of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Secretary of the VCP Party Affairs Committee for Overseas Personnel [Bi thu Ban can su Dang ngoai nuoc]; Member of the VCP since 1931; he died on 17 August 1981 following a period of illness at the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Hospital. (NHAN DAN 18 Aug 81 p 4)

Hoàng Trường Minh [HOANGF TRUWOWNGF MINH]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Secretary of the VCP Committee, Lang Son Province; his article "The Soldiers and People of Lang Son Fight and Produce" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 18 Aug 81 p 3)

Võ Văn Năm [VOX VAWN NAWM], *Colonel

*Chief of Air Defense, 7th Military Region; recently he attended the graduation of self defense anti aircraft gunner trainees. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 15 Jul 81 p 1)

Phạm Quốc Tá [PHAMJ QUOOCS TAS]

*Counselor of the SRV Embassy in France; attended Tet celebrations by the suburban Paris chapter of the Association of Vietnamese in France held in Massy on 28 February 1981. (Paris DOAN KET 7 Mar 81 p 2)

Lê Văn Thân [LEE VAWN THAAN]

*Counselor of the SRV Embassy in France; attended celebrations of the 91st anniversary of the birth of Ho Chi Minh held by the suburban Paris chapter of the Association of Vietnamese in France in Saint-Maur on 24 May 1981. (Paris DOAN KET 6 Jun 81 p 2)

Ba Trần [BA TRAANF]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Vung Liem District, Cuu Long Province; he was mentioned in an article on economic cooperation between Cuu Long Province and Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 10 Jul 81 p 3)

Lê Đăng Trí [LEE DAWNG TRIS]

*Deputy Head of the Motor Transportation Department, Ministry of Communications and Transportation; his article "Central Motor Transportation Enterprises Implement The Transportation Mission to the Mountains in 1981" appeared in the cited source. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 30 Jun 81 p 1)

Vũ Doãn Uẩn [VUX ZOANX UAANR]

*Director of the Agriculture Supplies General Corporation; on 14 August 1981 he thanked the Swedish government and people for a grant to purchase fertilizer. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 16 Aug 81 p 4)

Nguyễn Xuân Việt [NGUYEENX XUAAN VIEETJ]

Former Secretary of the VCP Committee, Nghia Lo Province; he was mentioned in passing in an article that noted that he has since retired. (NHAN DAN 19 Aug 81 p 2)

Lê Quang Vịnh [LEE QUANG VINHJ]

*Director of the Education Service of Ho Chi Minh City; is the author of an article in the cited source entitled, "Some Thoughts on the Tasks of the Youth Union in Schools." (THANH NIEN No 5, May 81 pp 19-21)

Nguyễn Minh Vĩnh [NGUYEENX MINH VINHX]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Cau Ngang District, Cuu Long Province; he was mentioned in an article on economic cooperation between Ho Chi Minh City and Cuu Long Province. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 10 Jul 81 p 3)

CSO: 4209/3

NEW ECONOMIC ZONES RECEIVE 74,000 MORE PEOPLE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Aug 81 p 1

/Article: "More Than 74,000 Depart To Build New Economic Zones"/

/Text/ During the first 6 months of this year, 74,924 people from the provinces and cities of the Red River Delta and the provinces of former Region 4 departed to build new economic zones in the central highlands and Nam Bo. Of this number, 15,500 laborers went to rubber and coffee growing areas, 2,700 went to the rice growing state farms of the Mekong Delta, and 18,600 went to cooperatives and production collectives to simultaneously engage in both opening new land to expand the area and intensive cultivation of grain crops.

The provinces of Ha Nam Ninh, Thai Binh, Hanoi, Nghe Tinh, Binh Tri Thien, Quang Nam-Da Nang and Nghia Binh closely coordinated and discussed methods with the provinces receiving the new arrivals; consequently, the living conditions of those moving to the new zones were rapidly stabilized and the people had favorable conditions for immediately beginning production. The recruitment of labor for state-operated facilities with accompanying families was a good experience, alleviating difficulties for the state in issuing capital and materials for building a material base in the location of the new arrivals.

Nevertheless, total planning is not yet available for the transfer of people between zones and areas; and the opening of new land in these provinces and in a number of provinces in the north is still insufficient. Organization of an apparatus to transfer laborers and residents is still not perfected from the central to the primary level. The preparation of positions, survey planning and other material conditions are still unsynchronized and incomplete. Means of transporting the people to the new economic zones are scarce and slow. From now until the end of the year, it is necessary to transport 65,000 laborers and 174,000 people, including 24,000 laborers and 67,000 people from the provinces of northern Vietnam to the rubber and coffee facilities in the central highlands and a number of rice growing state farms and cooperatives in the Mekong Delta. The Labor and Population Distribution Steering Committee and the Labor and Population Distribution Directorate (of the Ministry of Labor) are preparing materials, capital and residential locations and holding discussions with the transportation sector to assure means of transportation (railroads and land and water routes) aimed at achieving the labor and population distribution norms for 1981.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS OF 'NGHIEN CUU KINH TE,' NO 2, 1981

Hanoi NGHIEN CUU KINH TE [ECONOMIC STUDIES] in Vietnamese No 2, Apr 81 p 80

[Text] National Income and Economic Development in Vietnam, a Country That Has an Underdeveloped Economy (pp 1-12)
(Article by Phung The Truong) [being translated]

Thoughts on Improving the Management of Capital Construction Investments (pp 13-20)
(Article by Pham Hoc Lam) [being translated]

Several Economic Matters in the Design of Industrial Projects (pp 21-25, 34)
(Article by Luong Xuan Hoi) [being translated]

Developing Potentials in Order To Accelerate the Production of Consumer Goods Within the Industrial Enterprises (pp 26-31, 64)
(Article by Vu Huy Tu)[being translated]

Concerning the Establishment of Enterprise Funds from Profits (pp 32-34)
(Article by Hoang Cong Thi)

The Centralization of Agricultural Production in the Lowlands (pp 35-45)
(Article by Le Nghiem) [excerpt being translated]

The Primary Guidelines for Economic and Social Development of the Soviet Union During the Years from 1981 to 1985 and the Period Ending in 1990 (pp 46-64)
(Excerpt of report by N.A. Ti-kho-nop[Vietnamese phonetics], chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, at the 26th Congress of the CPSU)

The Structure of the National Economy Under the Circumstances of the Economic Alliance Among the Member Countries of CEMA (pp 65-73)
(Article by Oleg Bogomolov; translated from SOCIAL SCIENCES Journal, No 6, 1980, Russian version)

The Pressing Problems in the Socio-Economic Policy of the CEMA Member Countries (pp 74-77)
(Article by Chu Van Lam)

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Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC in Vietnamese No 3, Mar 81 Back Cover and p 22

[Text] Environmental Management and Development: Some Lessons and Experiences of the Soviet Union (pp 1-3)
(Article by Tran Duc Giang, head of the Department of Scientific and Technical Management of the Investigation and Protection of Natural Resources and Natural Conditions of the State Science and Technology Commission, and Nguyen Ngoc Sinh, a cadre of the Department of Scientific and Technical Management of the Investigation and Protection of Natural Resources and Natural Conditions of the State Science and Technology Commission)

A Requirement in the Calculation of Mineral Reserves (pp 4-6)
(Article by Dang Tran Bang, deputy head in charge of the Mineral Reserves Appraisal Section of the State Science and Technology Commission)

The Prevention and Control of Brown Planthoppers of Rice in the Southern Provinces (pp 7-9)
(Article by Bui Van Ich, head of the Plant Protection Department of the Ministry of Agriculture)

Quality Control at Tool Factory Number 1 (pp 10-11)
(Article by Do Noi [deceased], former director of Tool Factory Number 1)

The Payment of Contract Wages to Scientific and Technical Cadres at the 19 March Forestry Machine Works (pp 12-14)
(Article by Nguyen Cat Giao, director of the 19 March Forestry Machine Works of the Ministry of Forestry)

The Initial Results in the Research Into Measuring the Electrical Resistance of the Soil (pp 15-17)
(Article by Tran Nho Lam, head of the state project on mapping the electrical resistance of the soil)

The Use of Fine Sand To Make Cement and Mortar (pp 18-19)
(Article by Nguyen Manh Kiem, head of the Institute of Construction Science and Technology, and Nguyen Dai Chi, the Institute of Construction Science and Technology)

The System of Stations and Farms and the Agricultural Scientific and Technical Experimentation in Hai Hung Province (pp 20-22)
(Article by Nguyen Phung, head of the Hai Hung Agriculture Service)

Experimental Cosmology (pp 23-25)
(Article by Ta Quang Buu, former Minister of Higher and Vocational Middle Schools)

Concerning the Finances Allocated for Key State Scientific-Technical Advances Programs (pp 26-27)
(Unattributed article)

News of Scientific and Technical Activities (pp 28-33)

--The 1980 Review of the Ministry of Engineering and Metals (p 28)
(Article by Nguyen Van Chuc, the State Science and Technology Commission)

--The Institute of Food Industry Put Nine Research Projects into Production in 1980 (pp 28-29)
(Article by Nguyen Van Dat)

--Scientific Conference of the Institute of Aquaculture Research (pp 29-30)
(Article by Nguyen Van Su, the Ministry of Maritime Products)

--The Scientific and Technical Activities of the Institute of Building Materials (p 30)
(Article by Nguyen Duc Tu)

--Standards and Quality Control Work in Hai Hung Province in 1981 (pp 30-31)
(Article by Chu Luong, the Hai Hung Science and Technology Committee)

--The Prevention and Control of the Pest Plutella Muculi of Vegetables in the Specialized Vegetable Growing Areas in the Outskirts of Hanoi (p 31)
(Article by Le Ngoc Duong, The Ministry of Agriculture)

--Review of the Innovations Over the Past 5 Years of the 19 March Machine Works of the Ministry of Forestry (p 32)
(Article by Vu Dinh Hieu, the 19 March Machine Works)

--The Production of Unbaked Bricks (p 32)
(Article by Ngoc Linh)

--Airplanes Supporting Agriculture (p 33)
(Article by Nguyen Huu Ta, the Institute of Crop Protection)

--The Production of Aluminum Silicate (p 33)
(Article by Tran Duc Ba, the Vietnam News Agency)

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[Text] Intensifying Activities Involved in Innovations and Inventions (p 1)
(Editorial)

The Needs and Capabilities for Repairing Scientific and Technical Equipment (pp 2-3, 10)
(Article by Nguyen Vinh Tuan, a cadre of the State Science and Technology Commission) [being translated]

The Scientific and Technical Subcommittees at the Agricultural Production Cooperatives (pp 4-6, 13)
(Article by Nguyen Gia Thang, a cadre of the State Science and Technology Commission)

Developing Livestock Production Within an Efficient Structure (pp 7-10)
(Article by Nguyen Van Thuong, head of the Institute of Animal Husbandry)

The 10 Years of Activity of the Institute of Pedology and Agro-Chemistry (pp 11-13)
(Article by Nguyen Vy, acting head of the Institute of Pedology and Agro-Chemistry)

The Path Toward Mushroom Culture in Thai Binh Province (pp 14-15)
(Article by Nguyen Van Dien, deputy head of the Plants-Bees and Processing Corporation of Thai Binh Province)

Coordinating Traditional Medicine with Modern Medical Science (pp 16-18)
(Article by Hoang Bao Chau, head of the Institute of Eastern Medicine)

The Manufacture of a Milling System (pp 19-20)
(Article by Nguyen Thu, director of the Hoang Liet Milling Machine Works, Mai Thoi Tri, a cadre of the Hoang Liet Milling Machine Works, and Nguyen Thanh Thuy, a cadre of the Hoang Liet Milling Machine Works)

Excerpts from the Regulations on Innovations that Result in Technological Improvements and the Rationalisation of Production and Inventions (pp 21-26)
(Appended to Council of Ministers decree 31-CP dated 23 January 1981, signed by Deputy Premier To Huu)

News of Scientific and Technical Activities (pp 27-32)

--National Conference To Review the Implementation of Decision 159-TTg on Controlling the Quality of Products and Commodities (p 27)
(Unattributed article)

--Scientific and Technical Cooperation with the CEMA Member Countries (p 27)
(Article by Le Dung, the Department of International Cooperation of the State Science and Technology Commission)

--Improving Acidic Soil by Means of Water Conservancy Measures (p 28)
(Article by Nguyen Ngoc Thuat, the Vietnam News Agency)

--Thai Binh Develops the Cultivation of Duckweed (pp 28-29)
(Article by Vu Tien Hieu, the Thai Binh Economic Planning Committee)

--Scientific and Technical Conference of the Institute of Industrial Chemistry (p 29)
(Article by Nguyen Van Phan, the Institute of Industrial Chemistry)

--Conference on Computer Science and Cybernetics (pp 29-30)
(Article by Le Hieu, the State Science and Technology Commission)

--The Hai Hung Pharmaceuticals Enterprise Completes and Exceeds the Norms of Its Five Year Quality Control Plan (1976-1980) (p 30)
(Article by Chu Duc Luong, the Science and Technology Committee of Hai Hung Province)

--Is It a Lesson in Two Research Projects? (p 31)
(Article by Tran Phuc Thong, the Institute of Posts-Telegraph Science and Technology)

--An Inspection of Several Electrical Products at the Warehouse of the Electrical Materials Corporation (pp 31-32)
(Article by Ta Quang Tuan based on a bulletin on weights-measures-quality control standards)

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[Text] Urgently Intensifying the Guidance of the Building of the Districts and the Strengthening of the Basic Level (pp 1-5)
(Speech by Vu Oanh, deputy head of the Organization Department of the Central Committee, at a meeting of the heads of the organization committees of the provincial and municipal party committees held on 8 March 1981)

Tho Xuan District Begins To Imbue Its District Level Apparatus with New Quality (pp 6-9)
(Article by Chu Phuong)

Bringing About a Change in Organizational and Cadre Work in Duong Minh Chau District (pp 10-12, 20)
(Article by Bui Huu Thanh)

The District Party Committees in Hau Giang Province Begin To Improve Themselves (pp 13-15)
(Article by Hoang Hai)

Thoughts on Forging a Simple, Pure and Wholesome Lifestyle (pp 16-20)
(Article by Bui Duc Tam)

It Is Necessary To Be Vigilant When You Are a Person Who Has Authority (pp 21-23)
(Article by Cong Minh)[being translated]

From the Disciplinary Action Taken Against a Cadre in Office (pp 24-27, 32)
(Article by Le Thanh Minh) [excerpt being translated]

Several Ideas Concerning the Training of Ethnic Minority Cadres (pp 28-32)
(Article by Tran Dinh Hieu, the Propaganda and Training Committee of the Gia Lai-Kontum Provincial Party Committee)

The Haiphong Building Corporation Formulates and Implements Cadre Planning (pp 33-35, 41)
(Article by Phan Anh Thi)

The Party Building Activities of the Fraternal Parties

Political and Economic Studies (pp 36-39)
(Article by The Hung compiled on the basis of material in the book "Guidance for the Secretaries of the Basic Organizations of the Party," Political Publishing House, Moscow, second publishing, 1980)

Replies Concerning Party Organizational Work and Party Building (pp 40-41)

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Hanoi XAY DUNG DANG [PARTY BUILDING] in Vietnamese No 5, May 81 Back Cover

[Text] Several Matters Concerning Guiding the Issuance of Party Membership Cards,
(pp 1-2)
(Unattributed article)[being translated]

Successfully Completing the Issuance of Party Membership Cards in 1981 (pp 3-7)
(Article by Vu Oanh)

Commemorating the 91st Anniversary of the Birth of President Ho Chi Minh: Better Implementing His Teaching on the Task of Learning (pp 8-12)
(Article by Huynh Hong Hanh)

The Party Committee Echelons in Ha Nam Ninh Lead the Effort To Insure the Quality of the issuance of Party Membership Cards (pp 13-16, 19)
(Article by Nguyen Duc)

The Dong Hi District Party Committee Actively Guides the Issuance of Party Membership Cards So That Qualitative and Time Requirements Are Met (pp 17-19)
(Article by Nguyen Trong)

Providing Additional Cadres To Help the Basic Level Successfully Carry Out the Issuance of Party Membership Cards (pp 20-22)
(Article by Chu Phuong)

A Corporation Party Organization Strengthens Its Management of Party Members Following the Issuance of Party Membership Cards (pp 23-24)
(Article by Le Qui Thang)

The Phuc Le Party Organization Concerns Itself With Building a Strong and Solid Corps of Cadres (pp 25-27)
(Article by Tuan Ngoc)

Several New Aspects of the Cooperatives in Nong Cong (pp 28-29)
(Article by Nguyen Lu)

The Party Organization of the Ministry of Interior Accelerates Party Development (pp 30-32)

(Article by Hoang Chi, deputy head of the Organization Committee of the Ministry of Interior Party Committee) [Excerpt being translated]

The Thai Son Village Party Organization Implements Party Development Planning (pp 33-34)

(Article by To Kim Tuyen)

The Party Building Activities of the Fraternal Parties

The Evaluation of Enterprise Economic Management Cadres in the GDR (pp 35-39)

Review of the Situation: **Ha Son Binh** Concentrates on Strengthening Weak and Deficient Basic Party Organizations in Order To Issue Party Membership Cards (pp 40 and 24)

Replies Concerning Party Organizational Work and Party Building (p 41)

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Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN [PEOPLE'S ARMY REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 6, Jun 81 p 72

[Text] Accelerating the Campaign To Complete Every Task Well (pp 1-8, 71)
(Article by Colonel General Le Duc Anh [LEE DWCS ANH])[being translated]

Defense (pp 9-17, 34)
(Article by Q.S.)

From the "It-xa-rac"[Vietnamese phonetics] Troops to the Kampuchean Revolutionary People's Army (pp 18-26)
(Article by Ha Giao [HAF GIAO] based on material from the Political General Department of the Kampuchean Revolutionary People's Army)

Awareness, Confidence and Will (pp 27-34)
(Article by Nam Huy [NAM HUY])

A Number of Problems Involved in the Use of Artillery in a War To Protect the Fatherland (pp 35-42)
(Article by Senior Colonel Nguyen Trung Kien [NGUYEENX TRUNG KIEEN])

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Group B 600 Helps Friendly Units with Capital Construction (pp 43-50)
(Article by Senior Colonel Nguyen Dam [NGUYEENX DAMF])

The Armed Forces of the Fraternal Countries

The One Person in Command System--the Most Important Principle in the Building of Soviet Armed Forces (pp 51-60)
(Article by Colonel General A.I. Bu-cop [Vietnamese phonetics], printed in the JOURNAL OF MILITARY THINKING of the Soviet Union, No 11-1980)

The Military Tradition of Our Nation

Creating the Strength of a Superior Position in Order To Use Small Forces To Win Victory over Large Ones (pp 61-66, 71)
(Article by Thang Long [THAWNG LONG])

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China: The Militarization of the Economy and Its Consequences (pp 67-71)
(Article based on Soviet press reports and a number of western news sources)

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Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN [PEOPLE'S ARMY REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 7, Jul 81 p 72

[Text] Everything for the Socialist Fatherland, for the Happiness of the People! (pp 1-16, 41)
(Address by Le Duan [LEE ZUAANR], general secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee, at the first session of the 7th National Assembly) [already translated]

Building a Strong, Stable Corps of Cadres of the Party Within the People's Armed Forces (pp 17-26)
(Article by Le Tat Thang [LEE TAATS THAWNGS]) [being translated]

The Resolutions of the Various Congresses of the CPSU and the Development of Soviet Military Science (pp 27-34, 59)
(Article written for TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN by Lieutenant General P. Giu-lin [Vietnamese phonetics], head of the Institute of Military History of the Soviet Ministry of National Defense)

Concerning the Practice of Economy Within the Army (pp 35-41)
(Article by Senior Colonel Le Khoa [LEE KHOA])

Military Commentary

Maoism and the Military Problems of Maoism After Mao (pp 42-59)
(Article by Quyet Thang [QUYEETS THAWNGS])

Exchanging Experiences

Ho Chi Minh City and the Task of Calling Youths into the Military (pp 60-71)
(Article by Major General Tran Hai Phung [TRAANF HAIR PHUNGJ])

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

OFFICIALS CAUGHT FOR TAKING BRIBES, SEIZING PEOPLE'S PROPERTY

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 7 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] On 23 June 1981, HANOI MOI published the news that Trinh Tuan Phuc, member and secretary of the Cua Nam Subward People's Committee, was caught in the act of taking a bribe by the Dong Xuan Subward public security agents. In view of the illegal act of Trinh Tuan Phuc and at the proposal of the Cua Nam Subward People's Committee, on 26 June 1981 the Hoan Kiem Precinct People's Committee issued a decision dismissing Trinh Tuan Phuc from his position as member and secretary of the Cua Nam Subward People's Committee pending inquiry by the judiciary.

[Article by Q.T.: "Abuse of Power"]

At 0900 on 19 May 1981, Vu Hong Doanh, a border defense soldier, was going home to visit his family. On arrival at the Tu Lien ferry landing (Tu Liem District), he met with two so-called cadres of the Ba Dinh Precinct Trade Service who asked to inspect his baggage and then seized 1.4 kg of tea and two of the six chickens he was carrying along.

Because the seizure of goods by these two "commercial cadres" seemed too suspicions, Doanh went to the Yen Phu Subward public security post and notified it of the incident.

Though the area of the incident did not fall under this jurisdiction, Sen Sgt Luong Ba Su and Sgt Nguyen Van Dong rushed out to grasp and assess the situation. After 2 hours of investigations, they saw two men fitting Doanh's description who were about to play the "commercial cadre's" trick against a number of passersby at the ferry landing. They decided to bring these two men back to the public security post for further action.

No sooner had the two men entered the public security post than they took fright on seeing Doanh sitting there. They were then forced to say that their names were Nguyen Van Nhung and Doan Duy Hung, employees of the Tu Liem District Commercial Bureau, and to admit that they had misused their function to "seize" baggage and commodities from travelers. The illegal act of Nhung and Hung was condemned by public opinion and we believe that the responsible organs will try their case to stress the inviolability of state law.

9332
CSO: 4209/487

DECORATED PUBLIC SECURITY POST MAKES MORE ARRESTS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 11 Jul 81 p 1

[Article: "Hang Buom Post Makes New Accomplishment"]

[Text] News has reached us that, on 1 June 1981, the Hang Buom Public Security Post made marked headway in the struggle against big smugglers and speculators, realizing many good results. For this reason, the post received a letter of commendation from the director of the Public Security Service, who visited the unit and derived some useful lessons. Sergeant Pham Van Chuc, who surpassed all others in achievements, was promoted before full time-in-grade.

On 9 July 1981, the unit made another outstanding achievement. Based on a source of information among the people and using the professional experience of colleagues, Sergeant Bui Chinh Nghia, an area policeman, caught Nguyen Thi Tam (residing at 68 Hang Bac Street) in the act of trafficking in gold for sale. Searching Tam's house and that of Pham Thi Tam (25 Ma May--a place where Tam often went to merchandize gold and silver), officials seized much precious metals which was to be sold illegally, including 54 gold rings, 2 ounces of gold-leaf, and 25 precious stones.

Nguyen Thi Lam also committed the crime of attempting to bribe Sergeant Lam Hong Lam with gold when he booked her for dealing illegally in gold. But, like Comrade Pham Chuc before him, Lam Hong Lam exposed the attempted bribery of these dishonest merchants.

9830
CSO: 4209/488

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

OFFICIALS GUILTY OF EMBEZZLEMENT CAUGHT IN THAI BINH

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Le Pho, Committee 39, Thai Binh, in "Readers' Opinion" Column: "Caught in the Legal Net"]

[Text] More 8.5 million dong have been invested by the high level in the construction of the Diem Dien Fishing Port in Thai Thuy [District], Thai Binh [Province]. The Thai Binh Marine Products Service chief was concurrently chairman of the Construction Committee. In the construction process, the Port Construction Committee used the invested capital contrary to principles and took advantage of its position to embezzle hundreds of thousands of dong including the cost of feasts. The committee hired out its transportation means and cranes, sold the so-called "discarded materials and substandard products", falsely balanced up account books and used thousands of dong to raise a secret fund. Investigations have revealed that there were 149 invalid vouchers (for nearly 120,000 dong) of which 37 were receipt and payment vouchers concerning a fake provisional advance of nearly 70,000 dong while the remaining 112 payment vouchers represented about 50,000 dong. All documents and books had been tampered with and rebound in an attempt to hinder inspection.

Each time the port was supplied with any type of materials whatever, they took part of it for sale to or exchange with the people, cooperatives or organs in their own locality and even in the provinces of Son La, Ha Nam Ninh, Thanh Hoa and Nghe Tinh. They negotiated the sale of nearly 2 tons of cement and 50 tons of iron and steel, more than 10 cubic meters of lumber and 4.5 tons of black corrugated sheets. Through these sales and exchanges of material supplies, they collected nearly 320,000 dong and spent 110,000 dong. Concerning the task of leveling the ground and filling in low-lying land, the Port Construction Committee forged vouchers, paid off nonexisting expenditures and falsely increased the cost of land excavation and embankment by dozens of thousands of dong in order to reduce the true amount of cash in the budget and to preclude control by the state.

The above mentioned wrongdoings have been denounced by workers. Ta Ba Kha, chief of the Marine Products Service and chairman of the Construction Committee, Pham Ngoc Xuong, chief accountant, and their accomplices have been caught in the dragnet of the law. The court is investigating and examining their case. This story teaches a varluable lesson to economic management cadres.

9332
CSO: 4209/491

COAL PIRATES REPELLED BY CREW OF SHIP DK01

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 3 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by Van Giap: "Crew of Ship DK01 Valiantly Protected Goods"]

[Text] On the morning of Sunday 28 June, ship DK01 (belonging to River Transport Enterprise 204) carried 600 tons of coal from Hon Gai to Hanoi. Just as the ship was passing by Khuyen Luong Hamlet, a group of bad elements followed it and asked to buy goods. They rowed their boats from the other side of the river (adjoining Bat Trang Village). Aboard each boat there were two or three of them together with the necessary equipment to scoop up coal. After pulling in their boats alongside the barge, some of them came to negotiate coal purchase while the others stood ready to scoop coal and load it into their boats. It was 0730 am when the river control police had just returned home to take a rest. After several unsuccessful wheedlings, these elements relied on their numerical strength, jumped upon the barge and shoveled coal down to their boats to turn the situation into a fait accompli.

In view of the tense situation, boatswain Pham Ba Luc ordered the [accompanying] motorboat to be detached from the barge and told three sailors [to board the motorboat] to pursue one of the boats which was fleeing after being fully loaded with the stolen coal. The motorboat caught up with the fleeing boat when it neared the riverbank. The two villians abandoned the boat, jumped into the river and ran away. At that moment, there remained only one crew man named Bui Van Hach on the six-compartment barge to defend it. Despite their numerical strength, the bad elements could not defeat Hach because he was formerly a valiant armyman recently transferred to the transportation sector. The bad elements had to retreat in disorder when the motorboat came back. The ship crewmen seized three more boats from the villains.

On the afternoon of 30 June, the director of Enterprise 204 paid a visit to the crew of Ship DK01--which was delivering goods at the Chuong Duong wharf--and praised and rewarded the 9 crewmen for having courageously protected the cargo.

9332
CSO: 4209/487

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BAC THAI SENTENCES EMBEZZLERS, DEALERS IN COUNTERFEIT RATION STAMPS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Aug 81 p 4

[Text] VNA--The Bac Thai Provincial Court recently tried Nguyen Van Pha, Nguyen Thi Thoa and 21 persons on charge of embezzling ration stamps and coupons of various kinds and dealing in large numbers of counterfeit stamps and coupons.

Taking advantage of the irresponsible attitude of a number of management organs, from 1972 to 1979, Nguyen Van Pha--whose function was to issue and keep ration stamps from coupons in Pho Yen District--made false statements on the district population; compiled bogus records of births, newcomers, registration omissions and so forth to apply for yearly and supplementary ration stamps and coupons; and sold the surplus ration stamps and coupons to dishonest traders. By conniving in a 3-year period between 1976 and 1978 with Ho Viet Doan, an employee of the district statistics bureau, he made false statement to appropriate ration coupons for 43,310 meters of fabric, 34,334 kgs of sugar, 7,655 kgs of meat, 6,400 cans of milk, 1,600 liters of fish sauce and 3,758 bars of soap. From the sale of these coupons to dishonest traders, they received more than 25,000 dong in cash and many valuable objects in kind such as gold rings, sewing machines, bicycles, radio sets, watches, etc. He and his accomplices also used "offered" many persons including a powerful district cadres ration coupons worth more than 1,000 meters of fabric, nearly 5,000 kgs of sugar and meat and more than 4,000 cans of milk.

To dispose of ration stamps and coupons, they connived with Nguyen Thi Thoa, a dishonest trader in Ba Hang Town. Taking advantage of this deal, Thi Thoa accepted large numbers of counterfeit ration stamps and coupons from other areas and used them in this district. In complicity with some employees of state stores and marketing cooperatives, Thoa disposed of counterfeit ration coupons worth over 5,000 meters of fabrics in 1978. Moreover, they set aside thousands of fabric, sugar and monosodium glutamate ration coupons already used by customers and rotated them for a second purchase of goods from the state.

The Bac Thai Court sentenced Nguyen Van Pha to 18 years in prison and a fine of 100,000 dong, Nguyen Thi Thoa to 18 years in prison and a fine of 40,000 dong and the other accomplices from 18-month imprisonment with suspended execution of sentence to 12 years in prison.

9332
CSO: 4209/491

CHEMICAL WARFARE TRAINING

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Luong Doan: "47 of 50 Are Excellent and Good"]

[Text] The 8th Group Chemical Warfare Forces achieved noteworthy accomplishments. Inspection results showed that requirements were met in all 50 subject areas inspected with excellent or good grades in 47 of the 50 subjects. Among the many causes for these accomplishments in completing the training plan of the past six months there were two that were important. First, platoon, company and higher level cadres thoroughly understood directives and orders issued by higher headquarters and their principle points relative to branch related matters, unit administration, material fundamentals, orders, etc. Second, the unit developed the spirit of collective mastery of the cadres and enlisted personnel, took the lead in overcoming difficulties, organized the training in short phases with specific goals, conducted reviews, bestowed praise and rewards in time and always adhered closely to implementation of the five objectives of the great campaign.

CSO: 4209/7

BRIEFS

HA NAM NINH COASTAL DEFENSE—The party and people's committees of Ha Nam Ninh Province recently held a meeting to review coastal defense tasks. The province has formed various fishing boats into naval units and groups to patrol and defend the coastal line while fishing. Various coastal districts and villages in the province have also strengthened training and patrol, and have recently captured many illegal escapees trying to flee abroad. They have discovered hundreds of cases of corruption and saved thousands of dong for the state. The meeting also discussed measures aimed at improving and consolidating battlegrounds for the defense of the provincial coastal areas. [BK280639 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 22 Sep 81 BK]

PHU KHANH MILITARY RECRUITMENT—As of 15 September, almost 7,000 youths had undergone physical checkups for the 1981 second phase of military recruitment. The province's party committee and mass organizations have launched a campaign to encourage youths to join the army. The province's military command has sent many cadres to various districts to help in recruiting work to fulfill the task according to schedule. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Sep 81 BK]

CSO: 4209/6

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND FINANCE

THAI PAPER DISCUSSES TRUONG NHU TANG'S U.S. VISIT

BK170440 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 17 Sep 81 p 4

[From the "On the Road" column by Jacques Bekaert: "Ex-Viet Cong Is Trying to Muster Anti-Hanoi Forces"]

[Text] On August 25 a small group of Vietnamese gathered at the bar of a downtown Washington Hotel. Most of them were former high ranking officers from the air force.

They had come at the recommendation of their former commander, Air Marshal Ky, to meet an ex-enemy, Mr Truong Nhu Tang, minister of justice of the new defunct provisional revolutionary government, the political branch of Vietnam's national liberation front or the Viet Cong.

Truong Nhu Tang, once an important member of the Vietnamese revolution is now a leading opponent of the communist regime.

After the 1975 communist victory, as the NLF was out of the game and he retired to a little farm outside of Saigon before he decided to leave Vietnam, like so many of his fellow citizens, on a boat. He spent six months in a refugee camp in Indonesia before arriving in France where, in the 50's, he had studied law.

Truong Nhu Tang was never a communist but a strong nationalist. Jailed by the The Thieu regime after being denounced by an informer, he was tortured and later exchanged in 1968 for three American prisoners.

Since he arrived in France, Truong Nhu Tang has been very active. Last December, with Vietnamese of various political opinions (with the exception of members of the communist Party) he launched the Vietnam National Salvation Committee.

In September 1980, Truong Nhu Tang was the guest of the People's Republic of China. He met Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang and an old school mate from the Lycee Chasselout Laubat in Saigon, Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Truong Nhu Tang strongly believed he, like many Vietnamese, has been fooled by the communists.

"They stole the revolution for narrow, partisan goals," he told me during a recent interview conducted in Washington. "I'm 60 now. I am ready to go back to the jungle one more time...for the last time."

Truong Nhu Tang arrived in the United States in July, and was in New York during the last days of the UN conference on Kampuchea. The National Salvation Committee maintains friendly relationships with Lao and Cambodian resistance groups.

While in the United States Truong Nhu Tang met Sen John Tower, a Republican from Texas, a hard-liner and the president of the Senate Commission on Defence [as published] The two men could not be more different but John Tower found Truong Nhu Tang's analysis of current world events "accurate and realistic."

According to a source close to the Vietnamese ex-minister, Tower was instrumental in getting Truong Nhu Tang to the United States.

The former member of the National Liberation Front also had a meeting with middle ranking officials at the Department of State where once again he exposed his thesis.

"We are witnessing an overcommitment of the Soviet Union in the world. It makes their system quite vulnerable. What the noncommunist world needs today is a strategy more offensive than the old-fashioned containment," he told the NATION. "We have to roll back the Soviets."

"Indochina is a key test of this new strategy. After all, the dominos can also fall in the other direction. I told American officials that China will cooperate to challenge Soviet hegemonism, but that China does not want to be alone," he said.

Truong Nhu Tang also said that China "would probably be ready to compromise in other areas" and for instance reduce even further its support for various communist parties in Southeast Asia. "China prefers independent friends, friends who have the support of the Americans and the West."

According to other sources, it was a point discussed by Secretary of State Haig during his visit in Beijing last June.

The small Vietnamese delegation headed by Truong Nhu Tang also met several members of the U.S. mission at the United Nations including Carl Gurshman, the mission number two and William Schuman, the adviser on national security affairs.

Contacts were also made at the Pentagon where Truong Nhu Tang was due to meet with deputy secretary for Asia and Pacific, Richard Armitage.

Another important point on Truong Nhu Tang's agenda is to talk to a large section of the Vietnamese community now living in the United States. Many refugees still see him as a "Vietcong," a communist.

The meeting with Ky's representatives was part of Tang's offensive to establish himself as a true nationalist. After the meeting, former Marshal Ky let it be known that he would remain neutral and do nothing that could create problems to the National Salvation Committee. Ky's passive support is somewhat important.

Among refugees, Ky still enjoys some support, unlike ex-president Thieu who is still unpopular.

To Truong Nhu Tang and his friends, the next step is clear: "We have to move the struggle closer to Vietnam. We have established our existence. It is too early to go into armed struggle but we can do a lot with just a good radio station. It is obvious the Vietnamese army in Cambodia is in trouble. A lot of young soldiers from the south would like to defect. We could tell them how to do it, where to go in order to be safe. We could help them. Some may even join us."

It is not known if Tang and his friends have received any formal promises from the United States. One State Department official told us: "We are not sure Truong Nhu Tang can overthrow the Hanoi regime. But it can add to the pressure."

CSO: 4220/11

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN OFFICIAL VISITS--Hanoi, 28 Sep (VNA)--Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, on September 26 visited the Vietnamese pavilion at the 37th international technology fair which opened in Plovdiv on the same day. The Bulgarian party leader was guided in his visit by Vietnamese ambassador Le Quang Hiep. He hailed the initial achievements of Vietnam's mechanical engineering industry, and expressed his belief that the friendship and economic relations between the two countries would constantly develop. [Text] [OW281521 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT 28 Sep 81]

WASHINGTON MARCH SUPPORTED--Hanoi, 22 Sep (VNA)--The Hanoi paper NHAN DAN today voices strong support for the march in Washington, on September 19 of more than 400,000 Americans to condemn the Reagan administration for imposing the country's economic burden on the working people. This mass demonstration, the paper notes, indicates high indignation on the part of the American public at the Reagan administration's policies concerning economic, social and foreign affairs, including the intensification of the arms race. The paper goes on: "The American working people's struggle is being spearheaded at Reagan's economic and social policies which aim to benefit only the monopoly capitalist circles. The Reagan administration is prepared to spend hundreds of billions of dollars on the production of weapons of mass destruction and to intensify its collusion with the Beijing expansionists while unhesitatingly cutting back on public welfare expenditures." "The mass demonstration on September 19 served as a stern warning to the Reagan administration," NHAN DAN says in conclusion. [Text] [OW220717 Hanoi VNA in English 0709 GMT 22 Sep 81]

REPRESENTATION AT ROMANIA CONFERENCE--Hanoi, 10 Sep (VNA)--A delegation of the Vietnamese general department for physical culture and sports led by its deputy director, Ta Quang Chien, attended the 30th conference on physical culture and sports of the socialist countries held in Romania from September 1-5. This yearly conference was intended to promote cooperation in this field among the socialist countries. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT 10 Sep 81 OW]

KAMPUCHEAN LECTURERS--Hanoi, 10 Sep (VNA)--The group of lecturers of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea led by Outnatrana, director of the party's propaganda and education board, left here today. While in Vietnam, the group visited and gave lectures in Hanoi and the provinces of Quang Ninh, Ha Nam Ninh and Thai Binh. This afternoon, Hoang Tung, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, head of the VCP propaganda and education board, warmly received the Kampuchean guests. [Hanoi VNA in English 1542 GMT 10 Sep 81 OW]

SOVIET VISITORS IN HAIPHONG—Hanoi, 12 Sep (VNA)—A delegation of the party committee and the Soviet council of Vladivostok led by A. G. Bulygin recently visited the port city of Haiphong. While there, the Soviet guests were warmly received by Bui Quang Tao, secretary of the Haiphong party committee, and mayor Doan Duy Thanh, and visited several economic and cultural establishments in the city and Do Son Beach. The guests also came to Hanoi where they visited the home and office of the late President Ho Chi Minh. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT 12 Sep 81 OW]

CSO: 4220/6

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VO CHI CONG ADDRESS AT CONFERENCE ON CONTRACTS

BK300800 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Sep 81 p 2

[Address by Vo Chi Cong, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, at a conference held in Ha Nam Ninh in August 1981 to review implementation of product contract system in agriculture]

[Text] During the past few days I have heard a recapitulative report by the Ministry of Agriculture and opinions expressed by a number of provinces, districts and cooperatives on the multifaceted impact of the implementation of end-product contracts with workers. These reports, all good, pointed out the basic strengths of the new contractual system, its specific weaknesses to be overcome and the lessons to be learned in order to perfect the system. The purpose of my address today is to confirm the correctness of these reports and, at the same time, to add some additional views.

Seven months have elapsed since the issuance of Directive No 100 of the VCP Central Committee secretariat. At this conference, many comrades have said that this directive could not have come at a better time and that it has been warmly welcomed by many peasants. It has prompted the entire party to achieve a unity of view on a new management policy and has created conditions for the mass movement to develop vigorously and expand quickly throughout the country. However, when Directive No 100 was first promulgated, the system of end-product contracts with workers had not been as fully and widely practiced as it is today. For this reason, it is our responsibility to follow and review the implementation of this product contract system in agricultural cooperatives so as to perfect it.

We have seen many similar phenomena in the realities of revolutionary activities in our country. When a party or state policy is first issued, it cannot provide for all aspects of a struggle which can have many forms and can be waged according to extremely diversified methods. But the most important thing is that once a correct policy is laid down, once the correct "button" is pushed, it will have enormous strength. Then, gradually improved through practice, such a correct policy will eventually become perfect.

It can be said that during the past few years there has been no other economic management policy on the agricultural front which has been accepted by the masses as quickly as the policy of end-product contracts with labor groups and workers in accordance with the spirit of Directive No 100 of the VCP Central Committee secretariat and with the instructions of the Council of Ministers Standing Committee. Within only one production season, the system of product contracts with workers has advanced from an experiment in a number of cooperatives in Vinh Phu Province and a relatively wide practice in Haiphong City and Nghe Tinh Province to being widely implemented in all progressive, average and poor cooperatives in the northern delta, midlands and highlands. In the south, the cooperatives and production collectives which have been through several production seasons as well as those which were recently set up have expanded the application of the system on an experimental basis. Product contracts have been applied not only in the cultivation of rice but also in the planting of subsidiary food crops and industrial crops and in livestock raising. They have been applied by basic production units as well as specialized units of cooperatives. For the winter-spring crop, product contracts were applied in 82 percent of the cooperatives in the northern delta, midlands and the former zone 4; 31 percent of the cooperatives in the central coastal provinces; 49 percent of the cooperatives in the central highlands; and 10 percent of the cooperatives in the northern highlands. In some Nam Bo provinces, a number of cooperatives and production collectives have also applied product contracts on an experimental basis. For this year's summer-fall and 10th-month crops, this contractual system has been implemented in nearly all cooperatives in the Bac Bo delta and midlands and the former zone 4; in more than 70 percent of the cooperatives in the central coastal and central highlands provinces, and in 50 percent of the cooperatives in the northern highlands. In the recent winter-spring crop, 96 percent of the cooperatives practicing the system directly entered into product contracts with workers and only 3 percent signed contracts with labor groups. For the 10th-month crop, the number of cooperatives adopting product contracts directly with workers has become even larger. Even Vu Thang, a foremost progressive cooperative, which applied product contracts with labor groups in the last winter-spring season, has signed contracts directly with workers in the current 10th-month crop.

Application of product contracts has become a vigorous revolutionary movement and has whipped up an unprecedented production fervor among the masses in the countryside. It has brought about practical results and is opening up splendid prospects for agricultural production.

The realities of the development of production, the consolidation of new production relations and the building of a new countryside are the most appropriate yardsticks of the socialist management system in agriculture.

Through the recapitulation reports of the Ministry of Agriculture, provinces, districts and grassroots organizations, and through the debates in the party paper and among cadres returning from their inspection tours, we have evaluated the splendid results enthusiastically and correctly, and pointed out severely the weakpoints and shortcomings of the contract movement.

First of all, let us talk about the results obtained through the policy of product contracts in agricultural cooperatives.

1. Product Contracts Have Stimulated the Development of Production

As you all are aware, in the recent winter-spring crop grain output nationwide increased by 280,000 tons. This is partly attributable to relatively favorable weather conditions, but the main cause of the increase in output was product contracts. Of this increased grain output, we can see that in the north, where the product contract movement was in full swing, the peasants netted 220,000 tons; while in the south, where the weather was even more favorable, only 60,000 tons were obtained. A more thorough analysis will show that in places where product contracts were given out to workers, labor output and the volume of production were higher than localities which have not yet adopted the system.

According to reports from various localities, the general increase in production in the north is 9 percent but in the provinces where the system has been broadly expanded the increase is 15 percent. Some provinces have recorded a fairly high increase. For instance, Thanh Hoa has increased production by 27.9 percent; Haiphong, 26.2 percent; Nghe Tinh, 20 percent, and Quang Ninh, 27.4 percent.

As a result of expanding the system of product contracts with workers, many districts that used to achieve low paddy output in the past have increased their production at an accelerated pace. They are Kim Son District (Ha Nam Ninh Province) which has increased its production by 38 percent; Yen Thanh District (Nghe Tinh Province), 25 percent, and Trung Son District (Thanh Hoa Province), 50 percent. Many weak cooperatives have become fairly good ones thanks to the implementation of this system.

The districts and cooperatives, which have achieved high output thanks to their fairly good intensive cultivation capabilities, are obtaining even better results in applying the contract system. For instance, Hung Ha District (Thai Binh Province) has achieved 38.6 quintals, an increase of 6 quintals per hectare; Xuan Thuy District (Ha Nam Ninh Province) has netted 33.8 quintals, an increase of 3.6 quintals per hectare, and The Nguyen Xa Cooperative (in Thai Binh Province) has achieved 54.5 quintals, registering an increase of 4 quintals per hectare as compared with the previous winter-spring crop.

The results of the contract system in cooperatives and production collectives in the coastal central provinces, in the highlands and in western and eastern Nam Bo are similar. In Nghia Binh Province, many cooperatives that applied the system in the recent winter-spring crop increased production by 17.6 percent. Among them is the Phuong Thang Cooperative which recorded an increase as high as 32 percent.

2. End-Product Contracts With Workers Have Helped Consolidate Cooperatives and Strengthen Socialist Production Relations

Some comrades are afraid that the new system will erode the new production relations. We know that in evaluating a certain kind of production, the nature of labor and the implementation of the principle of distribution. While carrying out the new contract system in compliance with the VCP secretariat's directives and the

Ministry of Agriculture's guidance, cooperatives still can control and manage essential production means closely and depend on collective manpower to function. What is different from the past is that some tasks are to be assigned to collective manpower by cooperatives, while others are entrusted to individual workers and families--which is even more profitable--in accordance with the production guidelines and plans, norms and technical regulations laid out by cooperatives. In this way, cooperatives still control products, supervise the implementation of plans and distribute their products in a unified manner in conformity with the principles of distribution on the basis of the amount of labor performed and that of closely combining the three interests (of society, of the collective and of the individual). Cooperatives and production collectives will remain socialist collective economic units in spite of their correct implementation of the new contract system.

The superiority of the new production relations must primarily be reflected in the fact that labor output is higher than when production was individual. When production is developed, when labor output is increased and when the life of cooperative members, the various funds of cooperatives and the fulfillment of paddy obligations are ensured, cooperative members will become increasingly attached to cooperatives. This certainly will not weaken cooperatives.

We have long worried about the fairly high percentage--about 70 percent--of average and weak cooperatives. This is a weakpoint of the agricultural cooperative movement. But as a result of the system of product contracts with workers, production has developed and weak, and even hopelessly weak, cooperatives have initially been reconsolidated and have become average and fairly good cooperatives. Their change for the better is reflected in various aspects of activity: plans for cultivated areas and for production norms have been fulfilled; a high percentage of manpower has been mobilized for production and the development of sectors and occupations in cooperatives; many people who left production for trade and other occupations have been attracted back to production; the income of members and the value of their workdays are high· the accumulated capital of cooperatives is fairly abundant, and the paddy obligation to the state has been fulfilled. What is encouraging is that cooperative members are now deeply devoted to their work, show great enthusiasm to cooperative activities and associate their responsibilities with their interests, thus making them truly attached to cooperatives. In some places, many persons who left cooperatives have now reapplied for membership.

I have visited the Son Ha Cooperative (Ha Son Binh)--an unaccountably weak cooperative know to have left almost 100 hectares of land or one-third of its crop area uncultivated each year. Because of the cooperative's operational decline, many of its members have given up production and turned to trading for a living. Since implementing product contracts with workers, the cooperative, however, has again been able to motivate its members to work with enthusiasm, carry out the movement for production during the winter-spring crop season, plant rice over the entire area and double its rice output over that of previous years (1976-1978), thus fulfilling its annual grain obligation to the state, markedly increasing its members' incomes and creating enthusiasm among the masses. According to the reports received from various provinces and the Ministry of Agriculture, progress similar to that of the Son Ha Cooperative is being made by others.

In former Nam Bo, the application of product contracts on an experimental basis by a number of localities has begun to develop its effectiveness in accelerating the movement for cooperativization and consolidating and perfecting cooperatives and production collectives for increased production.

3. Production Expenses Will Be Reduced if Potentials in Manpower, Land and Material and Technical Bases Are Developed

We often say that manpower and land are the two major sources of our assets and greatest potentials for agricultural production. But what should we do to develop these potentials?

The results obtained by localities applying product contracts with workers clearly show that they have been able to increase the number of workers, workdays and work hours. The number of workers has increased by 10 percent, the number of workdays by approximately 10 percent and the number of work hours by approximately 30 percent. Thus, the amount of time dedicated to productive labor has increased by 40-60 percent. Labor quality--an important factor in agricultural production--has also been improved markedly. Meanwhile, workers have been encouraged to do their work voluntarily and with a sense of responsibility, and to develop their existing experience and acquire new techniques. The question mentioned above is of special value to our agricultural production at a time when it still depends heavily on manual labor.

Thanks to the aforementioned factors, land--our most valuable asset--has been used in a more satisfactory manner. Ricefields have no longer been left uncultivated, the movement for interplanting and multicropping has developed further, land reclamation has been stepped up in many localities and the area planted with 5th month-spring rice in the north has been expanded by another 170,000 hectares.

Meanwhile, manpower--including primary and secondary labor--supplied by families has been used more satisfactorily in such tasks as soil preparation, fertilizer production and soil improvement to support intensive cultivation. All farmland water conservancy networks, seed and fertilizer supply establishments and vegetation protection and veterinary stations have also played an effective role in support of agricultural production. Many cooperatives members and their families have even obtained additional work tools, buckets, water wheels and draft cattle in an effort to ensure that crops are planted on schedule and in accordance with proper techniques. To meet the demand for increased production and to ensure the implementation of product contracts, all material and technical bases necessary for production have not been dismantled but further consolidated. In addition, the request of the masses for the construction of additional material and technical bases in order to apply advanced science and technology to production quickly and so that cooperatives can provide better guidance for the execution of various important tasks in the process of production.

Thanks to the increase in labor productivity and to the general efforts to carry out production in accordance with technical regulations while yet in the process of implementing the contract system, production expenses have reduced in both terms of manpower and materials. The practice of "randomly evaluating work and recording marks" has significantly been restrained. All cooperatives are widely adopting the measures necessary to reduce the numbers of cadres and workdays in an indirect way. Thanks to the application of product contracts with laborers, the Nguyen Xa Cooperative (Thai Binh)--a progressive cooperative--was able to eliminate the equivalent of 34,000 workdays during the recent winter-spring crop season. Cooperatives applying product contracts have usually been able to reduce their production expenses by an average of 10-15 percent. This is what we have been expecting for quite some time.

4. The District Level Will Be Strengthened if the Managerial Ability of Cooperative Cadres Is Improved

In applying product contracts with workers, it is necessary for managerial cadres, production unit cadres and technical cadres of cooperatives to observe activities in the ricefields and all the work performed by cooperative members closely.

Based on the demand for production by cooperatives, changes must also be made promptly in the leadership and management work at the district level. Many districts, prior to implementing product contracts, have been compelled to review their production and crop allocation plans and guidelines and reorganize the size of production collectives among various cooperatives. As a result, they have been able to replace hundreds of unit cadres and party chapter secretaries found to be unqualified for the management of tasks related to the supply of materials and for the supervision of the jobs performed by various professional units of cooperatives.

5. The Three Interests Are Implemented Satisfactorily

During this conference, many comrades rightly said that the fact that workers' vital interests had not received due attention was one of the causes of negativism in productive labor. Meanwhile, distribution has been carried out in a very egalitarian manner. The fact that those who worked hard were not properly paid has discouraged willing people from doing extra work and has made unwilling people lazy. Since the end results of production have not been linked with workers' interests, the workers do not pay attention to their products and adopt a negative attitude, which adversely affects production and the interests of collectives and society.

The implementation of contracts for finished products with workers has developed production and has created a basis on which to unify and uniformly promote the three interests. This has been corroborated by the concrete results obtained in those cooperatives which implemented product contracts during the last winter-spring season. In the advanced cooperatives, their members' income has increased by 15-20 percent on the average while the income of members of fair and weak cooperatives has increased by 20-30-50 percent, approximately. All other funds in the cooperatives have also increased. The obligations to the state were also fulfilled more quickly and completely. Some localities doubled the amount of produce submitted to fulfill their obligations as compared with last year's winter-spring season. Many districts and cooperatives even fulfilled their annual obligations for grain and pork during the winter-spring season. In the north, more than 530,000 tons of grain were collected within a short period of time. If the state had more goods for exchange, it would be able to collect from 100,000-150,000 additional tons. Such figures have never been recorded before.

6. The People's Collective Master Has Actually Developed

In the vital interest of the cooperative members and the system of product contracts, conditions should be created for the cooperative members to participate in discussing production projects, determining work and economic and technical norms, and distributing finished products. The meetings of cooperative members to take various decisions on awarding contracts have never been so complete and animated as they are now. In the course of implementing contracts, the people can supervise the activities of managerial cadres and production teams. Recently, the chiefs of some cooperatives and production teams and their deputies were recommended for replacement by their own cooperative members because they had delayed the implementation of product contracts, thus causing some losses during the harvest.

In those localities where product contracts are implemented, production has developed and the revolutionary mass movement has flourished, thus creating favorable political conditions for developing party, administrative and people's organizations, for fulfilling the military obligations and for reducing negative manifestations. Needy families of wounded soldiers and fallen heroes have been awarded contracts on a priority basis and have been assisted by the local people under the managerial control of cooperatives. As a result, their livelihood has been stabilized and a spirit of love and mutual assistance has flourished in the countryside.

To sum up, many localities have scrupulously complied with VCP Central Committee secretariat Directive No 100 to implement the policy of awarding product contracts in agricultural cooperatives. These initial results can be considered as very satisfactory. They prove that this policy is completely correct.

However, due either to inexperience or a lack of close leadership, guidance and supervision, there still are shortcomings, at times serious, in some localities. These include questionable allocations of land and ricefields, abuse of draft animals, impractical production volume norms (either high or too low) and poor guidance for tasks performed by various specialized teams. In some localities, nonspecific contracts have been awarded to cooperative members.

The fact that the system of product contracts has become a broad socialist revolutionary movement in the rural areas is due first of all to the correct policy of our party and state--specifically Directive No 100--and to the close guidance of the VCP secretariat and the Council of Ministers' Standing Committee. To be more precise, our party and state have first of all relied on the creativity of the people and primary production installations to formulate general policies and guidance. The sense of responsibility felt by many party committee echelons and local administrative units, coupled with a sensitivity to new factors, and the close leadership of the Ministry of Agriculture and several other sectors have helped expand the movement quickly. By the way, it should be stated that the press, radio, television and local and central education and propaganda agencies and the agencies engaged in theoretical work have contributed considerably to propagating the policy and to motivating and guiding primary production installations in implementing product contracts. I think that in the recent past our propaganda and education agencies have continuously concentrated on writing several correct and profoundly significant articles. The peasants have attentively watched and welcomed the press and radio propaganda and have acted accordingly. This should be considered a factor in expanding the movement quickly and firmly.

These reasons aside, it must be said, first of all, that the end-contract system itself is correct, conforms to the objective economic laws in the first stage of the period of transition to socialism and accords with the masses' aspirations. If the system has provided a basis for our ideological work and has found general acceptance, it is because it is correct. But in what way? In my opinion, its correctness lies primarily in two important factors:

First, it is the organization of labor. What is the suitable way to organize productive labor when production work is predominantly manual? We all know that labor must be organized and work divided according to the work tools in use. Any work that can be profitably done collectively must be done that way. Any work that can be carried out more successfully by individual laborers and families must be assigned to individuals and families. To apply end-product contracts with workers is, first of all, to organize labor in such a way as to suit the standards of our principal means of production, especially work tools. Some comrades at a cooperative in Quang Nam-Danang once asked me about the "five jobs, three jobs" system and I replied: This is only a general model. The actual number of jobs to be assigned to specialized units depends on the material and technical bases of each locality. How can a cooperative take on irrigation work if there is no water conservancy projects and if it has to rely mainly on rain water for farming? We should not be afraid that individual labor will become individualistic. They are two different things, indeed! The mode of individualistic. Production is linked with the ownership of small plots of land and with the operation of each family as a separate economic unit having its own production orientation and taking possession of all the income derived from its production work. Therefore, this mode of production totally differs from the system of product contracts with laborers which we are applying.

Second, it is the distribution problem. In the past, under the piece-work contract system, the laborer was only concerned about work points and not about the end products of his work. As a consequence, cadres took to awarding work points indiscriminately while cooperative members worked for nothing but work credits. As he was not associated with his products, the laborer could not care less about the end products and resorted to many negative practices in his production work. On top of this, distribution was carried out on an egalitarian basis, ensuring equal income for good and bad workers alike. What Lenin said, roughly, was: Equal work, equal pay. The to-each-according-to-his-work distribution system we are implementing now conforms to this principle because it links the laborer with his end products. Thus, distribution has been in fact linked with the results of the laborer's work. Moreover, this distribution system safeguards all three interests (of the state, the collectives and the laborers) and pays attention to the interests of workers. With workers enthusiastically engaged in production, the amount of social products will increase and the interests of the collectives and the state will also be better served. We can confidently say that many negative practices developed in collective production work in the past because the former distribution system failed to associate the three interests satisfactorily and, especially, to promote the interests of workers adequately.

As I have already said, applying product contracts in agricultural cooperatives is a correct policy. That is why it has demonstrated enormous strength, stirred up a revolutionary mass movement and given rise to high economic efficiency. Even so, we still have to pay the utmost attention to correcting its shortcomings and preventing them from spreading. Since this product contract policy is new, it needs to be gradually improved. Concerning this problem, I basically approve of the part of the Ministry of Agriculture report which spells out the guidelines for improving the product contract system. We should collect the opinions of all localities, especially those of the grassroots units, make necessary corrections and then disseminate them among all areas for use as guidance. Today, I would like only to express some opinions about a number of problems you comrades brought up.

What is "blank-check" contracting and how to prevent it? As I understand it, "blank-check" contracting is giving contracts without guidelines, without allocation of production work, without production plans, without economic and technical norms and without tight control of the eight jobs. Before the introduction of product contracts, a fairly large number of cooperatives practiced "blank-check" contracting. Many production units entered into "three contracts" only to back out later. So, it is not true that "blank-check" contracts have come into being only under the product contract system. As for the way to combat "blank-check" contracting, all cooperatives must adopt production guidelines, plans and norms, establish technical standards and truly manage production work.

Some comrades have asked whether we should apply product contracts with labor groups or with workers. This, according to the spirit of Directive No 100, depends on the wishes of cooperative members. During the winter-spring crop, reality showed that contracts with labor groups accounted for only 3 percent of the cases. In the current 10th-month crop season, labor group contracts have almost completely vanished. Contracts with individual laborers provide a stronger incentive and, consequently, will bring about higher economic efficiency. Phuoc Thang I Cooperative in Nghia Binh Province has reached the conclusion that application of product contracts with large labor groups would help increase output by 8 percent, with small labor groups by 16 percent and with individual laborers by 32 percent. Vu Thang and Nguyen Xa are both progressive cooperatives of Thai Binh Province. In the recent winter-spring crop, Vu Thang, implementing contracts with labor groups, increased its rice yield by 2 quintals per hectare compared with last year, whereas Nguyen Xa, which entered into contracts with both labor groups and individual laborers, boosted its yield by 3.3 quintals per hectare. From this, we can see that contracts with laborers will bring about better economic results.

Some other comrades have also asked: For how long will we apply this system? This morning, during my visit to a cooperative on the outskirts of Nam Dinh, the comrade secretary of the village party committee asked me the same question, showing his worry that such a correct policy might be applied only for a few crop seasons. First of all, we must realize that end-product contracts with laborers constitute a progressive contractual system which is being widely applied even in countries with modern industry. As to the specific forms and methods of contracts, they may be changed if the conditions of production work, especially production tools' change. But right now, with our labor being predominantly manual, we should continue to do what we are doing and this certainly not for just a short period.

Thus, we have confirmed the total correctness of the policy of applying product contracts with workers. But we still have a lot to do in the immediate future. We must satisfactorily carry out the following tasks:

1. Continue to broaden and vigorously promote the implementation of product contracts with laborers in agricultural cooperatives and production collectives in all areas, including the mountainous areas. In the former Nam Bo provinces, after reviewing the results of the pilot projects, we must broaden the implementation of contracts in production collectives and apply this system in the new production collectives and cooperatives immediately after they are set up so as to promote the agricultural cooperativization movement.

2. Promptly overcome all shortcomings in the process of implementing product contracts and perfect contractual work in conjunction with improving all aspects of cooperative management.

3. Actively train cadres for cooperatives, especially management cadres; organize production units, and deploy a contingent of production cadres capable of carrying out contractual work.

4. Strengthen the district level so as to make it capable of guiding and managing all aspects of the activities of cooperatives and production collectives. The districts must assume the tasks of providing supplies and technical guidance, guiding mass movements and promptly correcting all errors and shortcomings committed during the process of implementing product contracts.

5. Through its actual review of the winter-spring production movement, the Ministry of Agriculture should continue to provide concrete guidance to all localities so as to help them perfect contractual work and to ensure even better results for the policy of implementing product contracts with laborers.

On behalf of the VCP Central Committee and the government, once again I commend all localities, the Ministry of Agriculture and all sectors for their active contributions to broadening the implementation of product contracts in agriculture. I also commend various propaganda organs, the press and various radio stations for their important contributions to promoting new factors, guiding the broadening of the mass movement and correctly implementing the policy of the party and the government.

CSO: 4209/6

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

SRV COUNCIL OF MINISTERS RESHUFFLED AS OF 23 JANUARY 1981

Paris DOAN KET in Vietnamese 21 Feb 81 pp 1, 8

[Article by P.Q.: "Changes in the Council of Ministers"]

[Text] On the basis of a resolution passed in a previous session of the National Assembly Standing Committee, Acting President Nguyen Huu Tho on 23 January signed an order to change the organization and staff of the Council of Ministers.

According to this decision, the Ministry of Power and Coal is divided into two--the Ministry of Power and the Ministry of Mining and Coal. At the same time, the Ministry of Food is also divided into two--the Ministry of Food and the Ministry of Food Industry.

With regard to the staff, the above mentioned order discharges the following six ministers: Messrs Ho Viet Thang (former Minister of food), Tran Van Hien (Home Trade), Nguyen Thanh Binh (Water Conservancy), Do Chinh (Marine Products), Tran Kien (Forestry) and Nguyen Chan (Mining and Coal).

Following are eight newly appointed ministers: La Lam Gia (Food), Nguyen Canh Dinh (Water Conservancy), Nguyen Tien Trinh (Marine Products), Phan Xuan Dot (Forestry), Pham Khai (Power), Nguyen Chan (Mining and Coal) (DOAN KET note: Same name as that of the former minister of power and coal), Dang Viet Chau (minister at the premier's office) and Vu Dai (minister, vice chairman of the State Planning Commission).

Simultaneously, the following three ministers are appointed to new posts in the Council of Ministers:

-Mr. Tran Quynh gives up his position as vice chairman of the State Planning Commission to become vice premier;
-Mr. Vu Tuan, formerly minister at the Premier's Office, now becomes minister of food industry;
-Mr. Tran Phuong gives up his position as vice chairman of the State Planning Commission to become minister of home trade.

(These changes follow in the wake of the reshuffle of the Council of Ministers a year ago and pave the way for the appointment of a new Council of Ministers to take place in the middle of this year after the election of the Seventh National Assembly on 26 April 1981.

Most of the newly appointed ministers were formerly vice ministers--or directors of departments in some cases--and are under 50 years of age on the average (the persons giving up their functions of ministers being all over 60 years of age). The promotion of these cadres is effected in the spirit of a Political Bureau resolution on organization which was made public in late December 1980. This resolution is aimed at "effecting a profound change with the objective of strengthening leadership and management, especially in the economic field"--NHAN DAN issue of 31 December 1980. Concerning the appointment of leading cadres in particular, the Political Bureau resolution states:

"The 'promotion and demotion are necessary' motto must be applied in the assignment of cadres. It is necessary to overcome conservative and feudalist views conducive to the failure to base oneself on the political task and the failure to consider the fulfillment of one's mission as a concentrated manifestation of a cadre's qualities and capacities...

"In assigning the contingent of cadres, it is necessary to take local circumstances into consideration and to know how to coordinate qualified and capable cadres with those of different age groups, to associate industrialists and agriculturists with the intelligentsia and to combine leading cadres with managerial and specialized ones. It is necessary to boldly promote qualified and capable young cadres to posts in the production organization and also to know how to exercise management according to the socialist business method. It is necessary to upgrade deserving cadres whose promotion has been delayed by old-fashioned concepts applied in evaluating and examining cadres. The average age of members of party committees at different echelons and of responsible cadres in various commissions and sectors must be lowered gradually. Retirement must be granted to cadres who have reached or are nearing the retirement age and who are old and weak and an appropriate (treatment) policy must be promulgated...")

9332
CSO: 4209/491

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

MEKONG DELTA PROVINCES HOLD CONFERENCE ON EMULATION

BK241502 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Report with portions recorded on a ceremony recently held in Can Tho City by the representatives of nine Mekong River delta provinces, pledging to fulfill the 1981 state plan]

[Text] Uncle Ho said: Emulation is patriotism and patriotism calls for emulation. During the former resistance struggles against France and the United States, our party and state constantly paid attention to the patriotic emulation movement in all fields. Presently faced with the new historic mission of simultaneously organizing and mobilizing the people to build socialism throughout the country and of strengthening the national defense capability to readily counter all aggressive forces, our party and state have increasingly concerned themselves with the emulation movement.

On 14 June 1981, the premier issued Directive No 134-CP on the organization of an emulation movement to score outstanding achievements in order to greet the fifth national party congress. In this spirit, a conference was recently held in Can Tho City by nine Mekong River delta provinces--Hau Giang, Minh Hai, Kien Giang, An Giang, Dong Thap, Cuu Long, Ben Tre, Tien Giang and Long An--pledging to fulfill the 1981 state plan under the emulation movement.

In this conference, Nguyen Tho Chan, head of the Central Committee Emulation Department, was delegated by the Council of Ministers to witness the pledge. Le Phuoc Tho, chairman of Hua Giang Provincial People's Committee, presided over the conference. The representatives of the nine Mekong delta provinces reported and analyzed the disadvantages and advantages and the achievements of their localities in implementing the state plans and targets for 1981. They all voiced their resolution to score the most outstanding achievements to greet the fifth national party congress.

(Nguyen Van Khanh), Ben Tre provincial representative, said: A seething emulation movement must be launched in Ben Tre Province among the primary production installations. Only by doing so can a large and broad emulation movement take shape.

(Nguyen Van Ngo), Kien Giang provincial representative, suggested that his province would pay attention to caring for the people's livelihood along with mobilizing the people to emulate in making the most contributions to society.

(Phan Minh Thanh), Tien Giang provincial representative, reported that the people in his province would resolve not only to fulfill the assigned plan norms but also to overfulfill the 1981 state plan norm.

After discussion, the representatives of the nine provinces unanimously agreed on the pledge to implement the emulation movement. The pledge pointed out the five specific objectives to be attained until the end of 1981. Following are the scope of these five objectives read by Le Phuoc Tho, representative of Hau Giang Province.

[Begin recording] We will accelerate agricultural production, fulfill and overfulfill the 1981 state plan norms for rice, secondary food crops and animal raising. As for industrial production and handicrafts in the present difficult situation, all efforts should be made to vigorously step up the manufacture of industrial products to support agriculture and serve consumers and to immediately fulfill and overfulfill the 1981 state plan for gross production value.

Concerning the development of the armed forces and the consolidation of national defense, we will continue to strongly step up the emulation movement to enhance the armed forces' combat strength and readiness and the all-people's system of national defense. First of all, all localities should ensure the fulfillment of recruiting plan norms and the induction programs, meeting their qualitative and quantitative targets on a timely basis.

As regards distribution and circulation, we must care for the livelihood of the people, cadres, workers and civil servants. We must satisfactorily implement all the directives and resolutions of the party and government on distribution and circulation in order to care for the people, cadres, workers and civil servants. Immediate attention must be paid to ensuring the fulfillment of all the 1981 state plan norms for collecting and purchasing grain--including taxes and debts. We must strive to deliver all agricultural products to the state and distribute staple commodities to cadres, workers and civil servants in the state-prescribed rations and as scheduled.

With respect to exports and imports, all localities will correctly and scrupulously implement the Council of Ministers' related directives and guidances, by avoiding the violation of the prescribed regulations and by ensuring the fulfillment of delivery norms for exports and foreign exchange. [end recording]

Before concluding the conference, Nguyen Tho Chan, head of the Central Committee Emulation Department, made a statement. He said: [begin recording] In general, your emulation objectives are very specific. They must be implemented. I sincerely wish you--the people, cadres and combatants of your nine provinces--successes in the emulation movement. All people and associations should score the most outstanding achievements to greet the fifth congress of our beloved party. May the emulation movement of the nine provinces turn out many outstanding emulation fighters! May you record much progress and many successes! [end recording]

CSO: 4209/6

MISMANAGEMENT OF OIL SUPPLY CRITICIZED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 2 Jul 81 p 4

[Article by Nguoi Xay Dung [Builder] in "A Story a Day" Column" "Where Did the Oil Go?"]

[Text] "Oil is out of stock" and "Oil supply has not yet arrived" are the words often seen in front of fuel shop counters. Everyone of us knows that the state has met with great difficulties in importing and transporting this commodity in order to supply it to the people. The persons in charge of oil supply must certainly have a better understanding of this situation in order to prevent oil "leakage" in the distribution process. It is regretable, however, that there have been instances of oil "going out" only but never "coming in" so that it would be useless to wait for it! The municipal workers' inspection team has just revealed that in the first 5 months of this year, the Fuel Corporation has "released" over 20,000 liters of oil through "internal distribution," "distribution to friendly agencies" and sale at the price of...oil use in lighting! After checking the document files, it has found that the corporation had allowed someone to buy more than 200 liters on a "priority" basis merely on presentation of a handwritten statement and that it had even permitted some individuals to buy twice. Noteworthy is the fact that, in May, 67 members of the corporation personnel bought oil in such a manner on a per capita average of 16 kgs. On 29 May 1981, 29 persons in the corporation bought 464 kgs.

Notice No 198-KH and Official Letter No 237-TN/KH of the Trade Service has already stipulated the way in which oil used in lighting should be sold. Instead of quoting these documents, Nguoi Xay Dung wishes only to suggest that the Fuel Corporation leaders review the situation to see how erroneously they have implemented the instructions and that they take urgent measures to compel the wrongdoers to return the stray (?) oil to the state. It is hoped that the high-level organ in the cop corporation will certainly examine this case and deal with it appropriately.

9332
CSO: 4209/487

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

EDITORIAL PROMOTES SUBWARD MARKETING COOPERATIVES

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 11 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Developing Marketing Cooperatives in Subwards"]

[Text] Implementing municipal policy, many subwards have set up marketing cooperatives to serve the people in the ward. To date, some subward marketing cooperatives have succeeded in recruiting hundreds of members, nearly 600 shares of stock have generated a moderately large capital, and members have held a congress to elect management boards and control boards and to discuss and pass motions on operational orientation and open a bank account.

Nevertheless, the work of organizing marketing cooperatives in urban Hanoi has in general proceeded at too slow a pace. Out of the 32 subwards that decided to set up marketing cooperatives, only 17 have succeeded (about 20 percent of the total number of subwards in the city). The business activities of many cooperatives are still poor; the orientation of some is incorrect. Management remains disorganized and is not in line with established practices.

With the commercial service function and responsibility entrusted to it, and with an operational orientation toward the grassroots level, the subward marketing cooperative fills an important role in the grassroots organization of life for the people. Now that the drive is on everywhere to improve distribution, circulation, and market management, it is all the more important that subward marketing cooperatives develop their role of promoting public sector commerce and help stabilize market prices and prevent speculators from raising prices. Moreover, since subwards have been tasked with managing production teams and cottage industry workers in a move to decentralize management in the city, as resolved at the recently held first session of the 8th term of the People's Congress, the subward marketing cooperative can and must still render service to production, distribution, and circulation.

Thus, the growth and simultaneous consolidation of the marketing cooperative in the subward is an objective and immediate requirement that demands direct and efficient guidance from wards and from the city, along with positive efforts of each ward's people to take part.

Those cooperatives that have been established must be consolidated in organization, invigorated in awareness and perspective of service, operational orientation, and direction of management and working style. Those places lacking cooperatives need encouragement, through propaganda drives, to establish cooperatives; they also need organizational groundwork. The practical experience of subward marketing cooperatives with successful business operations, especially in the area of providing two meals and providing services, must be widely publicized as basic data for study and application. This will help unify organization, system, policy, and management of business operations; it will also prevent the appearance of certain negative characteristics regarding capital and goods in the operational cycle.

The formation of a management board in marketing cooperatives on the subward level is an indispensable key to their correct guidance and direction toward service operations and management practice that is consistent with the nature of the collective economic organization of socialist commerce of the working people.

9830
CSO: 4209/488

JULY 1981 FOOD SALES LISTED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 8 Jul 81 p 4

[Article: "Sales of Food in July 1981"]

[Text] 1) Meat, edible oil or fat

Square #1 and Square #2 values:

V coupons: 2.5 kg. Cl coupons: 2 kg. C coupons: 1.5 kg. D: 8 kg. IV: 1.2 kg. III: 9 kg. II and d: 4 kg. N: .1 kg.

2) Fish:

Square #10 and #11. C, Cl, and V coupons: 2 kg. Square 10, cadre and worker coupons of other categories: 1 kg.

3) Fish sauce and other sauces:

a) Fish sauce: Square #7, C and Cl coupons: 1 liter. Other cadre and worker coupons and TR coupons: .5 liters.

b) Other sauces: Square #8. Cadre and worker coupons (except C coupons): .5 liters.

4) Monosodium glutamate: Square #3. Cl and C coupons: 40 g; other cadre and worker coupons: 20 g.

5) Powdered soup: Square #12. All cadre and worker coupons, 50 g each. (Note: powdered soup will be sold at the new retail price.)

6) Salt: Square #9, all cadre and worker coupons, and Square #3, TR and N coupons: .5 kg per coupon.

Unused rations: Unused June ration of meat, fat, fish, fish sauce, and other sauces are valid until 15 July.

9830
CSO: 4209/488

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC ZONES REVIEWED

OW300434 Hanoi VNA in English 0336 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 30--The development of economic zones in Vietnam is reviewed by Phan Dinh Phung, master-of-sciences in agronomy, in a letter to readers of the pictorial magazine VIETNAM. The article reads:

Great changes have taken place in Vietnam since the victory of the August revolution in 1945, notably the profound changes in the countryside. Agricultural transformation has resulted in collectivization. Moreover, the peasants who, for thousands of years, were used to living in their own villages, are moving to new places to build their homes.

Land reclamation, though practiced steadily for many years, has been extended on an unheard-of scale since the liberation of southern Vietnam. It falls into context with the setting up of new economic zones and the redistribution of the workforce and the population as a whole. The work is of paramount importance, but its execution is rendered difficult by a psychological factor: the peasants' attachment to their ancestral villages. There can be no coercion, of course. There can be only motivation: to make the peasants realise the benefit to both society and themselves.

In the 1976-1980 five-year plan a total of 252,000 families with more than 1.5 million persons moved from over-populated areas in the Red River delta, the coastal provinces, and crowded cities, settled down in distant areas, where they opened up the land for cultivation, setting up more than 200 state farms specializing in food and industrial crops, and almost 400 cooperatives and thousands of production collectives or teams.

Of the 700,000 newly-reclaimed hectares, 560,000 hectares--or 80 percent--have been put to use: 380,000 hectares are grown with food crops, the rest used for long-term industrial plants such as rubber, coffee, tea, etc., for short-term ones, and for fruit. In five years, an equivalent or 800,000 tons of paddy was delivered to the state.

Obviously land reclamation is part of the overall plan for economic development and social transformation. Millions of people, indeed, are building for themselves a new life which, among other amenities, is graced by 200,000 new houses, 700 schools, 400 creches and kindergartens, 22 hospitals, 400 medical stations, 300 stores, 1,500 kilometres of roads, 220 bridges and culverts, 130 dams, and 30 pumping stations.

State investments were in the form of 1.4 billion dong, hundreds of thousands of tons of food, tens of thousands of tons of cement and construction steel, and thousands of machines, not to mention investments made by fraternal countries under co-operation plans, and humanitarian aid amounting to millions of U.S. dollars.

The new lands, transformed by the hand of hard-working peasants, have all the characteristics of the traditional village, while being an expression of their builders' hope in the future. In Thanh Hoa Province, 40,222 more hectares have been opened, of which 35,588 have been put under crops. The new fields gave 22,000 tons of paddy, 4,267 tons of maize, and 32,000 tons of sweet potatoes and manioc in 1980. Darlac Province, with its 28,475 hectares, produced 520,000 tons of food in the same year.

Worthy of note are the farms run by former inhabitants of Hanoi, such as the one in Lam Dong, Song Be, Bao Loc and other areas in the south. On the Lam Vien Plateau a "new Hanoi" has been licked into shape by almost 2,000 families from the national capital. Already there are two plantations, 12 agroforest co-operatives, eight factories, and many public facilities. In three years the settlers cleared 3,200 hectares and produced 4,000 tons of food. A plan is afoot to build on Lam Vien the biggest dairy farm in the whole country.

Encouragement is given to private production alongside the development of the national and collective economies, through the allotment of land for private production.

The benefit of the new economic zones is clear. They have helped solve to a certain degree the food problem and further step up crop specialization, which has been carried out for some time in the north, and which is just beginning in the south. The setting up of new economic zones also channels manpower to where it is much needed, and peoples desert regions, thus facilitating the spread of culture and civilization.

The achievements of the past five years, however, were very modest, considering the need for as many as four million more hectares and the resettlement of dozens of millions of people. The next five-year plan, therefore, provides for the resettlement of 1 million to 1.5 million work-age people and the opening of 700,000 hectares for about 100 state farms, mostly specialising in rice and industrial crops.

This is a great deal of work, which requires still greater effort. Yet, the experiences gleaned in the past will certainly facilitate the execution of this task, which is aimed at solving both long term and immediate problems.

CSO: 4220/11

BRIEFS

VINH PHU RESETTLEMENT--To date 810 families of Dao tribesmen from various mountainous districts of Vinh Phu Province have moved to low land for resettlement. They have established 30 agricultural cooperatives and production teams and gradually stabilized their daily life. The province has invested 1.5 million dong in clearing virgin land, building 52 small water conservancy projects, schools, sanitation posts and trade shops for those people. Thanks to the assistance provided by the state, 34 groups of Dao have resettled in areas of low land over the past 5 years. [BK280639 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Sep 81 BK]

DAC LAC RESETTLEMENT--Along with helping more than 6,600 families of the people of various nationalities to resettle in various areas, Dac Lac Province has also cleared more than 22,000 ha of cultivated land, built 44 small water conservancy projects, 117 kilometers of roads, 15 schools, 4 grocery shops and thousands of living quarters for these resettlers. In the first 6 months of this year, the province helped 13 mountainous villages claim a vast area of virgin land for cultivation. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 22 Sep 81 BK]

ILLEGAL GRAIN STOCKS CONFISCATED--While intensifying market management, Hai Ba Trung Precinct recently conducted an inspection of grain stocks. From 15 June to 1 July, the various subwards inspected 80 percent of the total number of households and retrieved for the state 61,916 kgs of grain distributed contrary to regulations. According to statistics compiled as of 1 July, [grain distribution] norms were not readjusted though throughout the precinct there were 1,351 persons who had outgrown their age groups, 452 persons who had changed their occupations and 510 persons who had long been absent. [Text] [Hanoi HANOI MOI In Vietnamese 4 Jul 81 p 1] 9332

CSO: 4209/487

REPORTS ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS

BK010745 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Review of agricultural news for past 10 days]

[Summary] "During the last 10 days of September various northern provinces and cities turned to harvesting the early 10th-month rice crop so as to free the fields for the cultivation of the winter crop.

"To date they have harvested more than 20,000 hectares, or nearly 3 times as much as they did in the same period last year. Specifically, Hai Hung Province has reaped almost 7,000 hectares; Ha Bac Province, more than 6,000 hectares; and Thanh Hoa Province, more than 2,000 hectares.

"Owing to the effects of typhoon No 4 and the destruction caused by leafhoppers, the yield of the early 10th-month rice already harvested was not high. In Ha Bac Province, it was 17 quintals per hectare; in Haiphong City, 20 quintals per hectare, and in Thanh Hoa Province, 18 quintals per hectare.

"The main 10th-month rice crop in all localities is currently in bud. However, large rice areas in the Bac Bo delta and midlands as well as in Thanh Hoa Province have been hit by a shortage of water caused by the recent scarcity of rain and prolonged sunshine. According to the Ministry of Agriculture, about 100,000 hectares of 10th-month rice are being affected by drought and urgently need to be watered if the rice plants are to bud and grow ears in favorable conditions. In the provinces from the former zone 4 southward, recent heavy rainfall has helped sharply reduce the drought-affected areas, but some ricefields in low-lying areas are becoming waterlogged.

"More noteworthy is the fact that the areas of the 10th-month rice crop ravaged by harmful insects in various northern provinces seem to be increasing. According to the vegetation protection department, from early October onward third-generation brown leafhoppers will continue to hatch, and stem borers, leaf rollers and army worms will also develop strongly. These insects will cause the most serious damage toward mid-October. Therefore, all localities must continue their pest control efforts.

"The southern provinces have to date grown 1.94 million hectares of 10th-month rice, fulfilling more than 94 percent of the target. Many provinces have completed the transplanting of 10th-month rice and shifted to planting the early winter-spring rice crop. Dac Lac, Gia Lai-cong Tum, Dong Thap, Tay Ninh, Hau Giang, Lam Dong and Minh Hai have fulfilled 90 percent of their rice transplanting plan. Meanwhile, some other provinces such as Thuan Hai, Phu Khanh and Ho Chi Minh City, still working at a slow pace, have transplanted only 60-70 percent of their rice area.

"The most favorable time for transplanting 10th-month rice in the southern provinces is now already over. Those localities which have not yet transplanted all their rice area should work faster so as to fulfill their rice planting plan. Those provinces which have fulfilled their plan should continue to plant more rice if they can so as to increase their rice area. All localities must strive to complete the transplanting of 10th-month rice within the first week of October."

Various localities are now harvesting fall and planting winter-spring vegetables and subsidiary food crops. To date, the northern provinces and cities have grown nearly 20,000 hectares of winter crops, including more than 8,000 hectares of sweet potatoes, more than 1,000 hectares of corn and more than 5,000 hectares of vegetables and beans.

As all localities are lacking potato seeds to plant on all the areas planned, they should promptly shift to growing other winter crops on the land not yet cultivated.

All localities should concentrate on satisfactorily carrying out the following tasks:

The northern provinces should quickly harvest the early 10th-month rice, immediately plant early winter crops, concentrate efforts on saving the main 10th-month rice crop from drought and continue to exterminate harmful insects, especially brown leafhoppers, stem borers and leaf rollers. They should strive to complete the planting of early winter crops such as soybeans, sweet potatoes and corn and various kinds of vegetables and beans within mid-October.

The southern provinces should concentrate on completing the transplanting of 10th-month rice, harvesting all summer-fall rice and satisfactorily fulfilling their grain obligations to the state. In addition, they should prepare enough seeds for the winter-spring season, protect 10th-month rice from waterlogging and drought and take good care of the rice already transplanted.

In animal husbandry, all localities should continue to apply product contracts with individual laborers, stamp out all epizootic outbreaks and promptly vaccinate domestic animals and poultry against summer-winter diseases.

CSO: 4209/6

AGRICULTURE

WATER CONSERVATION FOR CROPS URGED

OW011651 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text] As reported by the Ministry of Water Conservancy, at present the typhoon and flashflood period is in progress in former zone-4 provinces and in the central coastal provinces while the typhoon and flood period is over in the lowland, midland and northern mountainous provinces.

This year, the amount of rainfall in a number of mountainous localities is greater than in previous years but that in the lowland and midland localities for May-September 1981 is 70-80 percent of the average amount of rainfall in previous years and two-thirds of the amount during the same period last year. In general, the water level in rivers, lakes and reservoirs is lower than during the same period last year. As a result of this water and rainfall situation, tens of thousands of hectares of land have not been irrigated due to water shortage, although the 1981 10th-month crop in some areas has been slightly affected by waterlogging. At present, more than 10,000 out of the 100,000 hectares of the 10th-month rice which need to be irrigated are severely affected by drought.

The Ministry of Water Conservancy urges the localities to insure enough water for the riceplants which are in the blossoming or budding stages, to take preventive measures against harmful insects and crop pests, to protect the 10th-month rice crop until harvest time, to concentrate on properly protecting all irrigation networks, to properly manage and use all available water sources, to strive to save enough water for the 1981 winter crop and the 1981-82 5th month-spring crop, to inspect and grasp the water situation in all reservoirs, to insure a balance between water capacity and the volume of winter and 5th month-spring crop production, and to conserve water for irrigation and drought control purposes.

CSO: 4209/6

AGRICULTURE

HANOI SURVEYS AGRICULTURE FOR PAST 10 DAYS

BK211100 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Review of agricultural news for the past 10 days]

[Summary] Northern provinces over the past 10 days continued eradicating harmful insects and accelerating the harvest of the early 10th-month rice. Areas ravaged by brown leafhoppers were reduced, but areas destroyed by leaf rollers and stem borers were on the increase. To date, almost 400,000 ha of ricefields have been ravaged by insects, of which more than 120,000 ha have been sprayed with insecticide. Besides, due to less rainfall in the midlands provinces and the Red River delta, more than 100,000 ha of 10th-month rice were faced with water shortage.

"Southern provinces have planted more than 1.7 million ha of 10th-month rice, achieving more than 80 percent of the plan norms, or over 80,000 ha more than the same period last year. An Giang Province overfulfilled plan norms by 3 percent, while Gia Lai-cong Tum, Dac Lac, Dong Thap and Tay Ninh provinces achieved from 90 to 95 percent of their plan norms."

The agricultural season for 10th-month rice in southern provinces is almost over, but transplanting work has not been completed. This was due to drought in some provinces such as Nghia Binh, Ben Tre, Tien Giang, Long An, Phu Khanh and Thuan Hai; and floods in Dong Thap, An Giang and Dong Nai provinces which have submerged more than 30,000 ha of ricefields.

"Along with transplanting and caring for the 10th-month rice, northern provinces have begun harvesting the early 10th-month rice. To date, Thanh Hoa Province has harvested more than 600 ha, Hai Hung, 300 ha; Ha Nam Ninh, 500 ha; Ha Bac, 600 ha and Cao Bang more than 2,000 ha."

To date southern provinces have harvested more than 300,000 ha of summer-fall rice, representing more than 60 percent of the transplanted area. The pace was quicker than last year, but compared to the areas with ripening rice, it was still slow. Localities must, therefore, strive to accelerate harvesting to avoid damage which may be caused by typhoons and rains.

Concerning vegetables and subsidiary crops, the nation to date has planted almost 500,000 ha, representing a similar acreage in the same period last year. Southern provinces have completed their planned area and many localities are harvesting sweet potatoes and soybeans, while northern provinces are preparing seeds for the winter crop.

Due to natural calamities, planned allocation of rice varieties and seeds for the winter crops, especially potatoes and soybeans are still not sufficient; fertilizer is in short supply. The best period for the winter crop is from now to 15 October. Localities must, therefore, harvest the early 10th-month rice quickly and plant the winter crops as soon as possible in order to complete the planned acreage.

In the days ahead, localities must concentrate efforts on carrying out satisfactorily the following main tasks:

--northern provinces must strive to eradicate harmful insects to protect the 10th-month rice, quickly harvest the early 10th-month rice and promptly begin on winter crop cultivation in order to ensure crop schedules and complete the planned area.

--southern provinces must quickly complete the 10th-month rice acreage, care for the transplanted areas satisfactorily, accelerate the harvest of summer-fall rice and fulfill their grain obligations, and prepare sufficient seeds and material for the coming winter-spring crop.

"Regarding animal husbandry, various provinces are still experiencing livestock and poultry epidemics. Efforts, therefore, must be concentrated on eradicating contagious diseases, especially anthrax in cattle in northern provinces, and foot and mouth disease in southern provinces. Hog raising must be expanded and the product-based contractual system must be applied in animal husbandry, especially in hog raising to increase the hog population.

CSO: 4209/6

NGUYEN CONG BINH DISCUSSES AGRICULTURE IN TIEN GIANG

BK270937 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 25 Sep 81

["Excerpts" from statement by Nguyen Cong Binh, chairman of the Tien Giang Provincial People's Committee, in a recent interview with a Voice of Vietnam correspondent on agricultural production, grain collection, agricultural transformation, and guidelines for economic development in his province--recorded]

[Summary] "Despite the fact that it is one of the six most populous provinces throughout the country, Tien Giang has only 236,400 hectares of natural land--of which the rice area accounts for more than 120,000 hectares or 50.7 percent--and an average cultivated land per capita of 923 square meters." In addition, there are 32,000 hectares of orchards and more than 40,000 hectares of virgin land in the province still uncultivated due to various reasons.

Over the past 5 years, from 1976 to 1980, the local party organization and people have concentrated efforts on overcoming all difficulties, including such natural calamities as drought, flash floods and brown leafhoppers. "As a result, in [year indistinct], our province was able to expand its crop area by 32,500 hectares or 16.6 percent over 1976--an average increase of nearly 8,125 hectares or 4.56 percent per year--with rice accounting for more than 18,640 hectares or 10.9 percent, and to increase its total grain output by 145,000 tons compared to late 1975."

In late 1978, despite the decrease in grain collection due to heavy losses caused by natural calamities, Tien Giang was still able to deliver 22,000 tons of paddy--some 68 percent of the grain collection norm entrusted to it--to the central government to help solve the common problem facing the entire country.

"In 1980, our province collected as many as 84,590 tons of paddy, producing an increase of more than 24,263 tons over 1976. Particularly since the harvest of the 1980-81 10th-month rice crop and winter-spring rice crop, it has collected another 76,891 tons, overfulfilling the planned norm by 17 percent."

With the help of the central government, since July 1977, our province has begun to set up cooperatives on a trial basis in (Tan Hoi) village, Cai Lay District. However, due to inexperience in various aspects, we have encountered difficulties in general.

"Since implementing party central committee directive No 93 our province has established 12 cooperatives, with an average of 200 hectares of cultivated land each, and 160 production collectives, with an average of 25 to more than 30 hectares of cultivated land each. Particularly during the first 6 months of 1981, by continuing to implement directive No 93, we have been able to set up two or three more cooperatives." Although weaknesses still exist in the managerial work of these cooperatives and production collectives, their production output and their members' living standards have been improved in general.

"To date, some 3,496 production solidarity teams have also been established in our province. As many as 803 of these teams are now able to operate satisfactorily."

Implementing party Central Committee secretariat directive No 100, we have applied product contracts on a trial basis in the (Luong Binh) Cooperative, Cho Moi District, and have obtained good initial results, enabling the laborers to increase their incomes.

In an effort to develop its economy, Tien Giang is striving to turn nearly 40,000 hectares of virgin land into an industrial crop area along with planting upland rice on more than 32,000 hectares.

Our local party organization and people are determined to gradually turn Tien Giang into a comprehensive agro-industrial province in the Mekong River delta region.

CSO: 4209/6

AGRICULTURE

PATTERN FOR HOG, CATTLE, POULTRY RAISING EXPOUNDED

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC in Vietnamese No 4, Apr 81 pp 7-10

[Article by Nguyen Van Thuong: "Develop Animal Husbandry in a Rational Framework"]

(Editorial Staff's Note: In its February 1981 issue, pages 7 to 11, TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC published two different views on the problem of building a rational development pattern for animal husbandry and expressed the hope that further articles would be contributed by scientists and economists to continue the debate. We have received the following article from Nguyen Van Thuong, director of the Animal Husbandry Institute of the Ministry of Agriculture. With thanks to the author, we have the honor to present this article to our readers.)

[Text] Providing feed on a stable basis is one of the decisive factors that ensure the development of animal husbandry. In recent years, we have encountered numberous difficulties in obtaining grain so that the sources of food--especially ground feed reserved for animal husbandry, including hog raising--have been very limited. This situation has greatly affected the supply of food products necessary to the people's life.

Concerning the need to develop animal husbandry despite the lack of ground feed and to contribute to solving the food problem, there has been the opinion that the animal husbandry pattern should be modified and that the raising of buffalos and oxen--a species of domestic animals that live mainly on green roughage--should be upgraded in place of hog raising to strike a balance between animal husbandry and crop cultivation with the aim of solving the food problem in our country.

At present, shortage of grain is not a problem which confronts Vietnam alone; in developing animal husbandry, many countries have thought of finding some domestic animal which feeds on grass only but quickly yields products in plenty. In recent years, people in South American countries such as Venezuela and Colombia have discovered a species of water pig which lives in marshy land and feeds on various types of grass. Each year, this pig species brings forth 1.2 to 1.8 litters each of 4 to 6 piglets and if reared for slaughter, it will yield 50 to 75.8 kgs of meat [per head]; no matter whether it is fed merely on grass or ground feed, it has a higher percentage of feed transformation [into food for human consumption] than rabbits and sheep. If fed on 100 percent of grass, the feed transformation rate will be 50.5 percent among water pigs and only 39.5 and 49.1 percent among rabbits and sheep respectively. If fed on 100 percent ground feed, the feed transformation rate will clearly rise to 79.8 and 70.6 percent among rabbits and sheep respectively but will still be highest--84.7 percent, for water pigs. It follows that if ground feed is added to feed domestic animals which live mainly on grass, they will reproduce and grow quicker and their production coefficient will be higher. The same applies to dairy and beef cattle; to obtain a large quantity of milk and meat from them, we must add ground feed to their diet when it exceeds 100 volume units. On reckoning, we have found that to obtain 1 kg of milk, it is necessary to feed 0.3 to 0.5 unit of ground feed and, to obtain an increase of 1 kg in weight in the raising of beef cattle, it is necessary to provide about 8.5 to 10 feed units of which 20 to 30 percent must be constituted by starchy fodder.

Specialists from many countries have also advised us to pay attention to the raising of buffalos and cattle because these animals do not require much feed made of grain. This is a new question and the many opinions expressed must be exchanged in earnest to arrive at a sound decision. To share in the examination of this question, we are going to present some views as follows:

From an in-depth point of view, stepping up animal husbandry is to thoroughly exploit the biological potentials of cattle and poultry and to use them as "live enterprises" to transform agro-industrial products into highly nutritious ones such as meat, eggs and milk which are essential to human life. On the other hand, according to the law on the production and reproduction characteristics of each species of cattle and poultry, the main objective of hog raising is to obtain pork, that of poultry raising is to obtain eggs and, to have milk and dairy products, it is necessary to intensify cattle raising. Our country possesses not only oxen but also buffalos--the latter constituting a tropical advantage even though our cattle is not yet a dairy one.

Development of poultry and cattle raising is aimed at obtaining eggs, milk and, of course, an additional large quantity of meat. However, in the first stage of animal husbandry development, not many countries in the world have solved their food problem through developing cattle raising except for Cuba which has a traditional and prosperous agro-industrial sector based on sugarcane production.

A glance at the history of animal husbandry development aimed at solving the food problem in a number of European countries with an advanced animal husbandry sector has shown us that they have first paid attention to developing hog raising and to simultaneously producing many crossbred species of hog. Only after obtaining a steady output of pork and after a sufficient quantity of pork has been supplied to their people's daily consumption do these countries begin to partly reduce pork production and to shift to the industrial production of chicken and beef. Up to the years between 1970 and 1975 of this century, out of 18 North European countries, 10 had a per capita rate of pork consumption higher than that of beef consumption; as for the remaining 8 countries where the per capital rate of beef consumption was higher [than that of pork consumption], pork production continued to occupy a ratio of 40 to 45 percent while the beef production ratio was only about 50 percent at the maximum.

According to this common rule, for many years in our country the yearly per capita rate of pork consumption has been about 65 to 70 percent and that of beef consumption has not exceeded the 13-15 percent level even though the total herd of cattle has amounted to as much as 38 to 40 percent of the total yearly herd of hogs. The reason is that buffalos and oxen are raised in our country mainly for their draft power. But the principal reason is that since the ancient times our people have raised hogs to obtain meat, that the pork preservation method is simple, that pork can be preserved for a long period of time and that hogs produce also lard. Lard consumption meets the most pressing customary need in the life of our people who have not yet got into the habit of using vegetable oil in place of lard like the people of the European countries.

On the other hand, when considering the reproduction characteristics and productive capacities of cattle and poultry, we find that the reproduction coefficient of poultry takes the lead with 0.8, followed by 0.28 for rabbits and 0.12 for hogs. The reproduction coefficient of buffalos and oxen is lowest, only between 0.04 and 0.045. The yearly meat production capacities of domestic animals and poultry are directly correlated to their reproduction capacities: Each year, a sow gives 1.5 to 1.6 litters of 10 piglets each; with a ratio of 60 to 70 percent for the piglets that are raised and that survive, minus a ratio of 30 to 40 percent for the piglets kept for breeding purposes, the yearly output is 250 to 300 kgs of meat on the hoof. If crossbred hogs are raised, a sow can produce 450 to 500 kgs [of meat on the hoof per year] while a buffalo or cow that gives offsprings can produce only between 80 and 120 kgs of meat on the hoof per year because a buffalo or cow gives birth to only 2 calves every 3 years; when slaughtered after 24 months of raising, each ox calf yields only 150 to 160 kgs and each buffalo calf only 220 to 250 kgs of live weight.

According to the instructions issued by the central level to the agricultural sector, the primary goal of our economic development is to solve the problem of grain and food. To organize animal husbandry according to a rational pattern, it is necessary to firmly grasp the laws on the reproduction, growth and development of cattle and poultry and to rely on the land potentials and natural conditions of each region to achieve this goal soon. It is thus clear that, to rapidly obtain plenty of food, we must pay attention to developing those species of domestic animals that have great reproduction capacities and a high yearly rotation rate; these species usually have a high reproduction coefficient and include hogs, rabbits and poultry (chickens, ducks and geese).

Based on a knowledge of the biological laws governing the reproduction, growth and development of cattle and poultry and on the specific conditions, circumstances and needs, we are of the opinion that, to rapidly obtain a [sufficient] quantity of food for the time being, it is necessary to pay attention to the need to concentrate efforts on creating all conditions for stepping up hog raising in all three sectors--with importance to be attached to animal husbandry by the household sector because the latter is now raising about 90 percent of the total hog herd--; to the need to intensify the raising of ducks, with special importance to be attached to developing the seasonal raising of ducks in the two basins of the Red and Mekong Rivers deltas; and to the need to satisfactorily carry out the veterinary task to eradicate the Newcastle's disease and Pasteurellosis to save the chicken flock raised by the people from these yearly epidemics. By doing so, we will soon be able to solve the food problem to positvely help improve our meals. To say so does not mean to neglect the development of cattle raising; on the contrary, we must steadily develop cattle raising to have every year about 2 million buffalos and oxen to provide the draft power; at the same time, we must make immediate and active preparations for breeds and material-technical bases if we want to obtain beef and milk from cattle in 15 or 20 years. To firmly develop cattle raising, we must not rely entirely on natural pastures including those on hillsides because 1 hectare of these natural pastures can produce only 5 to 7 tons of grass per year which is enough to feed only 0.5 buffalo or cow; therefore, it is necessary to reserve land for intensive grass cultivation in order to have 1 grass-grown hectare feed three or four buffalos or oxen. The research made by the Animal Husbandry Institute into the situation of pastures has demonstrated that 12 to 15 tons of stable manure and 300 to 500 kgs of nitrogenous sulfate fertilizer must be applied to [each hectare of] land in the midlands and mountainous region--which was formerly grown with manioc and corn and which is now shifted to the cultivation of grass to feed cattle--if we want to cut grass four to six times a year and to obtain a yearly yield of about 60 tons of grass per hectare. "If "elephant" grass [cor voi] is intensively grown on a sandy gray soil, it is necessary to apply 15 to 20 tons of stable manure as the main fertilizer and to add 120 to 200 [kgs of nitrate fertilizer] if we want to obtain 80 tons of grass per year from this soil and possibly 120 tons on the average from alluvial or mature soil. However, we must not hope to grow elephant grass as the main crop to have 1 grass-grown hectare feed 15 head of cattle. In this connection, we must consider the practical fact that the lands that can be opened for grass cultivation are being cleared by our people for the growing of corn, potato, cassava and other subsidiary food crops.

The production experiences gained over the past years by cattle raising state farms have demonstrated that setting land aside for intensive grass cultivation to feed dairy cattle is a very necessary move with realistic economic effects. Proof of this can be found in the result of the raising of Dutch and Cuban dairy cows at the Moc Chau state farm and the Sao Do [Red Star] dairy cow center. However, if, in growing pastures, we lack mowers and fail to set up enough fences to graze cattle by rotation, the cultivated grass will not yield 50 to 60 tons per hectare per year but only about 20 to 25 tons per hectare. Under the present conditions and circumstances in our country, we are not yet able to invest enough capital in clearing millions of hectares of land and turning them into pastures in order to upgrade cattle raising to a principle animal husbandry activity because at the present cost it will be necessary to invest an initial capital of 1,500 to 2,000 dong in opening 1 hectare of new land and transforming it into pastures.

To discuss this subject matter in such a vein does not mean that we neither think it advisable nor have the conditions to develop cattle raising; on the contrary, we must boldly invest capital and eagerly apply technical progress to gradually transform our cattle herd into one which produces beef and milk; but it still is not feasible for us to do this by relying on our ability to use green roughage for cattle to shift the direction of animal husbandry so as to solve the food problem in our country through this method within the framework of the next 5-year plans.

The ultimate objective of the task of establishing an animal husbandry pattern is to satisfactorily solve the grain and food problem. Toward this end, our opinion is that, considering the specific conditions and circumstances in our country and with a view to formulating a rational pattern of animal husbandry, we must examine this question as follows: Wherever conditions are favorable for raising any species of domestic animals, it is wise to develop the raising of that species there, bearing in mind the need to comprehensively develop animal husbandry to exploit and use the natural, land and labor potentials of each region while paying attention to developing those species of domestic animals with great reproduction capacities and quick rotation possibilities so that abundant sources of food products may be rapidly created to meet the subsistence needs of our people. We must not invoke the current serious difficulties caused by the grain shortage as a reason for shifting meat production from hog raising--the principal animal husbandry activity--to the raising of buffalos and oxen and upgrading this branch to the main-force level because if we do so, our scant sources of food products will experience a more serious shortage in the next 10 to 15 years.

More specifically, we suggest that the deltas including those situated in the midlands and mountainous regions pay attention to developing the raising of hogs and ducts to quickly obtain food products essential to life and fertilizers necessary to crops cultivation, that they do as much as possible to step up cattle raising with the immediate objective of securing enough draft power for their own use and providing part of the necessary fertilizers for cultivation purposes and that they simultaneously prepare the prerequisites to enable us to take advantage of the progress in agricultural mechanization to transform cattle raising [for draft power] in these regions into cattle raising for beef and dairy products. Coastal and riverside areas must consider it especially important to develop duck breeding which is a tropical advantage of our country. In the midlands and mountainous regions including the Central Highlands, it is necessary to actively build up pastures, to coordinate this activity with forestry, to intensify the raising of breeding cattle to supply draft power to other areas and to combine this task with the raising of rabbits and geese to positively help solve the meat and milk problem to meet the subsistence needs of the people. All possibilities must also be fully used to develop hog raising, especially hog raising by individual households.

Chickens can be raised by the people everywhere, especially in the midlands and mountainous regions provided the veterinary sector supplies enough veterinary medicines and the sectors and levels concerned satisfactorily carry out animal husbandry sanitation and immunizations.

To implement the abovementioned pattern, certain suitable methods must be defined for animal husbandry: In the field of hog raising, raising by individual households must constitute the main force but attention must still be paid to developing hog raising in three sectors--state (farms at the district level), collective and cooperative members' households--which will form a structure in which breeding hogs farms at the district level together with a number of advanced collective animal husbandry farms will establish a level-2 breeding network to raise sows to obtain breeding hogs which will be supplied to other collective hog raising farms and to cooperative members' households who raise commercial sows to produce pork. In this case, district farms will act as district-level material-technical bases to enable agricultural organs in districts to guide the task of securing breeding animals within the district scope. Concerning cattle raising in the deltas, it is necessary to establish collective cattle raising and to combine it with household cattle raising into a structure; but in the mountainous regions, it is not absolutely necessary to set up collective animal husbandry farms since the state-operated sector (state farms and centers) will directly associate with the cooperative members' households into a structure. This working method is very indispensable to the organization of the raising of beef cattle, especially dairy cattle, because if it is applied, each peasant family in a cooperative may raise a dairy cow or buffalo according to the ardent wish of the party and state leading comrades. This method can also be applied to the raising of rabbits and chickens. As for the raising of ducks, it may be organized into two or three sectors to be combined into a structure according to regional conditions and circumstances; however, the task of producing breeding ducks in large numbers and in time for seasonal raising must be assumed by the state-operated sector and requires capital investment by the state; where collective farms are entrusted with the raising of breeding ducks to produce and supply ducklings for seasonal raising, the state will sponsor under the form of joint business because the raising of breeding ducks all the year round requires a fixed supply of paddy and ground feed.

We think that it will be relatively rational to arrange such an animal husbandry pattern and territorial division because this method will conform not only to the laws of nature and biology but also to the traditional animal husbandry customs of our people and because it will make it possible to fully exploit and use the potentials of each region without creating erroneous tendencies and unnecessary disruptions to the implementation organization of various sectors and localities at all levels.

For several years, the development of animal husbandry has failed to meet requirements and has sometimes seemed stagnant or retrogressive in many regions. There are many reasons for this situation but the decisive ones are the availability of feed, the economic policy and the organizational structure--the latter being of an encompassing nature because whether the sources of feed exist or not, whether these sources can be concentrated for the benefit of the animal husbandry sector and whether the formulated policy stimulates or hampers production, production, etc, is mostly decided by man's outlook, be it subjective or objective.

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AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

LONG AN DROUGHT--Due to the prolonged drought, more than 22,000 ha of summer-fall rice in Long An Province are faced with water shortage. The province has provided various districts with a large quantity of fertilizer and insecticide and has assigned cadres and technicians to rural areas to help peasants combat drought. Thanks to these efforts, Long An has to date planted almost 90,000 ha of 10th-month rice, achieving more than 70 percent of the plan norms. [BL280639 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Sep 81 BK]

TIEN GIANG RICE--As of 18 September, Tien Giang Province had planted more than 32,200 ha of 10th-month rice, achieving more than 92 percent of plan norms. Harmful insects have appeared in some areas and are ravaging almost 2,000 ha of 10th-month rice. Go Cong District is faced with water shortage and peasants are striving to improve the irrigation system to bring sufficient water to ricefields. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Sep 81 BK]

BEN TRE DROUGHT--Due to the recent less rainfalls many 10th-month rice areas in Ben Tre Province have been faced with water shortage. Various districts such as Ba Tri, Binh Dai and Giong Trom have mobilized tens of thousands of workers to drain canals and ditches to bring water to the ricefields. Thanks to great efforts by the local people, Thanh Phu District has saved 6,000 ha of 10th-month rice from being damaged by the drought. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 23 Sep 81 BK]

AGRICULTURAL PLANNING AID--The Agricultural Programming and Planning Institute of the Ministry of Agriculture over the past years has helped 37 provinces and cities in carrying out the task of zoning, programming and planning for agriculture. To date plans have been formulated for 71 specialized and new economic zones. The Soviet Union and other fraternal countries have provided assistance to a number of major industrial crop areas such as rubber, coffee, cotton and sugar cane plantations for carrying out their plans. Over the past 5 years the institute has helped 426 districts and 400 agricultural cooperatives throughout the country in formulating agricultural programs and plans. Thanks to the efforts by the institute, about 1 million ha of virgin land have been claimed in various state farms and 32 million ha have been inspected and mapped out for further evaluation. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 22 Sep 81 BK]

NGHE TINH WATERLOGGING--During the past 10 days Nghe Tinh Province experienced very heavy downpours. The rains provided sufficient water to almost 60,000 ha of 10th-month rice, but caused waterlogging to more than 10,000 ha of rice and 2,000 ha of sweet potatoes in low-lying areas. The province has assigned cadres and workers to various localities to help prevent ricefields from being damaged by the floods. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 22 Sep 81 BK]

HO CHI MINH CITY RICE--To date Ho Chi Minh City has planted 46,457 ha of 10th-month rice, achieving 80 percent of the plan norms. Cu Chi and Nha Be rural districts achieved from 93 to 95 percent of their plan norms. Due to prolonged drought, the pace of transplanting was slower than that of the same period last year. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 23 Sep 81 BK]

LONG AN 10TH-MONTH RICE--As of 16 September, Long An Province had planted 87,754 ha of 10th-month rice, achieving almost 80 percent of the plan norms. Due to prolonged drought the pace of transplanting was slower than that of the same period last year. The province has assigned cadres to various districts to help peasants improve irrigation system to bring sufficient water to ricefields. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 25 Sep 81 BK]

HAU GIANG 10TH-MONTH RICE--As of 20 September, Hau Giang Province had planted 30,000 ha of 10th-month rice, achieving almost 93 percent of the plan norms. Some areas have been ravaged by harmful insects and the province has sent technical cadres to various districts with almost 40 tons of insecticide and spraying equipment. Thanks to the province's prompt actions and the local peasants' great efforts, harmful insects were eradicated and so damage to ricefields was minimized. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 25 Sep 81 BK]

CSO: 4209/6

CONSTRUCTION OF 11 PIERS AT HAIPHONG PORT COMPLETED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Aug 81 p 2

[Text] Haiphong Port has commissioned all its 11 piers after receiving an additional new one--Pier No 3. This pier is the last one in the plan to transform and expand the port with the Soviet aid in construction ever since the wartime years. In late 1967, workers of pile driving shop No 1 drove the first steel-plated pile into the bed of the Cam River. On 26 December 1980, workers of the same ship completed the fixing of the last pile, closing up the steel-plated wall of all the 11 piers. If put together, the 1,221 piles will have a total length equal to that of the Haiphong-Hanoi road. Construction workers have dredged up 370,000 cubic meters of mud, transported and used 1.233 million cubic meters of sand and stone, fabricated thousands of cubic meters of concrete and installed dozens of cranes with stands [caanf caaur chaan dqees]. Cadres and workers have made many innovations to rationalize production, to improve technique and to accelerate construction. Power shovels and cranes have been used instead of dredgers to dredge up mud. The handling of stones to and from barges at both ends of piers has been completely mechanized. Snatch-buckets [gauf ngoamj] have been fixed to cranes to scoop up river water to wash gravel and to sprinkle water before road-rollers start pressing down gravel on the field surface. The most rational method of installing cranes with stands has been chosen. Since the fourth quarter of 1980, the enterprise has coordinated technical measures with the broad application of the system of contract wages, product-based wages and rewards for excess of construction speed, thus substantially raising productivity in construction and materials transportation as compared with the past.

Overcoming all challenges during two wars of aggression waged by the U.S. aggressors and surmounting difficulties and shortages in the past years, the enterprise has built at the Haiphong Port 75 projects including 11 piers with a 1,700-meter length, 5 warehouses, 3 large storage fields, 5 transformer stations and 11 lighthouses and has installed dozens of cranes with stands of various types, thereby increasing the port capacity to receive and remove cargos.

The port has recently completed the building of a vehicle station and has commissioned it. The station has 45 cargo elevator vehicles [xe naang hangf] which are electrically operated and are handy, light and mobile. The network of workshops to provide on-the-spot maintenance, inspection and repair for the station has also been built completely. Once commissioned and properly maintained, these projects will contribute to raising the Haiphong Port's capacity to receive and remove cargos.

9332
CSO: 4209/491

LEATHER FACTORY ANNOUNCES PRICE OFFERS FOR ANIMAL HIDES

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 10 Jul 81 p 4

[Article: "Purchase of Water Buffaloes, Cattle, Horses Hides"]

[Text] The Thuy Khue Leather Factory (#151, Thuy Khue Street) needs to buy untreated water buffalo hides, cowhide, and horsehide. Prices are as follows:

Untreated cowhide:

Type A: 15 dong/kg. Type B: 12 dong/kg. Type C: 7.5 dong/kg.

Untreated horsehide:

Type A: 10 dong/kg. Type B: 8 dong/kg. Type C: 7.5 dong/kg.

Untreated buffalo hide:

Type A: 8 dong/kg. Type B: 6.4 dong/kg. Type C: 4 dong/kg.

9830
CSO: 4209/488

DEVELOPMENT OF RIVER TRANSPORT IN COUNTRY DESCRIBED

OW231625 Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Hanoi, 23 Sep (VNA)--Vietnam's river transport service, with a total barge freight of 600,000 tonnes and a capacity of 98,000 hps, has become the biggest and most economic transport force in the country.

From a small fleet with a barge freight of about 1,350 tonnes and a capacity of 450 h.p.s. in 1946 about one year after the liberation of northern Vietnam, the service has rapidly developed in various localities. Besides several centrally-run enterprises, it has built from one to three state or joint state-private enterprises in almost all the cities and provinces. The local river transport service in Ha Nam Ninh and Thai Binh provinces, Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh City has at its disposal a total freight of up to 20,000 tonnes. In some provinces, each riverine district has from one to three river transport cooperatives.

The river transport service undertakes 40 per cent of the country's total tonnage and 44 per cent of its tonnes per kilometre.

Last year the service's goods transport and tonnage per kilometre were respectively up by 48 percent and 44 percent over 1975 while passenger transport and passenger per kilometre increased respectively by 36 per cent and 19 percent.

River fleets have become the main forces transporting coal from the mines to thermal-power plants and industrial centres. Many huge machines and sets of equipment, each weighing up to 100 tonnes, have been ferried to major construction sites by special barges. More than 35 percent of imported goods have been conveyed from various ports in Haiphong, Quang Ninh and Ho Chi Minh City to different localities by river fleets.

The river transport service has made great efforts in modernizing its cargo boats and barges. Former motorized wooden boats, each with a capacity of only from 40 to 50 hps, have been gradually replaced by steel pushing boats and steel barge each with a total freight of up to 800 tonnes and a capacity of 135, 200 or 225 hps.

Many technical innovations have been introduced to help produce specialized machinery such as sand and stain spraying machines and conveyor systems and convert oil cranes into electric ones. Reinforced concrete boats have been built while major barge repairs have been done in river shipyards, river wharves in Hanoi and Nam Dinh have been broadened and equipped with modern machines. Thus almost 80 per cent of the cargo handling work there are now mechanized, river beds have also often been dredged.

Many shipyards have been built and are assuming more than 80 per cent of the repair work for the transport service.

With more than 41,000 kilometres of river way throughout the country, the river transport service is striving to increase its annual goods and passenger transport from 12.5 percent to 18.5 percent in the five-year state plan ending in 1985.

CSO: 4220/11

WARD COMMITTEES ARRANGE JOBS FOR 34 PERCENT OF VETERANS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 9 Jul 81 pp 1,4

[Article: "Ba Dinh and Hoan Kiem Wards Welcome Home Soldiers Who Have Completed Their Duty and Arrange Jobs for Them"]

[Text] On 7 July, the People's Committee and Military Draft Council of Hoan Kiem Ward held a reception to welcome more than 480 men and women soldiers who have returned at the end of their enlistments.

The People's Committee of the ward directed government agencies and sectors, like the military committee and the bureaus of labor, food, trade and public security, to concentrate on quickly completing their processing.

In the first 6 months of 1981, the ward arranged introductions to agencies and enterprises for more than 50 percent of the returnees. Many were selected for vocational training in a number of allied countries. Continuing to properly fulfill the army's rear area policies, the People's Committee of the ward assigned responsibilities to authorities in subwards to coordinate with agencies, enterprises, and cooperatives to arrange jobs and rapidly stabilize living for the veterans.

Before that, on 4 July, the Ba Dinh Ward People's Committee had held a reception for veterans returning to the locality.

In a spirit of endeavoring to make the welcome home for the returning men and women as warm as the farewell bid them as sons and daughters setting out in the service of Fatherland defense, the People's Committee and all sectors and mass organizations directed 15 subwards and specialized agencies--such as public security, military, trade, and food agencies--to carry out a number of necessary actions.

The military and public security agencies endeavored to complete household registration and other processing for the young men and women within 1 week's time. Military command cadres of the ward worked overtime to receive personnel records and solve the necessary formalities and documentation requirements.

The ward met with 131 agencies and enterprises to disseminate policy themes and requested registration and placement of the veterans.

As of this moment, work has been arranged for 34 percent of all the soldiers who have returned. More than 20 percent of them have gone to vocational schools or duty in foreign countries.

At the reception, the People's Committee of the ward praised the efforts of the soldiers.

Sergeant Pham Van Cuong, in the name of all the soldiers, pledged to spread the traditions of the army and uphold the qualities of the soldier while contributing in a positive way to building up the economy and to defense in the locality.

9830
CSO: 4209/488

POPULATION CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

HANOI YOUTHS LEAVE FOR NEW ECONOMIC ZONES

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 4 Jul 81 p 1, 4

[Article by PV: "Youths in Hoan Kiem and Dong Da Precincts Volunteer to Build New Economic Zones"]

[Text] From the beginning of July, Hoan Kiem Precinct will intensify the people's movement to go to Lam Dong to build new economic zones. Within the month of July, the precinct will help 50 young volunteers to join the General Unit of youths going to build a new homeland. The unit members will be supplied once with daily necessities (such as clothes, blankets, mosquito nets, hats and rucksacks) and the persons assigned to responsible functions (but not on the state rolls) will receive a monthly allowance of between 8 and 20 dong according to their functions. Students having graduated from elementary and middle schools who volunteer to go will receive 100 percent of the initial salary and their practical training period will be reduced by one-third. After fulfilling their mission in 3 years, these male and female students will be given jobs or allowed to resume study. Applications by cadres and technical employees (including students of elementary and middle schools and colleges) who are assigned by the administration to the General Unit of Youths or who volunteer to work in it will be considered and accepted; (those who are already on the rolls will be considered as being moved for a fixed period of time and will receive regional transfer allowances together with the initial equipment supply).

From June 1976 to end of June 1981, Hoan Kiem Precinct organized the sending of 60 households including 327 people and 222 laborers to Lam Dong to build a new homeland. Many of these families have now become much more prosperous than when they were in their former native land; they are the families of Dinh Van Nguu (Le Thanh Tong Street), Do Trong Chinh (Hang Ma Street), Huynh Ngan (Hang Bo Street), Dang Viet Dieu (Phuc Tan Riverside Field), Le Quang Han (Chuong Duong Do Street) and Nguyen Huu Phung (Hang Buom Street). Many of these families have earned each an income of 15,000 to 20,000 per year by working and producing in the new economic zones.

On the afternoon of 2 July, the Youth Union, the People's Committee and the Committee for the New Economic Zones in Dong Da Precinct organized a meeting with nearly 30 youths who volunterred to go to Lam Dong to build new economic zones.

Recently, the Precinct Youth Union has launched a movement throughout the Union chapter to emulate in producing and saving money to buy working tools and recreation devices for the benefit of the young volunteers' company. The women's and old men's organizations and the small industry and handicraft cooperatives have also bought gifts to the male and female volunteers. The subwards have set up information and propaganda stations at the principal crossroads. The Youth Union chapters have organized exchanges of views to help youths fully realize their obligation and responsibility for socialist construction. As of 28 June, throughout the precinct there have been 30 youths who had volunteered to join the young volunteers' company.

At the meeting, many male and female volunteers expressed their views on the assault role of youths and their ardent desire to contribute to national construction. A number of them voiced their worries about the organization of the daily activities, study and labor performance of youths in the new economic zones and expressed their wish that these activities would be appropriate to the youths. They also proposed that the Youth Union in the municipality and precincts pay attention to providing the young volunteers with the equipment necessary to their material and mental life.

9332
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POPULATION CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

PLANNED PARENTHOOD MOVEMENT ACCELERATED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] VNA--On 12 August, the Council of Ministers issued Directive No 29/HDBT on the intensification of the planned parenthood movement during the 5-year period between 1981 and 1985. After citing the results obtained in the past 5 years--such as the lowering of the population growth rate from 3.2 percent in 1976 down to 2.23 percent in 1980 and the achievement of a population growth rate of less than 1.5 percent in 1,022 villages and 14 districts, the directive pointed out that the planned parenthood movement has not yet been conducted strongly and evenly among the masses and that the propaganda and motivation task still lacks width and depth. The Council of Minsters requests all sectors at all levels to continue to carry on the planned parenthood movement vigorously and evenly throughout the country with the following objectives: Fewer children, spaced-out childbirths and motivating newly married couples to delay the birth of the first child. It is advisable that each couple has only two children, that these children are born at a 5-year interval and that the woman should give birth only after reaching full physiological development--that is, at the age of 22 at best. By 1985, the nationwide average population growth rate must be lowered to 1.7 percent--to less than 1.5 percent in North Vietnam and under 1.9 in South Vietnam. The ratio of child-bearing female workers and office employees must be only 8 percent of the total number of female workers and employees in each unit.

To achieve the above mentioned objectives, it is necessary to implement not only the measures indicated in Directive No 265/CP of 19 October 1978 of the Council of Ministers but also the following ones:

-After consulting the Vietnam Women's Union and the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee, the State Planning Commission and the Ministry of Public Health will ask the Council of Ministers to promulgate a yearly norm of population growth for each locality.

-The chairmen of people's committees at all levels and the heads of various sectors, organs, armed forces units and production, business and professional units will be responsible for the implementation of the population growth norms assigned to their respective localities, units and installations.

After presiding over meetings with the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions, the Ministries of Labor and Finance and the Vietnam Women's Union to study this problem, the Ministry of Public Health will report to the Council of Ministers and ask it to decide--or may decide within its own competence--on the systems aimed at encouraging cadres and manual and office workers to satisfactorily achieve the objectives of the planned parenthood movement by granting them rewards drawn from the social security fund and the enterprises' welfare fund, and will also propose admendments to the relevant systems of allowances and distribution which have so far limited the effectiveness of the planned parenthood movement.

With regard to the collective economic sector, the Ministry of Public Health will preside over meetings with the Ministry of Agriculture, the Collectivized Peasants' Union, the Cooperative Management Committee and the Vietnam Women's Union to study and apply appropriate systems of allowances, commendations and rewards to encourage cooperative membes to implement planned parenthood.

Committees for the promotion of planned parenthood in localities and installations must be strengthened and streamlined and must include all the essential components and carry out realistic activities.

Propaganda and education must be considered very important to make every man and woman clearly understand the short and long-term benefit of planned parenthood and deeply and consciously realize the need to apply planned parenthood.

The movement must be associated with all tasks of each sector and locality, with the execution of the production development plan, with the distribution and circulation [of goods], with the life of each family and with the theme of the movement to build new-culture families.

With special regard to certain thinly populated nationalities which need to develop their own population, it is necessary to intensively aid them from all points of view to enable them to propagate, to raise their children properly and to prevent the state of "children being born but dying at an early age"--all that with a view to increasing the population of these nationalities.

9332
CSO: 4209/491

IMPROVEMENT OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL EQUIPMENT REPAIRS UNDERLINED

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC in Vietnamese No 4, Apr 81 pp 2-3 & 10

[Article by Nguyen Vinh Tuan: "Need and Capability to Repair Scientific and Technical Equipment"]

[Text] Over the past 5 years, our capability to provide materials and equipment for scientific and technical (S&T) activities has met only less than 50 percent of our needs. The key S&T programs of the state for the 5-year period extending from 1981 to 1985 require a better maintenance of materials and equipment. Along with the importation and domestic production of S&T materials and equipment, the problem of repairing S&T equipment has become a pressing one.

Characteristics of Equipment and Need for Repair

Generally speaking, the equipment now at our disposal is multiform and multifarious and is related, for example, to electricity, electronics, precision machines, optics, spectra and physical chemistry analyses. Most of this equipment is of an ordinary type. Meanwhile, we have begun to acquire modern types of equipment such as electronic microscopes, laser equipment, magnetic resonators and mass spectroscopes.

Importation--Our S&T equipment is imported through different channels such as foreign trade organs, aid by other countries and international organizations. A number of equipment has been given by scientists in other countries or brought home by our scientific-technical cadres on their return from abroad. For these reasons, our equipment is the product of many companies worldwide, mostly from the socialist countries and partly from the capitalist ones. Many types of equipment were manufactured prior to 1970 and a number of them are no longer produced by those countries.

Distribution--Of the total number of instruments and equipment, 62 percent is now used by production installations, 23 percent by research and testing organs and 15 percent by various schools. The majority of modern equipment is found in areas where research organs and colleges are located. Equipment is highly concentrated in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh Cities and the adjacent areas. The number of certain types of equipment for special use such as in land surveying and public health is relatively large.

State of equipment--The breakdown rate averages 30 to 40 percent in which the electric, electronic, optical and spectral equipment occupies a high percentage. Following are the causes of this state of equipment:

--Shortcomings in the process of transportation and packing (a number of instruments including the domestically produced ones are out of order though they have just been delivered to production installations for use).

--Harmful effects of the tropical climate and the assembly and installation conditions such as inadequate housing, lack of air conditioners and humidifiers and unsteady supply of electricity and water. Added to this are the low standards of technical cadres and workers or their lack of responsibility in operating and maintaining equipment.

--On the other hand, serious shortcomings still exist in organizing the supply of spare parts and the repair to S&T equipment. If this problem is protracted, the equipment breakdown percentage will continue to rise and substantial waste will be incurred.

In short, there is a pressing need to repair the equipment used in S&T activities. A network of repair installations must be set up to coordinate repairs with the organization of maintenance and production of materials and equipment. It is especially important to quickly solve the problem of supplying the necessary spare parts.

Our Present Capability to Repair Equipment

In view of such an urgent need, a number of ministries and localities have organized a repair service for their respective sectors and areas.

The public health sector has begun to set up installations to repair special-use equipment including a Public Health Equipment Repair Enterprise subordinate to the Supply Department of the Ministry of Public Health as well as a number of supply-repair bureaus and stations subordinate to public health services and major hospitals.

The Vietnam Institute of Science has organized two scientific equipment repair installations in the capital city of Hanoi and in Ho Chi Minh City to repair certain types of scientific equipment and to produce them by the single unit. In particular, the Hanoi workshop of the Vietnam Institute of Science is an installation endowed with relatively adequate equipment.

The Ministries of Building, Communications and Water Conservancy have set up installations to repair land survey equipment and to produce certain equipment used in explorations and research. Of these installations, the Optical Engineering Workshop of the Ministry of Communications is one which has been able to repair a noteworthy amount of land survey equipment in recent years.

At the Geology Department, the State Land Survey and Mapping Department and the Meteorology and Hydrology General Department have also set up installations to repair and produce on a small scale the equipment used in basic surveys. The

Post and Telegraph General Department has a workshop to repair special-use equipment, signal and liaison equipment and some types of electronic measuring devices.

The Scientific-Technical Supply Corporation subordinate to the Ministry of Supply has--in conjunction with the Services Center including an optical equipment repair section and a warranty station--begun to repair and maintain scientific equipment, especially the optical-spectral one imported from the GDR.

Repair and service installations are emerging in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. In addition, most research and testing agencies and schools also urgently need to set up maintenance and repair shops.

The overall situation in the abovementioned installations is marked by a lack of the necessary special adjustment and machining equipment and especially by a shortage of raw materials and spare parts. A contingent of skillful and experienced technical cadres and workers including those trained abroad is being formed but is still insufficient to meet demands; moreover, they are scattered and a number of them are no longer engaged in the repair task.

In general, with the existing technical cadres and workers' forces, we can repair ordinary equipment such as various types of ordinary microscopes and equipment used in theoretical mechanics, land surveys and physical chemistry analyses. Concerning complex equipment such as modern optical and spectral analytic machines, aerial photograph measuring and mapping devices, etc, we can only do minor repairs. Yet, most of these repair activities consist merely in replacing out-of-order parts by the available spare parts or in removing parts from some equipment and fixing them on another (a method which, in many cases, seems "uneconomical" but which must be applied to provide equipment for the necessary research and testing). Our ability to manufacture spare parts on our own is still very limited and this is also true with the Vietnam Institute of Science even though this institute has been equipped rather sufficiently.

What guideline must we follow in organizing the repair of S&T equipment in the near future?

On the basis of fully using and developing the capacities of the existing installations and with a view to providing service for many sectors, efforts must be concentrated on strengthening certain key installations and each type of their equipment. The duty of these installations is to repair S&T equipment by relying on their ability to manufacture by themselves a number of essential spare parts--especially those which can hardly be imported or cannot be imported at all--and to associate repairs with the production of S&T equipment by the single unit or in small series so as to fully use the potentials of labor, equipment and raw materials.

Concerning certain types of special-use equipment which already exist in relatively large quantities such as those used in land surveying, geological and mineral exploration, medical research, diagnosis and treatment and the electric and electronic equipment used by the information sector and so forth--, positive measures must be taken to concentrate the forces of technical cadres and workers and equipment on building houses and workshops with the objective of setting up a installation to take care of each of these types of equipment for the benefit of the entire sector which uses this equipment.

On the other hand, mobile repair teams must also be organized. Bearing in mind the principal duty to provide maintenance and minor repairs to equipment, it is necessary to coordinate efforts to repair the various types of equipment one by one and to strengthen the network of establishments and workshops designed to repair and maintain the S&T equipment of research organs, production installations, schools and hospitals.

Major Problems Requiring Solution

Organizing an adequate supply of raw materials and spare parts necessary to the repair task is still the thorniest yet unresolved problem. To meet the needs of the equipment repair installations, it is, therefore, suggested that, in the near future, the state increase the percentage of capital invested in importing raw materials and spare parts, that it rapidly and gradually improve the organization of supplies and that it send technical and professional cadres abroad to directly study the sources of goods and to urge on the execution of orders for goods.

It is proposed that the state and the organs concerned pay attention to the following tasks:

--Invest capital in importing certain types of special-use machining equipment and adjusting equipment necessary to strengthen the existing important repair installations; simultaneously invest capital in building a number of new installations to shape up a nationwide network of S&T equipment repair installations and further strengthen and expand a number of installations to provide warranty and maintenance services for the large quantity of equipment which Vietnam has imported from other countries such as the Soviet Union, GDR and Hungary.

--Creat the necessary conditions to preserve equipment during the packing and transportation process as well as in warehouses and assembly locations, especially with regard to expensive and highly effective sophisticated precision equipment.

--Organize the domestic training of technical cadres and workers in operating and repairing equipment and, at the same time, intensively send technical cadres and workers skillful and experienced in this field to other countries in order to raise their standards and improve their skills.

--Encourage the development of equipment repairs by studying and promptly promulgating rational systems and policies concerning cash payment, cumulative responsibilities, allowances for noxious and harmful exposures and so forth.

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following informationon Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Nguyễn Phụ Cân [NGUYEENX PHUJ CAAN], Deceased

Born in 1920; former director of the Film Coating and Printing Enterprise; technical specialist in the Motion Picture Department, Ministry of Culture; he died following a sudden seizure on 23 Aug 81 p 4)

Bùi Châu [BUIF CHAAU], Deceased

Born in 1903 in Nghe Tinh Province; member of the VCP since 1930; he died on 30 August 81. Condolences were extended by the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front. (NHAN DAN 31 Aug 81 p 4)

Vũ Xuân Chiêm [VUX XUAAN CHIEEM], Major General

Vice Minister of National Defense; recently he attended the departure of a SRV military delegation for the Yemen Peop[illegible]s Democratic Republic. (NHAN DAN 29 Aug 81 p 4)

Sùng Tài Dùng [SUNGF TAIF ZUNGF]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ha Tuyen Province; recently he was present when Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong visited the Hmong tribesmen of Ha Tuyen Province. (NHAN DAN 31 Aug 81 p 4)

Pham Kim Giám [PHAMJ KIM GIAMS]

Head of the Foreign Specialist Department [Office of the Council of Ministers]; on 2 Sep 81 he attended a National Day reception for foreign specialists working in the SRV. (NHAN DAN 4 Sep 81 p 1)

Võ Sĩ Hoà [VOX SIX HOAF]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Nghi Loc District, Nghe Tinh Province; he was mentioned in an article on farming in his district. (NHAN DAN 27 Aug 81 p 2)

Nguyễn Hoàng [NGUYEENX HOANGF]

Head of a section in the Propaganda and Training Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 27 Aug 81 he headed a delegation of political orientation officers on a visit to Kampuchea. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 30 Aug 81 p 4)

Trần Quốc Hưởng [TRAANF QUOOCS HUWOWNGR]

*Member of the VCP Central Committee; *Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 26 Aug 81 he attended a soccer game between a Bulgarian team and a Ho Chi Minh City team. (NHAN DAN 27 Aug 81 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Ích [NGUYEENX VAWN ICHS]

*Member of the Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries; on 9 Sep 81 he attended dedication ceremonies of the Dong Hoi City Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Hospital (NHAN DAN 11 Sep 81 p 1)

Vũ Khoan [VUX KHOAN]

Charge d'affaires of the SRV in the USSR; on 27 Aug 81 he awarded medals to Soviet technicians who had worked in the SRV. (NHAN DAN 29 Aug 81 p 4)

Nguyễn Thanh Ngà [NGUYEENX THANH NGAF]

Deputy head of the Water Conservancy Research Institute; his article "Strive To Carry Out the Political Bureau's Resolution on Science and Technology Policy" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 28 Aug 81 p 3)

Thái Bá Nhiệm [THAIS BAS NHIEEMJ]

*Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Binh Tri Thien Province; on 9 Sep 81 he attended dedication ceremonies for the Dong Hoi City Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Hospital. (NHAN DAN 11 Sep 81 p 1)

Hoàng Niệm [NOANGF NIEEMJ], Senior Colonel

Hisarticle on the Signal Forces appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 Sep 81 p 3)

Vũ Quý [VUX QUYS]

Vice Minister of Building; on 9 Sep 81 he attended the dedication ceremonies of the Dong Hoi City Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Hospital. (NHAN DAN 11 Sep 81 p 1)

Vũ Văn Quý [VUX VAWN QUYS]

Deputy head of the Post and Telecommunications General Department; on 31 Aug 81 he was in Vientiane, Laos to sign an agreement for cooperation in telecommunications. (NHAN DAN 4 Sep 81 p 4)

Vũ Thắng [VUX THAWNGS]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Binh Tri Thien Province; *Chairman of the People's Committee, Binh Tri Thien Province; on 9 Sep 81 he attended the dedication ceremonies of the Dong Hoi City Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Hospital. (NHAN DAN 11 Sep 81 p 1)

Lê Tính [LEE TINHS]

Vice Minister of Water Conservancy; in the end of Aug 81 he attended ground breaking ceremonies for construction of the Tri An Water Power Plant in Dong Nai Province. (NHAN DAN 2 Sep 81 p 4)

Hà Xuân Trường [HAF XUAAN TRUWOWNGF]

*Chairman of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with the People of Chile; on 9 Sep 81 he attended a meeting in Hanoi marking the International Week for Solidarity with the People of Chile. (NHAN DAN 10 Sep 81 p 4)

Hoàng Xuân Tùy [HOANGF XUAAN TUYF]

Vice Minister of Higher and Vocational Education; recently he attended the award ceremony for an outstanding Vietnamese musician. (NHAN DAN 6 Sep 81 p 4)

Nguyễn Vịnh [NGUYEENX VINHJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; deputy head of the Propaganda and Training Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 27 Aug 81 he attended the arrival in Hanoi of a delegation of Political Orientation Officers of the Kampuchea People's Revolutionary Party. (NHAN DAN 29 Aug 81 p 1)

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SECURITY FORCES OF THIEU YEN DISTRICT STRENGTHENED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Aug 81 p 2

[Article by Van Bong: "Militia and Self-Defense Forces of Thieu Yen and the Mission of Maintaining Security"]

[Text] Thieu Yen, in Thanh Hoa Province,is a lowland district with some of its area in the piedmont region which consists of 42 villages with more than 200 population centers. Thieu Yen, six villages of which have catholic churches, is a district that is fairly homogeneous with regard to its religions nature and political-social situation.

Many people in the province, and from other provinces, pass through Thieu Yen District, which is situated between the Ma and Chu rivers and is traversed by a road from Ninh Binh and the western region to Thanh Hoa. Along the banks of the two rivers there are 15 large and small wharves.Boats and rafts coming downstream from the mountain-region districts and coming upstream from the coastal area often drop anchor and their crews stay in the villages along the banks or at the wharves. A road extends from the Kieu ferry slip to the Van ferry slip, nearly the entire length of the district, and every day nearly 100 vehicles pass by. For decades the Quan Lao market (also called the Ban market) has been one of the largest markets in the province. The market is open every fifth day. Every market day there are from 4,000 to 6,000 people who come from the coastal area and the mountain area with large quantities of consumer goods, forestry products, agricultural products, and marine products with high economic value.

Those characteristics considerably affect population management and registration, of both permanent residents and temporary residents, and the monitoring of the local order and security situation.

Between the end of 1979 and the first part of this year, due to economic difficulties, and because of the plots and sabotage acts of the enemy, at times the order and security situation in Thieu Yen District became complicated. In some villages, such as Dinh Tang, Dinh Hung, Yen Thinh, and Thieu Duong, and the Kieu market area, hooligans assembled in groups to drink and gamble and organize the stealing of property belonging to the state, the collective, and the people. At night, on some deserted roads passers-by were robbed of their property and money. Speculators and market price manipulators were always present at the Quan Lao, Van, and Kieu markets and a number of other places, which exerted an adverse affect on social order and safety and added to the difficulties in the lives of the people.

In view of that situation, at the beginning of 1981 the Thieu Yen district party committee met and issued a special resolution to strengthen the task of maintaining security in the district. Implementing that resolution, the district People's Committee convened a meeting on the task of maintaining security, evaluated the strengths and weaknesses, pointed out the reasons, and discussed ways to improve the quality of the task of maintaining order and security. What should be done to develop the role of the militia and self-defense forces in the mission of maintaining order and security? That question was posed and discussed seethingly at the meeting. The villages of Thieu Quang, Thieu Ngoc, Yen Tam, and Dinh Tuong achieved good results in military training for the militia, but incidents regarding order and security still occurred, and the militia detachments did not truly play a hard-core role in that task.

First of all, in order to strengthen the role of the militia and self-defense forces in the task of maintaining security, the district military organ guided the villages in building and consolidating strong platoons and squads, and evaluated the quality of the activities of the militia and self-defense forces on the basis of results in maintaining security. The militia unit of Dinh Tan Village and the self-defense unit of the Thong Nhat state farm were selected to be the test units for carrying out that task. During the first 6 months of 1981 the district military and security organs sent 98 cadres to more than 60 base-level units to guide and oversee the security maintenance activities of the militia and self-defense units. On the basis of the experiences of the test units, at the end of March 1981 Thieu Yen District carried out a preliminary recapitulation of experiences in order to unify guidance and unify the methods for carrying out that task throughout the district.

From the preliminary recapitulations to draw from experiences in the villages and the self-defense bases, it can be seen that wherever the militia and self-defense forces cooperate closely with the security teams and truly play a hard-core role in the task of maintaining order and security, political and criminal offenses are held to a minimum. The base-level militia and self-defense units not only serve as the hard-core in production and in combat-readiness training, but also must participate continuously and positively in maintaining political security, and social order and safety, in the locality and in the production bases, and in protecting the organ. The district military organ and the public security organ continually exchange opinions and discuss and unify plans to cooperate in defending key areas and the district as a whole. The cadres of the district military organ go to the base level to guide and oversee the implementation of plans to maintain security, while also organizing the militia and self-defense units to mobilize the masses to positively participate in maintaining order and security.

In the past, when cadres in charge of training and developing the base level went to the villages and organs they unually concentrated only on development and training. In past years, guidance of the fulfillment of development and training plans were usually separated from the results of the task of maintaining security. Therefore, there occurred distortions in the development and consolidation of self-defense forces. A number of base-level units only emphasized training in the techniques of firing weapons and throwing grenades, and did not pay attention to methods of using technical and tactical skills in mission of defending the locality. One village military cadre said, "The village public security units and the security teams in the production units are responsible for robberies and stealing in the villages."

That is a mistaken view, for it fails to take into consideration the close relationship between the militia and self-defense forces and the security forces in maintaining safety in the hamlets. In one instance, a neighbor cried out that he was being robbed but a militiaman who had just returned from night maneuvers and had a K44 gun did nothing, thinking that the public security forces had responsibility. Thus the robber escaped.

In order to develop the hard-core role of the militia and self-defense forces in maintaining order and security, 72 percent of the village security sections and organ and enterprise defense sections have been strengthened, with the participation of the militia and self-defense commanders. In Dinh Cong Village, the commanders of 55 of the more than 60 people's security teams are skilled members of the village militia unit. In the past, Dinh Hung was a village that was weak with regard to maintaining security. During the first 6 months of 1981, because it knew how to organize, guide, and mobilize the militia in maintaining order and security, crimes declined by 40 percent in Dinh Hung in comparison to the same period last year. In the villages of Dinh Tuong, Quy Loc, Dinh Tan, and Thieu Hung, every week the militia squads hold a meeting and every month the village military command cadres and the security section meet to review the security maintenance task and decide which aspects were not being carried out well, in order to discuss more effective ways to organize implementation. In the past, at the Thong Nhat state farm there often occurred thievery of property belonging to the state farm, the cadres, and the workers. The self-defense detachments usually were concerned only with practicing marksmanship, grenade throwing, and tactics, and seldon participated in protecting the state farm and its organs. But recently the state farm's self-defense detachments have cooperated closely with the defense units, continually patrol and guard according to a fixed schedule, and go on unscheduled patrols to defend the production areas and the organs. All members of the self-defense detachments of the production units are members of the mobile defensive unit. During the first 6 months of 1981, the self-defense units of the Thong Nhat state farm have contributed to uncovering, stopping, and making arrests in, 27 instances of the stealing of property belonging to the state farm, the cadres, and the workers.

Enabling all members of militia and self-defense forces to positively participate in maintaining order and security is not an easy task. During the recent period, Thieu Yen District has taken appropriate steps and has begun to create a good transformation and develop the hard-core role of the militia and self-defense units in that task. The actual situation has shown that political security and social order and safety can be maintained if there is the positive participation of all forces and people in the locality, in which the militia and self-defense units must truly serve as the hard core. The party committees and governmental administrations of the villages, the production bases, and the sector organs in Thieu Yen are continuing to gain experience in order to more strongly develop the role of the militia and self-defense units in the security task.

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CSO: 4209/507

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

AGENT OF CHINESE ARRESTED IN BORDER AREA

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Aug 81 p 2

[Article by Vu Manh Tuong: "Stories of Security Maintenance: a Letter From the Other Side of the Border"]

[Text] Le Van T, commander of a border defense post, was sitting in his office when he heard someone knocking on the door. He set aside his papers and went to open the door and greet his visitor.

When the door opened he immediately recognized the person behind the unit duty officer. She was Ly Thi Chung, a cadre from village M. He happily invited her in. Looking into her deep-set eyes, he asked, "Why do you look so sad today? Is something wrong?" Ly Thi Chung slightly bowed her head and her face hardened. A moment later she said, "I've come to recommend that the border defense post apply stern measures toward the village chairman, Lu Khai Chao. He is no longer any good, for he has betrayed the people of my hamlet. He accidentally dropped a letter from the Beijing reactionaries at the door of the Village People's Committee office. Someone from the village picked it up. Now, no one in the village has any confidence in him. Here is the letter."

The post commander took the letter from Chung's hand. It had been sent from Tung Cang (in China). In precise handwriting it said, "I have received your report. The upper echelon praised it, and you will receive a big reward. There will be instructions later about the plan to request arms aid, organize forces to create disturbances, and set up a 'double agent' governmental administration. In the immediate future, you must be very careful in recruiting people for your organization, and you must not be impetuous. Before someone is selected you must check out their personal history to prevent supporters of the other side from infiltrating."

After Ly Thi Chung left, the commander of the border defense post thought, "How could this strange story have happened? No! Village chairman Lu Khai Chao could not be such a person."

Having lived in that border area for more than 20 years, T knew a lot about Lu Khai Chao. In the 1960's Chao, along with the border defense troops, endured hunger and thirst to annihilate the bandits. Chao led a platoon which struck deeply to Cong Troi and Quan Ba to open the way for our forces to come in and annihilate the bandits in the Dong Van area. Recently, there have been eight instances of similar letters being sent in the border area.

The post commander and the members of the border defense reconnaissance unit met to analyze and evaluate the local situation. Everyone reached the conclusion that "At present, in the area for which the post is responsible there is an organization members of which surreptitiously cross the border to receive letters and psychological warfare goods in order to create internal division in the border defense zone and cause the local people to lose faith in the local cadres.

According to the plan that was drafted, the reconnaissance unit members spread out to the villages and hamlets along the border to keep abreast of changes in the situation and gradually, along with the local governmental administration, rapidly stabilize the people's thinking. They arranged for the people to study the maintenance of security and the creation of new-culture families. After studying, everyone could clearly realize the insidious nature of the enemy, and many people boldly denounced the bad elements who illegally cross the border to peick up goods and letters in order to help the reactionary Beijing clique. After narrowing down the suspects the reconnaissance unit members, on the basis of information supplied by the people, concluded that the person most worthy of attention was Vang A Senh. He had often illegally crossed the border and had been bribed by the Chinese reactionaries. Once Senh brought reactionary leaflets back to the village but was caught red-handed by the border defense troops before he could spread them. Although he was educated and assisted by the cadres and people of the hamlet, he refused to change. Recently, the border defense reconnaissance forces discovered in Senh's house many psywar goods and reactionary letters to be sent to some of our cadres. He dropped those letters in public places in order to spread suspicion and carry out an "internal sabotage" scheme

Was Vang A Senh the key link in the chain? Under the guidance of the post commander, the reconnaissance troops carried out an in-depth investigation, collected evidence, and cast light on the surreptitions activities of Vang A Senh.

After carefully analyzing the situation, we decided to closely monitor Vang A Senh.

At dusk on that day, as usual Senh, on the day he had an appointment to meet with his cohorts, strapped a knife to his side, shouldered a weapon, and set out in the direction of the Then Pa jungle. When he arrived at the edge of the jungle he stopped and looked around. Seeing nothing suspicious, he went up to a large tree and picked up a package. At that time, two border defense troops an two militiamen of hamlet N arrested him and confiscated his package.

At the border defense post Senh, confronted with the evidence, had to reveal the people whom he often met to obtain the anonymous letters and psywar goods, including the letter sent to village chairman Khai Chao in hopes of separating the cadres from the people. But they were defeated. The border defense reconnaissance troops, with the cooperation and help of the local ethnic peoples, rapidly traced the whole network the enemy had created in our border defense area in order to carry out sabotage plots and disturb order and security in the border area.

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MURDERERS OF ILLEGAL EMIGRES GIVEN DEATH SENTENCE

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 13 May 81 p 7

[Article by A. Ng.: "Special People's Court Sentences Two Murderers and Robbers to Death"]

[Text] On 12 May 1981, three defendants in a case of barbarous murder and robbery appeared before the city's Special People's Court and were appropriately prosecuted. They deceived a family of seven persons, including four small children, into fleeing the country by sea and hurled them into the sea in order to steal their belongings. The sole survivor, Miss Le Thi Bach Loan, reported the crime to the authorities and all of the criminals were arrested.

The specifics of the case are as follows:

Anh Vo Bich was acquainted with Phan Nhat Tan, a state cadre who was recently released from prison. Knowing that Bich intended to flee the country by sea, Tan fabricated various stories to let him know that he was dissatisfied with the system and also wanted to flee the country. On 3 May 1980, in accordance with arrangements made byTan, Bich took his entire family, which included his wife (Le Thi Bach Loan) and four small children (the oldest being 9 years of age and the smallest being 4 years of age) together with a niece, Dao Thi Cuc, to Tra Vinh and waited for Tan to arrive. At approximately 1600 hours on the same day, Bich's family arrived at the rendezvous point. Tan, together with his son and nephew, Phan Van Khanh and Phan Cong Dan, took everyone by motorized sampan to Khanh's house, which was located in Long Hoa Village, Chau Thanh District, Cuu Long Province, and then continued the trip to sea. They went to sea after darkness had fallen in order to avoid detection by the border public security forces. Tan told Loan, the four children and Miss Cuc to sit in the boat's cabin. Bich sat on the deck talking with Tan and Khanh. When Bich was not paying attention, the two men pushed him into the sea. Then, they called Loan from the cabin and pushed her into the sea as well. She tried to climb back into the boat but was beaten by Khanh and Tan and again thrown into the sea. Miss Cuc and the four small children were also thrown into the sea by Tan and Khanh one after the other. Because she knows how to swim, Loan drifted at sea and was picked up at 0400 hours on the next day by a fishing ship some 10 kilometers from the mainland.

After killing everyone, Tan and his accomplices took the boat back to the house of Tan's father in Thanh Phu in Ben Tre Province. There, Tan instructed Khanh and Dan to not go out and get drunk, fearful that they would reveal everything. On 5 May 1980, Tan returned to Saigon and was arrested on 23 May 1980.

In court, Tan and his accomplices denied their crimes. Tan argued that he was being prosecuted for murder even though not one corpse had ever been found. Moreover, he argued, if the motive for the murders was robbery, he never stole anything from Bich. However, these arguments were not supported by facts. The only surviving victim, Bach Loan, reported the entire crime to the authorities and all of the details reported by her were very consistent with facts, such as the characteristics of the sampan that took the family to sea, the day and hours when Tan and his accomplices were present and the incident occurred, the clothing she put on her third child (7 year old Vo Quoc Nguyen), which was found on the child's body floating at sea after the crime occurred and so forth. In addition, Tan sent a number of letters to relatives during the time he was being detained instructing them to find persons to verify that he was not at the scene of the crime between 1 and 5 May 1980.

The prosecutor analyzed the entire case in detail. According to him, the serious nature of the case arises from the insidious scheme and the barbarity of Tan and his accomplices. Taking advantage of the gullibility of persons who wanted to flee the country, Tan, his son and his nephew arranged for a trip to sea, pushed an entire family, including four small children, into the sea and then stole their belongings. The actions caused a high degree of indignation among the people and must be dealt with very harshly. In the case, Tan and Khanh were the cruel perpetrators; Dan was persuaded by Tan to pilot the sampan that took everyone to sea, thereby creating the means for his father and Khanh to commit the crime.

On the basis of the seriousness of the crime of each defendant, the city's Special People's Court sentenced Phan Nhat Tan and Phan Van Khanh to death and sentenced Phan Cong Dan to 18 years in prison.

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CSO: 4209/415

MILITARY DISCHARGE COUNTERFEIT RING BROKEN

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 7 May 81 p 7

[Article by A.Ng.: "Counterfeiters of Military Discharge Papers Sentenced from 2 to 7 Years in Prison"]

[Text] The Military Court of Military Region 7 recently tried a counterfeiting organization on the crimes of violating the draft law, fraud and desertion. Approximately 800 representatives of military personnel in the various echelons attended this court session.

According to the indictment, the specifics of the case are as follows:

Dinh Van Phan was serving a sentence in prison on the crimes of counterfeiting and fraud. On 6 January 1980, Phan escaped from prison, was harbored by Nguyen Van Le and, along with him, set up their illegal operation. They were joined by three deserters, Le Dien An, Nguyen Xuan Tuan and Nguyen Duc Minh Chau, as well as a number of decadent elements in society, such as Vu Thi Tho, Tran Van Ne, Dang Van Diep, Pham Phach, Nguyen Huu Men and Dao Dinh Chien.

Between February and September 1980, Phan and his accomplices sold 30 sets of papers; the sets ranged from 100 dong to 4,000 dong in price. This illegal money was divided among the group: Dinh Van Phan received the most, 20,000 dong, and Dang Van Diep received the least, 300 dong.

The soldiers Nguyen Van Chac, Nguyen Van Son, Mai Van Son and so forth are military deserters who purchased counterfeit papers from Phan's group in order to register their discharge from the military with their locality.

Exercising his prosecutorial rights in court, the representative of the Organ of Control of Military Region 7 deeply analyzed the illegal actions of Phan and his accomplices. When they made counterfeit papers, violated the military draft law and supported backward elements in their attempt to evade their obligation to protect the country, they harmed not only the fighting strength and honor of our army, but also had a harmful effect upon political security and the safety of society. Therefore, these actions must be dealt with harshly.

After hearing the case, the Trial Council sentenced Dinh Van Phan to 7 years in prison; Le Dien An to 6 and one-half years in prison; and Nguyen Van Le to 6 years in prison. The remaining defendants were sentenced to 2 to 4 years in prison.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

COFFEE HOUSE OWNERS SENTENCED BY COURT

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 29 Apr 81 pp 1, 4

[Article by P.V. (reporter): "The People's Court of the 1st Precinct Holds a Circuit Trial of Owners of Music-Coffee Houses Who Violated the Law"]

[Text] Yesterday, 24 April 1981, at the Theater of Culture on Tran Quang Khai Street, the People's Court of the 1st Precinct held a circuit trial of the first instance of the defendants Tran Dieu Tien (the owner of the Ha Trang Coffee House), Dao Thi My Ngoc (the owner of the Nguyen Coffee house) and Tang Thi Tuyet (the owner of the Van Hoa Coffee House), who were accused of violating the law on the storage and dissemination of reactionary, decadent cultural products and operating an illegal business.

In attendance were large numbers of representatives of the various departments, sectors and mass organizations of the city and other districts and representatives of the people of the 25 wards of the 1st Precinct. The owners of coffee houses that play music within the 1st Precinct also attended this court session.

The defendants and witnesses were present in the court to hear the reading of the indictment handed down by the 1st Precinct public security sector. The defendants responded to questions asked of them by the judge, the people's jurors and the representative of the People's Organ of Control.

All of the defendants confessed to the court to having operated an illegal business and organized the playing of illegal music, thereby sowing the seeds of the prohibited, reactionary and decadent culture of the Americans and puppets. Although they were inspected and reported to the authorities and although they signed pledges to the ward and precinct governments, these coffee house owners continued to commit the same offenses many times.

On the basis of the indictment, on the basis of Article 6 of Law 03/SL 76 dated 15 March 1976 and Article 2 of Premier's Decree Number 76-CP dated 8 April 1974 and on the basis of Notice Number 148 of the City Culture and Information Service as well as Notice Number 572 of the People's Committee of the 1st Precinct, the court sentenced the defendants as follows:

--Tran Thi Dieu Tien: 12 months in prison;

--Tang Thi Tuyet: 18 months in prison;

--Dao Thi My Ngoc: 12 months in prison.

The defendants have the right to appeal their verdict to the Court of Appeals within 15 days from the date of sentencing.

The court also warned the responsible persons within the People's Committee of the 4th Ward about the incorrectness of establishing funds to support the owner of the Nguyen Coffee House in the serious violations of the law mentioned above.

The representatives and people attending this court session expressed their agreement with the trial proceedings and also expressed the hope that the precinct court quickly bring to justice the cases that have been investigated, exposed and strongly denounced by public opinion.

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CSO: 4209/415

COFFEE HOUSE OWNERS RESIST GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 13 May 81 p 1

[Article: "They Have Yet To Wake Up"]

[Text] The serious violations of state regulations by coffee houses have been dealt with harshly; we have paid particular attention to this situation and are very appreciative of the action that has been taken.

In our area, we live in An Quang, the coffee house owners are still "indifferent" and even becoming more ostentatious in order to attract young customers from the coffee shops that have been inspected, and young customers are going to them in increasingly large numbers.

A typical example is the coffee house on the corner of Block C next to the Nhat Tao School. The children of the school need a quiet environment in order to study. Teachers need to maintain their health so that they can teach their students. Nevertheless, blaring foreign music fills the air almost all day and night. Yellow music is played over amplifiers with no regard for the neighborhood residents.

The people have made their opinions known concerning this situation. The press has also reported on it but, since that time, this situation has remained unchanged and coffee house owners have yet to wake up.

We suggest that the People's Committee and the Public Security Committee of the 8th Ward as well as the responsible agencies of the 10th Precinct take steps to quickly correct this situation and closely coordinate with other places.

A number of workers, people and parents
of students at the Nhut Tao Level I School
in the An Quang housing area, the 8th Ward,
the 10th Precinct.

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CSO: 4209/415

TEACHER WHO ACCEPTED BRIBE SENTENCED TO PRISON

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Aug 81 p 4

[VNA News Release: "Teacher Who Accepted Bribe From Student Sentenced to Four Years in Prison"]

[Text] On 18 August the Hanoi People's Court tried Trinh Quang Minh, a mathematics teacher at the Railroad-Road Transportation College in Hanoi, for having accepted a bribe, and Trinh Van Giap, a relative of a student, for the crime of bribing a teacher with 2,000 dong.

Trinh Quang Minh was appointed by the school to recruit students at the Tu Loc General-Middle School in Hai Hung Province to attend the college during the 1980-1981 academic year. Minh took advantage of his position and anthority and took the initiative in meeting with a number of students who were to be tested, discussed with them ways to mark their tests, prepared an examination in advance so that they could cheat, took the test questions and the examination papers from the room to correct them, etc. Minh accepted a bribe of 2,000 dong from Trinh Van Giap, a relative of one of the candidates. Minh bribed a teacher from the school who was helping him grade the exams in order to increase the grades of the candidates who had given him bribes.

Thanks to a control network and close monitoring ofthe examination-grading system by the Railroad-Road Transportation College, and the prompt discovery by his colleagues, Minh's dishonest schemes were exposed.

The Haoin People's Court sentenced Trinh Quang Minh to 4 years in prison, gave Tran Van Giap to a suspended sentence of 24 months in jail, and recovered the 2,000-dong bribe for the public treasury.

5616
CSO: 4209/500

'NEW LIFESTYLE' WORK GROUP CONFISCATES PROHIBITED MATERIAL

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 15 May 81 p 7

[Article by Q.S.: "Roundup of Decadent Cultural Products Continues"]

[Text] The new lifestyle work group of Thu Duc District has confiscated decadent cultural products at book counters, coffee houses and illegally organized markets. The group has confiscated hundreds of decadent books, magazines and pictures and hundreds of tapes and records, the contents of which are decadent and reactionary.

In the work group's inspection, 104 households were prohibited from singing and playing musical instruments at market places. The group has also conducted many unscheduled inspections in order to promptly put a stop to the clandestine activities of coffee house owners and the owners of magazine stands. These unscheduled inspections led to the confiscation of 67 tapes of yellow music at 11 coffee houses that were intentionally violating the law and at 2 illegal markets.

Since the inspection, Hiep Binh, Tam Binh and Tang Nhon Phu Villages as well as the town of Thu Duc have put an end to the use of prohibited music. The new lifestyle work group is continuing its work.

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CSO: 4209/416

MORE PROHIBITED MATERIAL CONFISCATED

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 17 May 81 p 7

[Our City column: "Eradicating Reactionary, Decadent 'Cultural Products'"]

[Text] In recent days, the various precincts and districts of the city have continued the campaign to eradicate the various types of reactionary, decadent music, films, books and magazines. Inspection units consisting of public security forces and forces of the local culture and information committees have been established. Many public places have been inspected and many unwholesome "cultural" products and equipment used to produce these products were confiscated for use in prosecution.

In the 5th Precinct, the Precinct Culture and Information Committee coordinated between 23 April and 10 May with the public security force to inspect 53 coffee houses, 19 stores and counters selling books and magazines, 23 places selling old books along sidewalks, 20 places selling music tapes, shops and so forth. The inspection units confiscated for use in prosecution 1,853 tapes, 500 records, 2,000 pieces of sheet music, many reactionary books, decadent books and magazines and several pieces of equipment used to disseminate music in violation of the regulations of the Precinct People's Committee. During the inspections, two places showing pornographic films from Hong Kong were discovered, complete with films and projection equipment. At present, the coffee houses and book stores that were operating illegally have been closed.

In the 3rd Precinct, the 15 wards launched coordinated cultural inspections on 8 May, confiscating for use in prosecution 550 tapes and records of music of various types, nearly 5,000 picture books, more than 6,000 pieces of mimeographed sheet music, 175 decks of cards, a number of unwholesome photographs, three 8 millimeter projectors and 56 reels of film. The precinct's 11th Ward also uncovered and filed a report concerning one place that was renting and selling prohibited books.

Also in early May, the 10th Precinct conducted an unscheduled inspection of the 21 coffee houses on the 3rd of February, Ngo Gia Tu, Nguyen Tri Phuong, Ly Thai To and Nguyen Lam Streets and confiscated for use in prosecution 100 tapes of prohibited music; at the same time, it also took educational measures against approximately 15 coffee houses that violated the law on establishing the new lifestyle.

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CSO: 4209/416

PEOPLE JOIN EFFORT TO CONFISCATE PROHIBITED BOOKS

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 29 Apr 81 p 1

[Article by X.TH.: "The People of the Various Wards in Go Vap District Participate in the Effort To Eradicate Decadent Cultural Products; These Products Must Be Put on Display in Order To Expose Their Harmful and Illegal Nature"]

[Text] During the past week, the people of Go Vap District actively participated in the effort to eradicate reactionary, decadent and pornographic cultural products. The residents of many wards, coordinating with the "new lifestyle" inspection units, found and confiscated various types of decadent cultural products, such as pornographic picture books and stories that poison the minds of children and various types of mimeographed sheets of yellow music, and detective books. Some 1,000 prohibited books, pictures and pieces of sheet music were confiscated.

The residents of the district have suggested that these decadent cultural items be put on display so that everyone can see their harmful nature and denounce those decadent persons who clandestinely print and distribute them.

On the other hand, the district library and the reading rooms of the 1st, 14th, 10th, 16th and 12th Wards have increased the number of book reading hours for teenagers and youths and acquired many new books.

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CSO: 4209/415

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PRINTERS OF PORNOGRAPHY EXPOSED

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 15 May 81 p 1

[Article by Ba Sinh: "Binh Thanh District Discovers a Number of Mimeograph Installations Printing Pornographic Pictures and Reactionary Literature"]

[Text] Another organization printing pornographic pictures that poison the minds of teenagers and children was recently discovered in the 8th Ward of Binh Thanh District.

On the morning of 12 May 1981, the work team searching for reactionary, decadent cultural items of the Culture and Information Committee and the public security forces protecting the new culture of Binh Thanh District conducted an administrative inspection at the Thai Binh Mimeographing Shop of Nguyen Huu Hau at Number 4 No Trang Long Street in the 8th Ward. As a result, the work team discovered a number of stencils of pornographic pictures, such as "lucky Luke" and "Ho Ly Tinh," which were produced 1 month ago.

Also on 12 May 1981, the Culture and information sector and the culture protection public security force of Binh Thanh District conducted administrative inspections at more than 20 printing shops in the various wards.

As a result, at the Duc Pho Printing Shop at 91/2 Dinh Tien Hoang Street in the 3rd Ward, the forces discovered more than 200 reactionary, decadent books, which included a number of research and political books printed under the old regime that discredit and distort the Vietnamese revolution and world communism.

At the Hien Minh Mimeographing Shop at Number 51 Soviet Nghe Tinh Street in the 17th Ward, the work team discovered that the owner had printed and stored literature of an ineernational organization containing the contents of an "emigration plan."

The forces also confiscated more than 1,000 kilograms of paper used to illegally print state ledgers and lottery tickets.

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CONFISCATION OF PROHIBITED MATERIAL CONTINUES

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 27 May 81 p 7

/Article by L.N.: "The City Continues To Eradicate the Various Types of Decadent 'Cultural Products'"/

/Text/ Ho Chi Minh City is continuing to intensify the effort to eradicate the various types of decadent "cultural products." In the recent past, the specialized forces have conducted administrative inspections at nearly 400 coffee houses, 40 book and magazine stands, 13 printing shops and 13 music tape stands.

In the administrative inspections, the various work teams found and confiscated more than 1,850 records, more than 8,100 music tapes, 278 films and many books and magazines of various types, the contents of which are reactionary, decadent and prohibited. More than 200 persons who violated the law were warned and educated. In addition, nearly 120 coffee houses violating the regulations on the use of music were temporarily closed.

In the 3rd Precinct, inspection units conducted administrative inspections at 68 coffee houses. Nine of these were temporarily closed. The compatriots of the 3rd, 5th and 11th Wards and the inspection teams collected thousands of decadent books and magazines.

The public security troops of the 5th Precinct discovered 12 persons who rent various types of decadent books and magazines.

The public security troops of the 1st Precinct also arrested, in the process of violating the law, a gang of six persons who specialized in showing pornographic films.

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DOCUMENT COUNTERFEITERS APPREHENDED

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 16 May 81 p 7

[Article by A.Ng.: "Seven Defendants Tried in Court for Counterfeiting Papers and Stealing Socialist Property"]

[Text] An organization specialising in counterfeiting papers in order to steal socialist property was recently tried at the City People's Court on the morning of 15 May 1981.

Aside from a number of persons who are still in hiding, the defendants who appeared in court were: Nguyen Thi Diem, Nguyen Thanh Dong, Bui Minh, Nguyen Phan Tung, Doan Huu Ngo, Nguyen Van Son and Bui Minh Thong.

In mid-1978, Doan Minh Chinh talked with Nguyen Phan Tung about organising the counterfeiting of papers to take delivery of foreign goods being delivered to the Tan Son Nhat Airport. They purchased shipment notification papers from a credentials clert and counterfeited people's identification papers and census registration papers in order to enter Tan Son Nhat to take delivery of goods, which they sold outside the airport and shared the profits therefrom. Cooperating with Tung and Chinh was Doan Huu Ngo. According to Tung's statement, between August 1978 and September 1979, Tung took delivery of goods four times and sold them for a total of 4,500 dong and was paid 550 dong by his accomplices for his work. After going with these persons only one time to take delivery of goods, Nguyen Van Son was arrested.

In order to avoid being detected, Ngo hired Bui Minh Thong but after Thong had entered Tan Son Nhat with Ngo for only the second time, both of them were arrested because shipping personnel at the airport recognised their papers as counterfeit.

When his accomplices were arrested, Chinh established a new organisation. This time, together with Le Dinh Huy and through an intermediary, Bui Minh, they conspired with Nguyen Thanh Dong, a credentials clerk at the Binh Thanh District Posts-Telegraph Office and suggested that he purchase shipment notification papers at Tan Son Nhat. In November 1979 alone, Dong sold to Bui Minh 22 notification papers, each at a price of 150 dong. Minh resold them to Chinh for a profit of 1,050 dong. During these trips to take delivery of goods, they were accompanied by Nguyen Thi Diem, the daughter-in-law of Huy. On 24 November 1979, [words indistinct]. The public security agency broke up their organization but Minh and Huy fled.

This was a large organization. They assigned themselves responsibility for each job: making counterfeit papers, conspiring to purchase shipment notification papers, hiring persons to receive goods and so forth. Because the case involved so many intermediaries, when the case was finally broken, the leaders of the group were able to escape. They made and used counterfeit papers in order to receive goods that were sent from foreign countries and were under the management of the state, thereby causing negative thinking on the part of the masses concerning the work methods of our cadres.

Within the gang, Huy and Chinh were the dangerous leaders and are now being vigorously pursued. They others were either competent intermediaries, persons who took advantage of their task of providing credentials in order to help others violate the law or persons who impersonated others to take delivery of goods and realize illegal gains. Each of their actions must be dealt with harshly. On the basis of these observations, the Trial Council sentenced the defendants Nguyen Thanh Dong and Doan Huu Ngo to 5 years in prison and Nguyen Thi Diem, Bui Minh and Nguyen Phan Tung to 3 years in prison. The two defendants Nguyen Van Son and Bui Minh Thong each received sentences of 18 months in prison.

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SOVIET TECHNICIAN, VIETNAMESE WORKERS COMPETE IN BUILDING HANOI FACTORY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Aug 81 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Competition Agreement Between Soviet Technicians and Workers of Xuan Hoa Storage Battery Factory Construction Site in Hanoi"]

[Text] Achieving accomplishments to celebrate the Fifth Party Congress, the Xuan Hoa Storage Battery Factory construction site in Hanoi held a ceremony to sign a competition agreement between Soviet technicians and the cadres and workers of the units participating in the construction of the Xuan Hoa Storage Battery Factory, which the Soviet Union is helping us build.

In August the cadres and workers of the units constructing that project completed many project items, such as the pouring of foundation concrete and the pouring of the floor of the air compressor building, completed the installation of the ventilation systems and the non-standard equipment of the 800-meters long industrial pipe line, and turned over two buildings for the installation of milling cutters and heat-treatment machinery, along with many other project items, and increased the construction rate by 50 percent, with regard to the construction and installation volume, over July.

During the period covered by the new competition agreement, the units participating in the construction of the project will strive to complete such project items as completing the installation of technical equipment to open bags of coal and the adjustment of two groups of steam boilers, turn over and bring into use the cinder distillation station and the coke production department, and complete the construction projects in order to shift over to installing the equipment of the refrigeration station, while also going all-out to economically use such materials and raw materials as cement, iron, and steel in the construction process.

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR'S DEPARTURE--Hanoi VNA 23 Sep--Japanese Ambassador Eijiro Noda left Hanoi today, concluding his tenure of office in Vietnam. [Text] [OW231517 Hanoi VNA in English 1511 GMT 23 Sep 81]

CSO: 4220/16

JULY 1976 SPEECH BY LE DUAN ON PARTY BUILDING

Hanoi VE XAY DUNG DANG in Vietnamese 1978 pp 357-368

/Excerpt from speech by Le Duan in July 1976, at a conference of cadres to study the resolution of the Political Bureau: "Party Building and Mass Movements"; Le Duan book "On Party Building," published by Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1978, 32,185 copies printed at the Tran Phu Printing Plant in Ho Chi Minh City, printing completed in October 1978/

/Text/ We all know that our country's revolution enjoys the success that it does today primarily because of the leadership provided by our party, a strong Marxist-Leninist party that has been tempered in the long revolutionary struggle and is capable of setting forth the correct revolutionary line. Our brothers and friends throughout the world have expressed admiration and praise for our party; as for ourselves, we also realize that our party has only been able to perform the great service that it has performed in recent years because it is truly competent. However, a harsh review shows that our party still has many shortcomings and weaknesses. The majority of the comrades present here today have been in the party for 3 or 4 decades and have experienced an arduous, fierce struggle. It is very difficult to forge party members such as you. However, if our party is so highly experienced, why are 10 to 15 percent of its members deficient and corrupt? Many local party committee echelons have adopted good methods of operating and have expelled from the party elements that have degenerated or are incompetent. To date, however, party building fails to insure that the party is truly pure and strong.

The party is the factor of foremost significance in determining every victory of the revolution. Whether our country's revolution succeeds or fails, whether it develops or declines is primarily determined by party building. The experience of the world has also shown that the difficulties and setbacks of the revolution frequently originate in party building. This requires that we examine this matter in a thorough manner in order to take steps to prevent and stop the possible dangers to a party in power, especially now, when our system is only beginning to be built and the economy is still underdeveloped. Once we have created a solid economic and social foundation, we need not be fearful because, once perfect socialist production relations have been established on the basis of a strong material-technical base, the socialist system will not shake or collapse regardless of the difficulties and complications that are encountered.

In the history of our party, although a few incidents have occurred from time to time that have affected the party's internal solidarity, from the time Uncle Ho returned home to personally lead the revolution, especially from the time that our party perfected its line and the corps of cadres and party members began being educated and forged much more, the solidarity and oneness of mind within the party have been constantly strengthened and increasingly consolidated even though we have had to contend with countless serious challenges, such as those experienced in the recent past. A few foreign newspaper articles have had to admit that, throughout the past several decades, there has always been unity and love within the Vietnamese party but never any internal struggles for power. We are very proud of this fine tradition! However, we cannot be satisfied with ourselves and must always be vigilant and realistically examine the situation. Recently, a number of party organizations in some provinces, districts, villages, agencies and enterprises have experienced a rather serious decline in their revolutionary will, in their qualities and ethics and have committed serious shortcomings in their relations with the masses. Why does this situation exist?

Above everything else, it is the result of the failure to build the party well, the failure to firmly grasp the characteristics and specific requirements of a party in power. Organizational, propaganda and inspection activities have not been smoothly coordinated with one another nor have they been closely linked to the tasks of building the economy and the culture or to the revolutionary movements of the masses in order to, in this manner, teach and forge party members. In the socialist revolution, the effort to carry out the three revolutions is a fight, the effort to build the economy is a fight. Party building must be closely linked to both of these fights; party building must be based on the revolutionary movements of the masses in these fights. At present, a rather large number of our cadres and party members know nothing at all about the three revolutions or only understand them on the basis of knowledge acquired from books. Of course, it is very necessary and important to open schools and classes in order to provide cadres and party members with elementary and advanced training. However, the party grows and its fighting strength is increased primarily through the revolutionary movements of the masses in economic construction, in the development of the culture and in the three revolutions. In the North, the various party organizations, although they have matured somewhat through the realities of the socialist revolution, still have many problems that must be resolved; there are many weaknesses and deficiencies that must be corrected. In the South, cadres and party members have markedly matured in recent years in the fight against the enemy; now, they must begin to carry out the socialist revolution and transform and build the economy, which is a very new and difficult task in many respects, consequently, it is even more necessary for them to study and train.

In economic construction, a rather large number of cadres and party members routinely handle materials and finances of the state and the collective; there are cases in which the houses, gardens, arable land, finances and personal interests of cadres and party members and the interests of their families are somewhat in conflict with common interests and conflict with the economic policies of the party and state. For this reason, if cadres and party members do not thoroughly understand the objectives of the revolution, do not thoroughly understand the responsibilities of the party, of the state as well as their own responsibilities, do not concern themselves with forging their thinking and ethics and lack a strict sense of organization and discipline and if the management provided by the state is not precise, not tight, corruption can very easily result. Now that the party is in power, some cadres and party members who hold official positions and have authority, because they have failed to maintain their revolutionary nature, have abused the position given to them by the state and the people, tried to get around the law and schemed to better themselves and their families, thus giving rise to conspiracy, theft, the use of public property as personal property and collusion with dishonest merchants in acts that are against the law. In the North, there are many cooperatives that are skilled in production, that provide good management, cooperatives at which cadres are conscientious, the living conditions of the people have been improved and cooperative members are enthusiastic; however, at many places, the people complain that a cooperative head or member of the management board is pilfering public materials in order to build a spacious house.

In the shift from war time to peace time, from fighting foreign aggression to building the economy and the culture, the personal interests of each person are placed within a relationship with the common interests of society, of the collective; moreover, following the war, there are still, generally speaking, many difficulties being encountered in everyday life, thus causing some cadres and party members to be very concerned about their families. These are circumstances beyond our control that easily cause some persons to fall by the wayside, to become deviant. Some comrades who fought for 15 or 20 years, fought very tenaciously without fear of sacrifice or hardship have become corrupt and deviant now that we have entered the stage of economic construction; cases such as these have occurred at one place or another. Of course, the essence of the problem does not originate in the fact that the party is in power. However, we must realize that such a decline in good qualities on the part of cadres and party members is a serious phenomenon, one that occurs to some extent in every locality and sector. Therefore, we must, on the one hand, intensify our teaching of ideology, heighten our will to struggle and maintain our fine revolutionary nature; on the other hand, we must take organizational and management measures and establish strict regulations to insure that bureaucracy and abuse of authority do not occur, thereby always keeping the ranks of the party pure and wholesome.

To accomplish this, we must first clearly define and implement the right of collective ownership of the working people. The party plays the role of providing leadership, of setting forth lines and positions and, in order to turn these lines and positions into reality, it is necessary to do so through the activities of the state and the revolutionary movements of the masses; every effort must be made to awaken and mobilize the people to observe and inspect the management work of the state government; we must make all cadres and party members deeply aware of the fact that the party struggled to win political power in order to return the right of ownership to the working people and create the conditions for them to manage society, manage the economy and manage everyday life. The masses have the right to speak their opinions concerning each and every issue: the three revolutions, economic construction, cultural development, the organization of production, the organization of labor, food, shelter, education, health care, the education of their children, etc. The party committee echelons and governments of the villages, wards, districts and provinces must, through the People's Councils and mass organizations, periodically have the people discuss important issues of the locality and tap the initiative of the masses in order to launch labor movements of a revolutionary nature with a view toward resolving the problems in production and everyday life. In socialism, we still have prices and wages and we must make appropriate use of these means in economic management. However, none of these means can replace the revolutionary movements of the masses. This is the reason why the revolution is coordinated with science, science with the revolution.

The cadres and personnel of the state must be the servants of the people and may not place themselves above the people, may not use their authority to oppress the people. The right of ownership of the working people must be defined in the form of specific regulations and rules governing daily life, defined in state law, in the regulations governing the activities of the National Assembly and the People's Councils on the various levels, in enterprise statutes, cooperative statutes, etc.

Secondly, we must take an inventory of all public property in all sectors, localities, installations and army units. This property, regardless of its origin, regardless of which agency or unit is managing it, is the public property of the people and the state. And, because it is public property, we must take an accurate inventory of it and deliver all of it to the state when required. If we take a good inventory of this property, if we know exactly how much property there is, and if we manage and use it in exact accordance with the regulations of the state, pilfering, misappropriation and waste will decline. No one is permitted to give the excuse that property should not be reported to the state, that an inventory of it should not be taken because it belongs to a certain agency or unit. Every effort must be made to overcome selfishness and the attitude of not discerning between that which is public and that which is private. We must clearly realize that these bad practices can lead us astray, can cause us to lose our good character and good qualities in order to struggle to overcome them, struggle to make our soul and thinking pure and beautiful, struggle to maintain the noble tradition of the party and the glorious title of revolutionary fighter.

Thirdly, we must be extremely vigilant and struggle to prevent and eradicate the thinking of over exultation of past achievements. When I met with Pham Hung and Le Duc Tho for the first time following the total liberation of the South I said; we have won, we have completed an important task; we must first tell the entire party and all the people that no one has the right to say he performed a service for the party, for the people; no one has the right to demand that the party and people recognize his service. Both of these are mistakes, are dangerous. Today, I feel that I must restate this to you because I feel that, at some places, there is the thinking of over exultation of past achievements. It must be forthrightly stated that this is the starting point of a kind of degeneration and deviancy against which we must be fully vigilant.

Some comrades talk about class stand, about partyhood but are not loyal to the party and always embrace the thinking of individualism. They talk about class stand but demand special rights and privileges, demand special treatment and a certain position; sometimes, they force others to obey them, to be loyal to them in the name of the party. This is now sophisticated and complex the thinking of individualism can be!

We must remind one another that the stand and ethics of the communist party member are to struggle throughout his life for the ideals of the party, to endure hardships and difficulties, to be ready to sacrifice his life for the interests of the class and the nation. A person joins the party to fulfill the noble obligation of the revolutionary fighter, not to record achievements or to obtain authority. In the several decades of revolutionary struggle, countless comrades and compatriots died in prison, died on the battlefield, countless villages were destroyed and countless families lost everything. The entire country fought, the entire country is carrying out the revolution and all the people endured hardships and made sacrifices in order to win the victory we enjoy today. The day of victory was not a feat of arms of any one unit, locality or party organization nor was it the meritorious achievement of a number of cadres or of one or two persons. Yet, some comrades do not realize this, are not aware of this fact and simply talk about their own achievements: I fought the enemy this way, I experiences such and such, I made such and such a contribution! A person who is a party member or communist fighter who talks about the achievements recorded by him on the basis of the sacrifices and losses of his compatriots and comrades has no stand when he talks about stand, has no revolutionary virtues when he talks about virtues, has no proletarian thinking when he talks about proletarian thinking.

It can be asked who among those who are carrying out the revolution has suffered as much or made as many sacrifices as the comrades who were maltreated by the enemy, were tormented and slowly killed in their prisons? Who are as great and heroic as those soldiers and compatriots who exchanged their lives for the independence and freedom of the fatherland? In fact, without those noble sacrifices, how could we have won the victory we enjoy today and say that we have recorded achievements? Moreover, the revolutionary undertaking of our party has not come to an end, but is only beginning. We have been in power for more than 3 decades and have been practicing socialism for slightly less than 2 decades but have not built much. Our party and state have not been completely successful in providing food for the working people and are not educating all children. The country is still poor, the people still live difficult lives. Why, instead of realizing this in order to heighten our will to fight and fulfill the tasks in the new stage, do we display arrogance, be pretentious and say that we have recorded achievements for the party, for the people? This is a mistake, is a dark shadow in our hearts! As for myself, I often say to myself that I am very fortunate to be living and working now, that I am very happy. When I was imprisoned on Con Dao, there were more than 100 other persons in the jail cells; nearly all of them died a slow death and, in the end, only 15 persons remained alive! The heroic war dead and the compatriots and comrades who sacrificed their lives are the persons who recorded the greatest achievements. The achievements recorded by each of us are nothing more than the fulfillment of our obligations.

In the history of the revolution, there have been various negative lessons concerning competition for the recognition of achievements that has caused confusion, instability and fragmentation. This reminds all of us, regardless of our level or sector, to be extremely vigilant, to clearly see the harm caused by the thinking of over exultation of past achievements in order to seriously struggle against and promptly criticize every manifestation of this thinking and not give it room to develop and lead to the very ugly practices of competing with one another for power and position. The greatest honor of the communist is to fight and fulfill his obligations, to contribute along with the entire party, all the people and the entire army to completing the liberation of the nation and advancing the entire country to socialism. This is the greatest achievement that our party will leave for future generations. It is also the noble award to every cadre and party member, of which we have the right to be proud.

Fourthly, we must launch a movement to study in order to deepen the knowledge of cadres and party members. They must study to understand the three revolutions, to learn what must be done to carry out the three revolutions; they must study in order to gain an understanding of economic laws, in order to learn economic management, etc.

For a long time, when accepting members into the party and selecting cadres, we have only examined political standards, ethical standards and workstyle standards. This is very important and very necessary. However, without the necessary knowledge, cadres and party members cannot become leaders, cannot fulfill their responsibilities. Some comrades have been in the party for many years but do not truly have a deep understanding of why they joined the party, of what the present tasks of the revolution are.

In order to deepen the knowledge of cadres and party members, we must establish a system of training schools and classes and periodically organize phases of study for all cadres and party members. In addition to formal classes, full importance must be attached to on-the-job classes in order to provide routine, continuous study within the ranks of cadres and party members. In both instruction and learning, we must reduce the amount of "book learning," reduce the number of formulas used and try to coordinate theory with the realities of the Vietnamese revolution, with the lines and positions of the party. Of course, we must study theory but the purpose of studying theory is not to memorize one rigid principle or another but primarily to grasp the viewpoints and methods of Marxism-Leninism and use them to analyze the socio-economic circumstances of our country and, on this basis, adopt revolutionary lines and policies. If, instead of studying in this manner, we limit ourselves to formulas and concepts, it will not only be impossible to set forth the theory on the socialist revolution in our country, but it might also lead to viewpoints that are totally contrary to the realities of our country's revolution or to deviations when guiding implementation. For example, our party says that the essence of the dictatorship of the proletariat is the right of collective ownership of the working people, the nucleus of whom are the alliance of workers and farmers, and that the right of collective ownership is implemented by means of the state under the leadership of the proletarian party. If we do not know how to use the method of historical materialism to analyze the realities of our country as well as the process of development of the class struggle waged by the working class against the bourgeoisie in the world, we cannot successfully understand the essence of the system of collective ownership; and, if we only rely upon books and sayings that make no mention of this fact at all, it is easy to become skeptical and suspicious. The same holds true with regard to the class struggle. In Vietnam at this time, it is a serious mistake to say that the class struggle lies outside the struggle to advance from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production and carry out the three revolutions, in which the scientific-technological revolution is the key revolution and socialist industrialization is the central task.

In conjunction with studying politics and theory, it is also necessary to study culture, science and technology. This is not merely an aspiration, a desire of each person, but primarily a demand of the objective requirements of this stage of the revolution, of the development and transformation of the economy... In their studies as well as in party activities, cadres and party members must practice strict self-criticism and criticism, must constantly forge themselves in order to quickly become new persons. In view of the fact that all of society is engaged in molding the new man, party members must become new persons first. The problem does not lie in restating a common model of the new man, but in setting forth specific standards for this new man at production installations, at agencies, schools, army units... In order to mold the new man, mold the laborer who exercises collective ownership, we must combat certain kinds of thinking, must mold certain concepts, mold a certain consciousness, mold certain abilities. The various party committee echelons, cadres and party members must deeply understand this and adopt a specific program of action.

In order to transform the line of the party into the will and actions of the masses, the party and state must have a skilled corps of cadres on all levels, from the central level to the basic level, with attention at this time to the cooperatives and districts, especially the districts. Every district must have a cadre organization that is fully capable of leading economic construction and cultural development, leading the three revolutions, an organization that consists of leadership cadres, economic management cadres, specialized cadres and technical cadres. Only in this way is it possible to build the districts into agro-industrial economic units and launch strong revolutionary movements on the front of economic development, cultural development and the building of the new life.

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OUTLINE OF SPEECH BY LE DUAN AT 23RD PARTY PLENUM

Hanoi VE XAY DUNG DANG in Vietnamese 1978 pp 309-323

[Outline of speech by Le Duan at the 23rd Plenum of the Party Central Committee in December 1974: "Several Matters Concerning the Party Now That It Is in Power"; Le Duan book "On Party Building," published by Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1978, 32,185 copies printed at the Tran Phu Printing Plant in Ho Chi Minh City, printing completed in October 1978]

[Text] Dear comrades,

Today, the Central Committee is meeting to discuss party building, and I would like to present a number of thoughts for you to consider.

The victories of the Vietnamese revolution over the past 45 years, especially the victory of epochal significance of the August Revolution and the victories of the wars of resistance against France and the United States, prove that our party is a new style proletarian party, a party that is experienced in struggle and rich in revolutionary experience.

Our party has recorded the achievements that it has primarily because it firmly adheres to Marxism-Leninism, is always loyal to the interests of our country's revolution and the world revolution, knows how to uphold the tradition of tenacious struggle of the nation, knows how to selectively incorporate the valuable experiences of the fraternal parties and independently sets forth correct and creative lines. As all of you know, doing this has not been easy. The party has not only set forth correct lines, but has also known how to cause these lines to permeate the masses, has built the forces of the revolution from nothing, from small forces to large forces and has created a combined strength for bringing the revolution through countless difficulties and advancing to victory after victory.

In all periods of the revolution, our party has adhered to the basic aspirations and requirements of the masses and has mobilized and organized the masses to meet these requirements. For this reason, even though they must still endure many hardships and sacrifices, the masses are confident in and support the party.

The organization of the party has been built into a strong system extending from the top to the bottom; the basic organizations of the party have taken root in all of the cells of society. In the South, although the enemy is employing every possible extremely malicious method in order to annihilate our party, the organizations of the party still have strong roots among the masses. The party's corps of cadres has much experience in the national democratic revolution, in the armed struggle and is beginning to acquire certain knowledge of the socialist revolution. Hundreds of thousands of party members have gloriously sacrificed their lives and hundreds of thousands of others are continuing to lead the fight on the front and working hard in the fields of economics, culture, science, domestic politics, diplomacy and so forth.

Forged and educated by President Ho, our party has a very valuable tradition of solidarity; the party has never once been divided into factions.

These are the strongpoints and achievements of our party. On the other hand, our party must fully realize its shortcomings and weaknesses as it moves forward, especially in comparison to the weighty tasks in the new stage of the revolution.

As regards the socialist revolution in the North, we have not concretized the general line into precise stages of development and plans, have not built an organizational apparatus or established a management system that are commensurate with the tasks of building the economy and developing the culture. This slowness and this shortcoming are partially due to the fact that we have had to concentrate our efforts on guiding the war of resistance and partially due to the fact that building socialism in a country such as ours involves much that is brand new, much that is difficult and complex. On the other hand, they are also due to the fact that we have not promptly equipped cadres and party members with necessary knowledge of socialism, economics, science and technology; appropriate importance has not been attached to researching lines and policies and we have not fully mobilized the intelligence and capabilities of cadres for this extremely important work.

As regards organizational leadership, our shortcomings are as follows: the performance of many work programs and the conduct of many campaigns have not been thoroughly guided; work methods are decentralized and handicraft in nature; and the relationship "the party leads, the people exercise ownership and the state provides management" has not been concretely established on each level or within each unit and is not being fully supported by means of the necessary organization and regulations. A widespread problem at this time is that many party committee echelons have taken the place of the government organization while providing lax leadership in many areas. The agencies of the state are displaying many shortcomings in the management of society and economic management. The apparatus is cumbersome and ineffective; the authority and responsibilities of many agencies have not been clearly defined; work methods are bureaucratic and reflect a rather serious lack of democracy at a number of places. The mass organizations have not been fulfilling their role; their mode of operation is still heavily administrative in nature. Many party committee echelons have not been performing propaganda, educational, inspection or cadre work well, which are the keys to the guidance of implementation.

As the vanguard unit of the Vietnamese working class, the party is the most active component of society, is the center stimulating society's advance. However, the organizations of the party lack dynamism in some areas and, in some cases, certain components are unwholesome and backward. The number of basic organizations that are weak, deficient and unable to fulfill their role as the leadership nucleus is relatively high. Party members who are unqualified constitute a more than small percentage. One major shortcoming at this time is that the abilities of many cadres and party members are not commensurate with their tasks, their level of knowledge is still low and their ability to organize implementation is limited. A small number has suffered a decline in qualities and ethics, has become corrupt, dictatorial and arbitrary or are envious of the position of others.

When evaluating the strengths and weaknesses of the party, we cannot overlook the circumstances surrounding the birth and activities of our party.

Our party was born in a colonial, semi-feudal country, a country with an underdeveloped economy, a country in which small-scale production predominates and farmers constitute the majority of the population. Our country's farmers are a class that is rich in patriotism, possesses high revolutionary spirit and has been under the influence of the party from the very outset. The Vietnamese working class, although small, acquired revolutionary awareness at an early date, quickly accepted Marxism-Leninism, rapidly became an independent political force and shoulders the historic mission of the nation.

Our party was born and has grown in a country whose people have a tradition of ardent patriotism; the national salvation movement was a continuous and intense movement. As a result, the party has not only incorporated the revolutionary spirit of the Vietnamese working class and the tradition of struggle of the international working class, but has also incorporated and enhanced the nation's traditions of unity in struggle and an indomitable will in the face of foreign aggression. President Ho, the leader of our party, was also the beloved leader of the entire nation.

Our party was born after the victory of the great October Revolution and under conditions in which Marxism-Leninism had achieved supremacy within the international communist movement and the opportunism of the 2nd International had become bankrupt. Our party was founded and forged by President Ho with the wholehearted assistance of the Communist International and the fraternal parties.

Since its founding, our party has had to devote a major portion of its time and energies to leading the people in the armed struggle and leading the revolutionary war against the ringleaders of the colonialist imperialists. This process of revolutionary struggle has been long, extremely arduous and savage; not much time has been available for economic activities, for building the country.

After the August Revolution, our party became the party leading the government and, after the signing of the Geneva Accords, a socialist state was established in the North.

Over the past 2 decades, and for some time to come, our party has had to simultaneously lead the people of the entire country in two strategic tasks: carrying out the socialist revolution in the North and completing the people's, national, democratic revolution in the South and eventually achieving the peaceful reunification of the country.

In party building, we must have a full understanding of these characteristics and develop upon their positive influences while limiting their negative influences.

Party building is a science, is a component of scientific socialism. Developing upon the theory of the party set forth by Marx and Engels, Lenin set forth the theory on the new style proletarian party, a theory which contains important arguments concerning the party under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Nevertheless, building the party when it is in political power is still something very new; it raises a host of questions concerning the theory, specifics and guidelines for building the party. For this reason, we must concern ourselves much more with reviewing experiences and researching the theory on party building in order to gradually deepen the knowledge of party work on the part of cadres and party members. For many years, we have been slow to perform these jobs and this is one of the reasons why party building has developed slowly, why the quality of party members and the organizations of the party have not kept pace with the new situation and tasks.

In the process of the socialist revolution, the worker parties in power in the fraternal countries have recorded very large achievements but, at the same time, encountered certain difficulties. Our task is to learn lessons and gain experiences in party building on the basis of the diverse realities of our party itself and of the fraternal parties so that our party always maintains the nature and characteristics of a new style proletarian party when in political power and so that the entire party is united in will and action, is very close to the masses, possesses correct lines and policies, practices thoroughly revolutionary thinking, has a strong and solid organization and has a corps of cadres who are well versed in politics, skilled in practical work and are "worthy of being the leaders and the truly loyal servants of the people."

In party building, importance must be attached to all three areas: politics, ideology and organization; these three areas must be closely coordinated in a single entity in order to insure that the political line is established correctly, is thoroughly understood throughout the party and is successfully implemented.

In order to adopt lines and policies that are correct, are scientifically based and are consistent with practical needs, it is necessary to:

a) Organize a good system of information of the party from the central to the basic levels; periodically investigate and research the actual situation; improve the quality of the collection, analysis and integration of information on the situation to insure that basic situations and important events are promptly and accurately reflected. We must determinedly combat work methods that are bureaucratic, divorced from reality, remote from the installation and remote from masses; styles of work that are general and superficial, that do not touch upon the essence of questions, the essence of work.

b) Intensify theoretical research and the review of experiences. Revolution is creative; without creativity, the revolution cannot achieve success. The specific circumstances of the country, the society and the people of Vietnam demand that we find suitable contents, methods and stages and resolve many new problems arising from the realities of the Vietnamese revolution. Without Marxism-Leninism, we have no basis for our research, have no "compass" for determining the direction to be taken by the revolution; however, there is not a ready answer to every problem of the Vietnamese revolution in the works of Marx and Lenin. The experiences of the world revolution, of the fraternal parties are very valuable to us; however, not every experience is suited to the Vietnamese revolution. Therefore, routinely summarizing experiences and intensifying theoretical research are the basic path for resolving the problems of the revolution, for deepening the knowledge and improving the leadership ability of the entire party. We must strengthen the agencies that have the task of conducting theoretical research and summarizing experiences; importance must be attached to training and utilizing specialists in the social sciences, the natural sciences and the technical sciences.

c) Thorough organize the study of Marxist-Leninist theory and the study of economic, scientific and technical knowledge by the mass of cadres and party members, beginning with the leadership cadres on the upper level and the intermediate level. Only in this way is it possible to insure that each cadre can participate in the formulation of the line, deeply understands and correct applies it, employs correct methods in his thought and action and overcomes simplistic, one-sided methods of thinking. We must harshly criticize the maladies of subjectivism, empiricism and being too lazy to study as well as the attitude of showing disdain for theory or giving light attention to researching the actual situation.

Ideological work must be subordinate to and support the political line and stimulate the completion of the political task. However, ideology can only have an effect through organization, only have an effect by becoming actions that transform society, transform man, transform nature. For this reason, we must, in our party building, closely coordinate ideological work with organizational work. The effectiveness of ideological work is manifested in an increasingly high level of awareness on the part of cadres and party members, increasingly correct methods of thinking, and an increasingly high spirit of voluntarism, enthusiasm and dedication in revolutionary actions. The requirements of ideological work are to give everyone a correct understanding of the revolutionary situations in the North and the South so that they correctly evaluate achievements and shortcomings, advantages and difficulties; give everyone a firm grasp of the viewpoints of the party when performing immediate tasks; develop upon positive factors and overcome manifestations of pessimism and vacillation; criticize negative phenomena in economic management, social management and the organization of life; and stimulate the revolutionary movement of the masses.

As a militant organization that conducts practical activities, the party can only be built within the revolutionary movements of the masses. Mass movements are the crucible that forge and purify party members, improve the quality of cadres, strengthen the party organization and strengthen the state government; the party can only become strong and forever retain its revolutionary nature and vanguard role when the masses are mobilized into revolutionary forces, when the masses truly become masters. For this reason, attaching importance to mobilizing the masses, making every effort to strengthen the mass organizations and taking every possible step to launch movements of the masses engaged in revolutionary activities must become the constant, foremost task of the various party committee echelons. At the same time, we must realize that organizing the masses to participate in party building is a requirement of the right of ownership of the masses, is an indispensable requirement of party building when the party is in power. The masses have the right to express their opinions concerning the acceptance of new party members, elect the party committees on the basic level and inspect the work and character of cadres and party members; party chapters and basic party organizations must periodically report on their work to the masses and criticize themselves before the masses. In other words, participation by the masses in party building must become a system and suitable forms of organization must be adopted for this participation.

Party building must be closely linked to building the state government; the strengthening of the leadership role of the party must be closely linked to improving the management ability of the state. The task of the party when it was not in political power was to enlighten and organize the masses to struggle to overthrow the rule of the exploiting classes in order to win political power. Once in power, the task of the party is to build and maintain political power, to thoroughly utilize and employ the power of the government to transform the old society, build the new society and suppress opposition forces. The socialist state, the state of the system of collective ownership, represents the leadership of the party and the right of ownership of the masses. The socialist state is not merely the organ of power that performs the tasks of government, but is primarily the agency that transforms and builds the new system, the new economy and the new culture and organizes the new life for the people based on the line of the party. Strengthening the party's leadership of the state is the factor that determines the strength and the management effectiveness of the state. On the other hand, an increasingly strong state that conducts effective activities is the first prerequisite to insuring the completion of each task set forth by the party, is the basic measure for strengthening the party's leadership of all of society. The party leads the state in a comprehensive manner: it determines primary policies, plans and measures; it decides important questions concerning the organization and concerning the deployment of cadres; it inspects the activities of the state apparatus; it teaches the masses to enthusiastically participate in building the government and to obey state law; it assigns a force of competent party cadres to serve as the nucleus of state agencies and fulfill the vanguard, exemplary role of party members working within state agencies. The party compels its organizations, cadres and members to respect the authority, responsibility, principles and work regulations of the state agencies and to scrupulously comply with the laws, decisions and directives of the state, considering this to be a matter of discipline of the party. Heightening the effectiveness of the leadership provided by the party organization, fully developing the power of state agencies and heightening the effectiveness of their management are the measurement of the level and ability of leadership of the organizations of the party when the party is in power. We must correct the problem of confusing the function of the party with the function of the state. When the organization of the party takes over the work of state agencies and reduces the effectiveness of the state apparatus, it actually reduces the leadership role of the party and violates the right of ownership of the people. In order to heighten the management effectiveness of the state, importance must be attached to building and scrupulously implementing the socialist system of law, upholding the power of the elected agencies, such as the National Assembly and People's Councils... Every matter regarding the national economy and the welfare of the people must be widely discussed within the National Assembly and the People's Councils. The National Assembly and the People's Councils must truly be the places that gather the opinions and aspirations of the masses, must be the persons who supervise and inspect, as effectively as possible, every activity of the government and the committees on the various levels. On the other hand, we must combat the tendency to give light attention to the role and responsibilities of the party organization within state agencies, considering it to be only an organ for propaganda and mobilization that does not play a true leadership role; we must combat the concept of assigning persons to jobs in a mechanical fashion and separating the activities of the party committee echelon from the activities of the state agency. Within the state agencies, every effort must be made to prevent and eradicate the abuse of authority, bureaucracy, deviancy and actions taken against the property of the state and collective as well as actions that violate the right of ownership of the people. The activities of the state are closely linked to the activities of the party. For this reason, the eradication of bad habits and negative phenomena within state agencies must be closely linked to the effort to build and strengthen the basic organizations of the party and improve the quality of party members. We must resolutely punish, in accordance with the law, those who abuse their authority in order to earn their livings illegally, be they members of the party or persons who are outside the party; we must promptly replace and purge cadres who become corrupt, are cowardly or lose the trust of the masses.

As a unified body, a strong party is not only one that is strong in terms of each person within it, but primarily strong in its entire organization, strong throughout the entire body. Therefore, the improvement of the quality of party members must be closely coordinated with improving the quality of the party organization; the improvement of the quality of cadres must be combined with strengthening the leadership agencies on each level and within each sector.

The party member must be a person who is aware of communist ideals, who struggles throughout his life for the interests of the class and the nation, who possesses the sense of organization and discipline, who has certain knowledge of revolutionary theory, grasps the line and policies of the party and has the ability to perform the tasks assigned to him well. The party member must be close to the masses, must respect the right of ownership and the legitimate interests of the masses. The party member absolutely has no special rights or privileges. He joins the party in order to accept arduous, difficult revolutionary tasks and, when necessary, is ready to sacrifice his life and personal happiness for the revolution. The party requires that every party member must deal with the matters in his personal life in a manner consistent with socialist law and ethics.

When talking about the organization of the party, it is first of all necessary to talk about the party chapter because the party chapter is the base of the party, is the organization that learns and reflects to the party the aspirations and opinions of the masses; is the place at which party members discuss and organize the implementation of the line and policy of the party; is the place that selects, accepts, educates and forges party members; and is the place that trains cadres for the party. To strengthen the party chapters and increase their fighting strength, it is necessary to clearly establish the nature and task of each type party chapter; build a party chapter organization that is commensurate with the political task, is governed by work regulations and employs a suitable mode of work; and establish a clear division of labor and responsibilities among party members in order to create the collective strength of the entire party chapter and tap the creativity of each party member.

The party committee is the place that concentrates the intelligence of the party organization. The members of the party committee must be the outstanding members of the party organization, must be absolutely loyal to the revolution, be politically steadfast, have the ability to contribute to leadership, have the ability to organize implementation and unite and mobilize party members and the masses. In order for party committees to be more dynamic, it is necessary to regularly replace a component of the party committee with new forces that represent the movement; at the same time, we must know how to coordinate young cadres with old cadres to insure succession and continuity in the leadership of the party.

To build a corps of cadres that is consistent with the requirements of the new stage, it is necessary to have a thorough understanding of the basic viewpoints concerning cadre work that were presented in resolution 225 of the Political Bureau. We must correctly understand and properly establish the relationship between standards and personal background, between qualities and ability, between elderly cadres and young cadres, between male cadres and female cadres, ethnic minority cadres, etc. It is necessary to accelerate the establishment of specific standards for each type cadre, formulate long-range cadre planning that encompasses the evaluation of existing cadres and establish a plan for training, assigning and strengthening cadres in a basic manner. Every echelon must find and select its own reserve cadres.

To insure that the party is always pure and is increasingly strong and stable, especially under the conditions of being in political power, we must, in the development of the party, attach importance to quality and not place sole emphasis upon numbers. We must insure that the persons who are entering the party are fully qualified and must prevent opportunists and persons seeking personal gain from entering the party. We must carefully examine each and every person and scrupulously adhere to necessary procedures. The routine development of the party and the acceptance into the party of outstanding persons in the mass movement absolutely must go hand in hand with promptly expelling from the party elements that degenerate or become deviant, which can easily occur when the party is in power.

Dear comrades,

At present, in view of the difficult revolutionary tasks that our party is carrying out, we must concern ourselves with strengthening the solidarity and oneness of mind of the party, stop every negative phenomena and vigilantly guard against the decadent influences of mistaken tendencies.

The most important base of solidarity and oneness of mind are the lines and policies of the party regarding the revolution in the North and the South, the international line of the party and the principles and regulations of party activities. We must strengthen our solidarity and oneness of mind not only on the basis of the general line, but also on the basis of the viewpoints and guidelines of development of each sector, each locality and each field of work. Studying and debating differing opinions in order to find the truth are normal occurrences and should not be considered to reflect a lack of unity. However, it would not be a good practice to allow differing evaluations and viewpoints to exist for a long time. We must listen to and respect one another's opinions; for the sake of that which is right, for the sake of the interests of the revolution, we must think, exchange opinions and hold discussions that are entirely free of personal motives and considerations of a factional nature.

Unity of thinking leads to organizational unity; conversely, a united organization insures a unity of thought. This organizational unity is established and strengthened on the basis of scrupulously adhering to the Party Statutes, obeying the principle of democratic centralism and strengthening the discipline of the party. In order for there to be unity of thought and unity of action, it is necessary to struggle against such manifestations of individualism as envy, prejudice, narrowmindedness, partialism, localism, factionalism and so forth, cultivate the spirit of sacrificing personal interests for the great cause and strengthen the spirit of comradeship among communists.

As the organizer of every victory of the Vietnamese revolution, our party has proven itself worthy of the expectations of the working people, of the entire nation of Vietnam and has also fulfilled its task in the international communist movement. "Speaking with the humility of revolutionaries, we have the right to say that our party is truly great." The new stage of the revolution demands that our party make much more progress, that our party improve its leadership ability and increase its will to fight much more. This party plenum has the purpose of meeting these pressing requirements. I am confident that, in view of its spirit of responsibility to the party, the Party Central Committee will surely fulfill this large task.

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PUBLISHER'S NOTE, TABLE OF CONTENTS OF 1978 LE DUAN BOOK

Hanoi VE XAY DUNG DANG in Vietnamese 1978 pp 11-12, 404-406

/Publisher's note and table of contents of Le Duan Book "On Party Building"; published by Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1978; 32,185 copies printed at the Tran Phu Printing Plant in Ho Chi Minh City, printing completed in October 1978/

/Text/ Publisher's Note

/Excerpt/ The book "On Party Building" consists of important theoretical works on party building. The arguments presented in these works have not only been proven by the realities of the tremendous victories of our party over the past 20 years, but are also lighting the way for our entire party to continue to advance under the new conditions that exist in order to make our party a party that is always an ever victorious Marxist-Leninist party, a proletarian party that faithfully and fully represents the vital interests and the legitimate aspirations of the working class and nation, a strong and stable leadership nucleus of the dictatorship of the proletariat, one capable of leading the people of the entire country in rapidly building within our fatherland a highly developed society that has the most beautiful style of life in the history of the nation.

In view of its important subjects and significance, the book "On Party Building" will help all of our cadres and party members deepen their knowledge of the party, thoroughly comprehend the revolutionary and scientific thinking of the party as set forth by the 4th National Congress of Delegates of the Party and, as a result, have the theoretical foundation needed to study and scrupulously comply with the Party Statutes.

In addition to the articles printed in this book, Le Duan has also dealt with the matter of party building in very many other very interesting and profound articles; it is very regrettable that we have been unable to present all of them here. It is hoped that this book will contain more of these materials the next time it is published.

We hereby respectfully present this important work to our readers.

March, 1978
Su That Publishing House

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(Full text of article written in May 1977 on the occasion of a visit to Vinh Phu Province)

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GOVERNMENT PROPAGANDA TAPES PLAYED IN PRIVATE COFFEE HOUSES

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 29 Apr 81 pp 1, 4

[Article by X.TH.: "The Coffee Houses of Phu Nhuan District Play Inspirational Music To Celebrate the Success of the Elections"]

[Text] On each day from 16 April to 26 April 1981, the coffee-music houses that serve many customers in Phu Nhuan District participated in the effort to propagandize the elections of the National Assembly and the City People's Council by playing tape recordings of songs about the elections, of biographies of the candidates, of election rules, etc. These tapes were played for the customers of these coffee houses once an hour on 26 April. All the other days, they were played twice, once in the morning and once in the evening.

Duong Van Thanh, the owner of the coffee house at number 29 Nguyen Huynh Duc Street, said to us: "I feel that the playing of music to propagandize the elections during these days has been both correct and necessary. At first, my customers were a little surprised but, after awhile, they listened to the tapes very attentively. In addition, on ordinary days, I think that the coffee houses should turn on the Vietnam music programs (channels 11 and 13) broadcast by the Culture and Information Service. I, myself, feel that the music played on this program is very instructive..."

Many persons in the coffee houses mentioned above remarked that the atmosphere was cheerful, comfortable and polite.

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IMPROVED DISCIPLINE IN BASIC LEVEL PARTY ORGANIZATION URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Aug 81 p 3

[Unattributed article: "Develop Good Discipline-Maintenance Practices in the Basic Level Party Organizations"]

[Text] Many provinces and municipalities have tied in the tasks of issuing party cards and consolidating bases with the expansion of campaign to develop good discipline-maintenance practices in the basic level party organization.

In Thanh Hoa the basic level party organizations have set forth the requirements of cadres and party member in leading production and organizing the lives of the people. The party organizations of many enterprises and agricultural cooperatives have stepped up their oversight of the implementation of principles and regulations in contracting out production to workers.

As of 5 Aughust the party organization of Nong Cong District in Thanh Hoa Province had issued party membership cards to 4,200 comrades, 93 percent of all party members in the district. The basic level party organizations have taken positive steps to educate the party members still under review. The district has tied in the issuing of party membership cards with the fulfillment of the local political tasks. During the same period, the district surpussed the 10th month season area plan and is focussing on tending and fertilizing.

In Quang Ninh the basic level party organization have set the requirements of cultivating and steeling cadres and party members, and the contents of self-criticism and criticism in party chapter activities.

The party chapters in Phu Xuyen District, Ha Son Binh Province, have paid attention to improving the quality of self-criticism and criticism and to creating good discipline-maintenance practices in the basic level party organizations. The district has also guided the task of overseeing the implementation of democracy and discipline in the party organization of the Van Diem Sugar Mill, a unit which received party membership cards during the 2 September 1980. Of the party members there, 1.2 percent had to return their party membership cards because they made mistakes regarding the organization and discipline.

By means of creating good discipline maintenance practices, the basic level party organizations have further strengthened the sense of responsibility of the party members, strengthened solidarity in the party, and prevented negative phenomena.

In Phu Khanh and Quang Nam-Da Nang provinces, nearly 80 percent of the basic level party organizations have drawn up monthly activity schedules and stressed the re sponsibility of party members with regard to specialized, professional study, maintaining discipline, carrying out resolutions, discipline in expression, discipline in reporting and in requesting instructions, and secrecy maintenance discipline, in accordance with the four contents of creating good discipline-maintenance practices.

The standing committee of the Ha Nam Ninh provincial party committee recently organized in Xuan Hong Village, Xuan Thuy District, a supplementation cycle to heighten awareness of the situation and missions and raise the organization and management levels of the basic level cadres. Some 3,850 key cadres fulfilling eight functions in the villages (secretaries and Deputy secretaries of party committees, village chairmen, cooperative directors, vice chairmen in charge of internal affairs, village unit commanders, Youth Union chapter secretaries, and women's association chapter secretaries) attended the classes.

The party committee of Duc Linh District in Thuan Hai Province recently assigned district committee members to oversee the weak, deficient bases in order to take steps to strengthen them and create for much party organizations conditions for receiving party membership cards during the year-end cycles. The district has adopted the policy of perfecting all party bases, governmental administrations, and cooperatives, which is tied in with the struggle against negative phenomena.

To date, 100 percent of the party members of the party organization of the Posts and Telecommunications Equipment Factory have elementary levels regarding Marxist-Leninist theory. Ten comrades have completed the theory courses of high-level party schools and 20 party members have graduated from mid-level on-the-job political courses.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BOUNDARIES OF NGHIA BINH PROVINCE DISTRICTS READJUSTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Aug 81 p 4

[VNA News Release: "Boundaries of Some Districts and Cities in Nghia Binh Province Readjusted"]

[Text] The Council of Ministers recently issued a decision regarding the following adjustments of the borders of Phuoc Van, Tay Son, Hoai An, and Nghia Minh districts and the city of Quang Nghia.

1. Phuoc Van District is divided into two districts called Tuy Phuoc and Van Canh.

-- Tuy Phuoc District consists of the following villages: Phuoc An, Phuoc Long, Phuoc Nghia, Phuoc Loc, Phuoc Hiep, Phuoc Quang, Phuoc Hoa, Phuoc Thang, Phuoc Son, Phuoc Thuan, Phuoc Hung, and Phuoc Thanh. The district seat is Phuoc Nghia village.

The boundaries of Tuy Phuoc District are as follows: to the north it borders on Phu Cat and An Nhon districts, to the south it borders on Dong Xuan District and Phu Khanh Province, to the east it borders on Tuy Phuoc District, and to the west it borders on An Khe District and Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province.

2. Tay Son District is divided into two districts called Tay Son and Vinh Thanh.

Tay Son District consists of the villages of Binh Giang, Binh Phu, Binh Tuong, Binh Nghi, Binh An, Binh Thanh, Binh Hoa, Binh Hiep, and Vinh An and the town of Phu Phong. The district seat is the town of Phu Phong.

The boundaries of Tay Son District are as follows: to the north it borders Vinh Thanh District, to the south it borders Van Canh District, to the east it borders Phu Cat and An Nhon districts, and to the west it borders An Khe District and Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province.

-- Vinh Thanh District consists of the following villages: Vinh Son, Vinh Hoa, Vinh Kim, Vinh Hao, Vinh Hiep and Binh Quang. The district seat is Vinh Hao Village.

The boundaries of Vinh Thanh District are as follows: to the north it borders An Lao District, to the south it borders Tay Son District, to the east it borders on

Hoai An and Phu Cat districts, and to the west it borders on An Khe District and Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province.

3. Hoai An District is divided into two districts called Hoai An and An Lao.

-- Hoai An District consists of the following villages: An Hao, An Tin, An Thanh, An Phong, An Duc, An Tuong, An Nghia, An Huu, An Son, Dak Mang, and Bok Toi. The district seat is An Duc Village.

The boundaries of Hoai An District are as follows: to the north it borders An Lao District, to the south it borders Phu Cat and Vinh Thanh districts, to the east it borders Phu My and Hoai Nhon district, and to the west it borders Vinh Thanh District.

-- An Huyen District consists of the following villages: An Quang, An Trung, An Hung, An Dung, An Vinh, An Toan, and An Hoa. The district seat is An Trung Village.

The boundaries of An Lao District are as follows: the the north it borders Ba To District, to the south it borders Hoai An District, to the east it borders Hoai Nhon District, and to the west it borders An Khe District and Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province.

4. Nghia Minh District is divided into two districts called Nghia Hanh and Minh Long.

-- Nghia Hanh District consists of the following villages: Hanh Minh, Hanh Thuan, Hanh Dung, Hanh Duc, Hanh Phuoc, Hanh Trinh, Hanh Thien, and Hanh Tin. The district seat is Hanh Minh Village.

The boundaries of Nghia Hanh district are as follows: to the north it borders Tu Nghia District, to the south it borders Ba To and Mo Duc districts, to the east it borders Tu Nghia District, and to the west it borders Minh Long District.

-- Minh Long consists of the following villages: Long Mon, Long Mai, Long Hiep, Long Son, and Thanh An. The district seat is Long Hiep Village.

The boundaries of Minh Long District are as follows: to the north it borders Son Ha District, to the south it borders Ba To District, to the east it borders Nghia Hanh District, and to the west it borders Son Ha District.

5. The city of Quang Nghia is divided into the city of Quang Nghia and Tu Nghia District.

-- The city of Quang Ngai consists of the following subwards: Nguyen Nghiem, Tran Phu, Le Hong Phong, and Tran Hung Dao, and the villages of Nghia Lo, Nghia Dong, Nghia Chanh (except for the hamlet of La Ta, which becomes part of Nghia Thuong Village in Tu Nghia District) and Quang Phu (which consists of hamlets No 2 and No 3 of Nghia Dien Village).

The boundaries of Quang Ngai City are as follows: to the north it borders Son Tinh District, to the south it borders Tu Nghia District, to the east it borders Tu Nghia District, and to the west it bordrs Tu Nghia District.

-- Tu Nghia District consists of the following villages: Nghia Lam, Nghia Thang, Nghia Ky, Nghia Trung, Nghia Hiep, Nghia Phuong, Nghia Hoa, Nghia An, Nghia Ha, Nghia Thuong, and Nghia Dien. The district seat is Nghia Trung Village.

The boundaries of Tu Nghia District are as follows: to the north it borders Quang Ngai City and Son Tinh District, to the South it borders Mo Duc District, to the east it borders the South China Sea, and to the west it borders the districts of Nghia Hanh, Minh Long, and Son Ha.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

NEW DISTRICT FORMED IN GIA LAI-KON TUM PROVINCE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Aug 81 p 4

[Unattributed article: "New District of Chu Se Formed in Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province"]

[Text] On 17 August our country's Council of Ministers decided to form a new district -- called Chu Se -- in Gia Lai-Kon Tum District.

Chu Se District will include the villages of Ia Tem Bo Ngong, An Ba, Ho Bong and Dun in Mang Giang District and the villages of Ia Giai, Ia Hiop, Ia Blang, Ia Hru, Ia Ko, Ia Le, and Nhon Hoa in Chu Phong District of that province. On the north Chu Se District will border on Mang Giang District, on the south it will border on Dac Lac Province, on the east it will border on Mang Giang District and a Dun District, and on the west it will border on Chu Phong District. The district seat of Chu Se District will be Dun Village.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL CALLS FOR IMPROVED PLANNING FOR 1982

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Make Preparations for the 1982 State Plans"]

[Text] In addition to going all-out to guide the implementation of the 1981 state plans, the sectors, localities, and bases are drafting their 1982 plans. The drafting and implementation of the state plans during the coming year are especially important with regard to the implementation of the economic line and the directions and missions of the 1981-1985 five-year plan set forth by the Fifth Party Congress.

The 1982 state plans, embodying the party line and based on the present economic situation and living conditions of our people, must fulfill many great, urgent tasks. In the economic sphere, the plans concentrate to a high degree the capabilities and forces of all sectors and echelons on the most important battlefield: agriculture. They must first of all promote the production of grain and food products, solve the food problem, and endeavor to develop the production of consumer goods from domestic raw materials to satisfy the need for ordinary consumer goods. At the same time, they must go all-out to rapidly increase exports in order to import, do a better job of resolving the transportation and energy problems, rationally utilize labor at the base level, reorganize labor in the sphere of the district, and gradually redistribute labor among the various parts of the country. The capital investment plans must above all concentrate on the important, urgent objectives of the economy, and stress in-depth investment in order to develop to the maximum extent the existing production capabilities.

In order to implement that direction, there must be a true transformation with regard to both the contents and the methods of planning. In some places there still exists the situation of assigning to the lower echelon planning tasks which are not in tune with actual capabilities, setting plan norms that are irrationally high, failing to correctly determine the rational needs, spreading materials and capital among too many objectives when drafting plans, or not having sufficient capability to provide the necessary facilities and means, which result in a lowering of the plan's economic effectiveness. When drafting plans, some lower echelons have the tendency to ask for too much materiel and capital. Many places do not yet fully grasp, and have not sough all ways to develop existing capabilities. Overcoming those deficiences and creating a planning stystem at all three levels -- the central level, the local level, and the base level -- which is both positive and realistic are specific requirements of the guidance task.

the 1982 state plans of each sector, locality, and base must be plans which clearly manifest progress by means of norms and measures which effectively use all existing capabilities regarding labor, land, and material-technical bases and regarding the economizing of expenditures in all activities, especially in striving to economize in the use of grain, POL, electricity, coal, and materials. All plans must meet the common requirements at present: with facilities and technical materials that are equal to or less than those in the past, do a better job of producing, create more wealth, and attain higher levels of obligatory product delivery to and financial income for the state. The key factor in assuring that those requirements are met is that we must stress the application of scientific accomplishments and technical advances to production and combine economic plans with scientific-technical development plans. Furthermore, we must tie in plan drafting and implementation with the imporvement of organization and management and the implementation of economic leverage policies. The reviewing and completion of economic-technical standards and norms, the adjustment of the price system, the strengthening of the basic studies task, and the analysis and selection of economic-technical plans, etc., are tasks which cannot be regarded lightly.

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HO CHI MINH CITY POPULATION REDUCED BY 840,000 IN 5 YEARS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Aug 81 p 1

[Unattributed article: "More Than 840,000 Ho Chi Minh City Residents Go to Develop New Economic Zones, Return to Their Home Areas, or Go To Areas Around the City to Produce"]

[Text] During the past 5 years (1976-1980) more than 840,000 residents of Ho Chi Minh City have gone to develop new economic zones, returned to their home areas, or have gone to areas outside the city to produce. However, that task is still beset with many shortcomings and weaknesses, the most serious of which are failure to carry out economic and social planning and failure to seek all ways to develop production along appropriate lines. Therefore, many difficulties are still being encountered in the lives of the people going to develop new economic zones.

During the next 5 years (1981-1985), in addition to transferring labor to agriculture in areas around the city in order to develop areas specializing in vegetables, short-term industrial crops, forestry, and marine products, Ho Chi Minh City will continue to send workers to develop the rubber state farm in Song Be Province, the Tri An dam in Dong Nai province, the oil and gas zone in the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone, the bauxite ore zone in Lam Dong, and the Dac Nong state forest in Dac Lac Province, in order to contribute to developing the on-the-spot latent capabilities, fully utilize the natural resoures in such places, support the development of the Duyen Hai area outside the city, and integrate and strengthen the relationships between the industrial areas and the areas producing raw materials and between exports and imports.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL CALLS FOR IMPROVED BASE-LEVEL PLANNING

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Draft Plans in the State Economic Bases"]

[Text] Drafting annual plans at the base level and synthesizing those plans at higher echelons is an important measure for improving the quality of the 1982 state plan. Under the guidance of the central plan, the state economic bases are responsible for taking the initiative in drafting all-round plans and for elucidating the tasks and legal norms assigned by the state. That method requires that all bases exercise their collective mastership right in drafting and implementing plans, make the greatest effort to develop the latent and existing capabilities, take the initiative in balancing production, fulfill their obligations to the state with regard to rapidly increasing output, economizing on expenditures, and operating at a profit, and assure the concentration of increasingly larger numbers of products and sources of taxation.

Under the circumstances of there being many difficulties with regard to energy and raw materials, since the beginning of the year many bases have begun to overcome the way of livelihood of the administrative, bureaucratic sort, are more flexible in production and commerce, and have been able to fulfill their principal product plans and produce additional secondary products. Many mining installations, local industrial enterprises, state farms, state purchasing corporations of the commercial sector, etc., have increased their production and business levels, have earned much profit for their budgets, and have improved the workers' living standards.

But a considerable number of other bases still do not correctly implement the production-commercial guidelines and violate plan discipline. Plan drafting is not yet in accordance with socialist commercial principles, and much materiel and capital, and many products, are not included in plans in order to achieve over-all balancing. Some places with favorable material conditions have not accepted all of the state plan norms assigned them. Some places are more concerned with secondary production than with their main products. The erroneous ways of drafting and implementing plans have harmed the national economy and have caused the incomes of the enterprises and workers to increase excessively, while the interests of the state have been harmed.

In drawing up the 1982 draft plans in the bases, we must pay attention to correctly determining the contents of the plans in the spirit of the decisions of the state. The enterprises must have a rational, planned product line along the lines of giving priority with regard to facilities and materials to their main products and attain or surpass the legal norms assigned by the state, especially with regard to the main products and export goods. The enterprise plans must be plans which fully exploit all existing capabilities, manifested in the form of norms which increase the utilization effectiveness of energy, raw materials, labor, land, machinery, and capital, and manifest a high degree of concentration of the products that are produced and the income earned for the state. Closely tied in with those norms, the plans clarify the implementation of measures regarding the application of technical advances, the improvement of production organization, the organization of the paying of salaries according to output and bonuses, include progressive economic-technical standards and norms in planning and production, and strengthen management measures.

In the process of drafting plans, the clear determination and balancing of the factors of production in correct accordance with the nature of each part of the plan is very necessary. The production and marketing plans must be assured by economic contracts. Financial plans, profit distribution plans, and plans for the use of salary funds and enterprise funds are drafted at the same taime as the production plans. The enterprises' observance of the planning regulations and the development of the intelligence of the cadres and workers by having them participate in drafting plans serve to enrich the contents and improve the ;quality of plans. The production plans, norm systems, methods of purchasing raw materials, plans for determining production costs, etc., of the enterprise plans must be analyzed and reviewed.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

THOT NOT DISTRICT IMPROVES COLLECTION OF INDUSTRIAL-COMMERCIAL TAXES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Aug 81 p 2

[Article by Tran Huy: "Thot Not District Collects Industrial-Commercial Taxes"]

[Text] Since the end of the third quarter and the beginning of the fourth quarter of 1980, Thot Not District in Hau Giang Province has discovered thousands of addditional businessmen who were unwilling to pay industrial-commercial taxes. The number of businessmen included in the tax-paying category increased to 4,331 a fourfold increase over 1979 and nearly 15 times greater than in 1976. The tax collection element in the district no longer wait for the local businessmen to "voluntarily" come to pay taxes. The district financial sector, in cooperation with the sections and sectors, set up a stationary tax collection station and a mobile organization to control the main roads, which both contributes to market management and organizes the collection of commercial transit taxes, an important source of taxes in the locality. The policy of setting aside one percent of the taxes collected to reward tax collectors who meet their norms in correct accordance with the policies, and setting aside 10 percent of the total tax collection for payment to the village and town budgets has helped the locality to develop its economy, repair roads, build schools and public health clinics, etc.

During the fourth quarter of 1980 the industrial-commercial taxes collected by the district was equal to the total collected during the previous 9 months. The total amount of taxes collected during the year rose to 3,362,800 dong, which was 15.7 percent of norm. In addition to the amount turned over to the upper echelon to meet requirements, more than 762,000 dong were paid into the local budget.

In order to get the collection of industrial-commercial taxes on the right track and advance to stablizing the sources of tax collection and balance budgetary income and outgo, at the beginning of 1981 the district concentrated its cadres and selected Thuan Hung Village as the test-point for a new tax-collection unit. After that it set up industrial-commercial tax collection units in all 11 villages and towns in the district. Those tax units helped the businessmen understand their tax obligations were and to avoid the confusion and hesitation of the past, while also res restricting negative phenomena in the implementation of the tax policy. During the first 6 months of this year the district collected more than 4,215,600 dong of industrial-commercial taxes, which amounted to 110 percent of the norm and was an increase of more than 852,800 dong over the total amount collected in 1980. Progress in tax collection contributed to balancing the local budget and helped state food purchases in the locality to surpass requirements.

Clear progress has been made in the collection of industrial-commercial taxes in Thot Not District. The units outstandingly fulfilling their missions included Thach An, Thach Quoi, Thoi Thuan, Tan Dong, and the district tax collection station. But there are still many units which have not done a good job and have not attained -- and in some cases have fallen far short of -- their tax collection norms, such as Trung An, Vinh Trinh, and Tan Tay, the urban units, etc. More than 330 installations dealing in sugar are still in arrears in the payment of merchandise taxes.

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'NHAN DAN'EDITORIAL URGES BETTER CARE OF MACHINERY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Maintain Machinery and Equipment"]

[Text] Machinery and equipment are principal production means and are the most important fixed property of the enterprises, construction sites, etc. Effectively maintaining and using machinery and equipment is a key, permanent task of management which is intended to achieve the good exploitation of the production capabilities of the bases and contribute to increasing labor productivity and lower production costs.

In the emulation movement to promote production and practice economy, many enterprises and construction sites have, in addition to taking steps to reduce their use of coal, electricity, POL, and the other technical materials, paid attention to meticulously caring for and maintaining machinery and equipment, and regard the full development of the capacities, and the prolongation of the life, of vehicles and machinery as the most effective means of economizing. In such places machinery is not only protected in order to avoid loss and damage but is also maintained and cleaned, and there are systems for tight maintenance and regular repairs. But in some places the situation is the reverse. In some enterprises machinery must cease operations after only a short period of time (because of the lack of energy or raw materials), and because of lax maintenance some machinery parts break down and it can no longer be operated. In the fields, a considerable quantity of agricultural machinery is left out in the open when not in use and is exposed to the elements with nothing to protect them. The same is true at construction sites. Even at some key construction sites valuable equipment is ruined before it has been assembled; some items are missing a few parts, others have become rusted, and sometimes entire machines are lost unaccountably. In a rather large number of cases, merely because some imported machines and equipment are lost or damaged the construction rate of a project in prolonged by many months. Lax maintenance is an irresponsible way of working which causes considerable harm to the state and people.

In order to promote production and practice economy, we must rapidly rectify the management of equipment and machinery. That is a problem that is posed directly for each sector, locality, and base. Each production and construction unit must, by means of continuous inventories and control, firmly grasp the quantity and quality of its machinery and equipment in order to have a plan to maintain and use them effectively. The stipulations of the state regarding the operation, maintenance, and repair systmes must be fully observed. As regards the construction sites, the stepping up of the construction rate cannot be separated from the best possible protection and maintenance of machinery and equipment, in order to be able to install all parts of the production lines of the new project. All people and bases must manifest a sense of responsibility and discipline toward maintaining state property.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

ARTICLE CALLS FOR BETTER BUILDING SUPPLY NETWORK

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 20 May 81 p 1

[Article by P.T.H.: "It Is Necessary To Improve the Management of the Prices of Building Materials"]

[Text] Since April, in the face of the needs of the people of the city to repair their houses in order to stop leaks, the sale of the various types of building materials, such as bamboo, boards, roofing material, cement, bricks, sand and so forth on the outside market has developed rather strongly. This business has been carried out under various forms of "outdoor markets" that buy and sell various types of bamboo, boards, sheet metal and old bricks and also the "under the table" sale of cement and various types of lumber in which private individuals do not have the permission to do business. In addition, a number of timber yards are still selling various types of bamboo, leaves for roofs, tree trunks for poles and so forth. These yards emerged late last year and have business licenses.

As a result of the emergency needs of the people to repair their houses, the prices of some building materials rose rather highly at the start of the rainy season; for example, cement is selling at 280 dong for a 50 kilogram bag and 6 dong at retail for each kilogram while the state is selling cement at two prices: 150 dong (the high price) and 35.5 dong (the supply price for persons to stop leaks in their houses); 1 piece of old sheet metal is priced at 120 dong and fibro cement sells for more than 50 dong per sheet (the state price is 12.70 dong); paving bricks cost 0.50 dong per brick (the state price is 0.15 dong); 4-hole pipe bricks are priced at 0.68 dong apiece (the state price is 0.22 dong apiece); sand is priced at 140 dong per cubic meter (the state price is from 15 to 30 dong per cubic meter); the various types of logs and stakes (which are actually small logs harvested in Long Ho) that have a diameter from 0.10 to 0.15 meter cost from 15 to 30 dong apiece and so forth. In addition, there are many other items, such as nails, paint, newly milled lumber and so forth, on display in rather large quantities and the prices of which constantly vary, are never stable and are always increasing.

Meanwhile, the state-operated commerce sector of the city has long had a network of building supply stores within each precinct and district. Each store has many sales outlets. However, the operations of these stores are still limited; the majority supply state agencies more than they participate in the market. Only a small number of persons go to these stores, and they only go once a year before or during the rainy season. The store with the most customers is the department store of the city's Building Materials Corporation in the Tax commercial area. Conversely, there are several products, especially necessary materials for the repair of housing, that the district and precinct stores do not stock.

Some products that are produced and managed exclusively by the state, such as cement, sand and lumber, are rarely sold by these stores to the people, even at the high price. As regards cement, in October and November 1980, the building supply stores put cement on sale at a high price but the supply of cement was not abundant, consequently, it did not meet the requirements of the people. Merchants purchased the cement, stored it and added many impure substances to it in order to earn a profit. When the state's supply was exhausted and it stopped selling cement, they put their cement on sale at a price many times higher. In addition, it is also necessary to mention the phenomenon of state cement slipping onto the market by the tons. Recently, at the Hai Ba Trung Bridge, public security troops arrested the driver of a truck carrying 100 bags of cement as the cement was being unloaded to a merchant.

Even with regard to sand, a readily available natural resource along the Dong Nai River, only a few agencies have the authority to excavate it and only the building supply corporations of the city have permission to do business in sand. Actually, there are only a few stores that have licenses to sell sand but virtually none of them has organized a business in sand. Meanwhile, on the outside, private merchants have been buying whole piles of sand in order to sell it at a price of 140 dong per cubic meter, 10 times higher than the state price.

Under the present guidelines for the development of the business of the city's commerce sector, many organizational and financial problems are being resolved. The people hope that the building supply business will be widely organized in order to help stabilize the market; at the same time, it is necessary to improve the management of the places that sell building materials on the outside market, especially with regard to their prices.

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AGRICULTURE

EMULATION CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED TO IMPROVE TENTH-MONTH RICE PRODUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Aug 81 pp 1,4

[Unattributed article: "Ministry of Agriculture Launches Emulation Campaign to Achieve Merit to Celebrate the Party Congress: Positively Tend and Protect the10th Month Rice, Make Good Preparations for and Win Victories in the 1981 Winter Season and the 1981-1982 Winter-Spring Season"]

[TEXT] The Ministry of Agriculture has launched throughout the sector an emulation campaign to achieve merit to celebrate the Fifth Party Congress. The main contents of that emulation campaign is to concentrate on doing a good job of guiding, and organizing the implementation of,such production tasks as attaining planting norms, doing a good job of tending and protecting the 10th month rice, harvesting the summer-fall rice rapidly and effectively, making full preparations in all regards, and winning victory in the 1981 winter season and the 1981-1982 winter-spring season.

To date, the nation as a whole has only planted 626,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, about 70,000 hectares less than during the 1980 summer-fall season and 97,000 hectares. Of the 22 localities planting summer-fall rice only four provinces -- Nghia Binh, Dong Nai, Dong Thap, and Ben Tre -- have surpassed their planting plan norms. The other provinces have not yet fulfilled their acreage plans.

About 50,000 hectares of summer-fall rice are being seriously affected by drought and about 50,000 hectares are infested by insects and disease. The localities are intensifying their tending and protection of the late-planted rice, organizing the rapid harvesting of ripe rice in order to avoid flooding, and going all-out to attain high productivity to make up for the accreage short-fall, while also positively expanding the planting of the additional third season rice.

There have been more good transformations in this year's 10th month rice planting situation than during previous years. The north essentially completed the transplanting of 10th-month rice in August. The localities have expanded the contracting-out of production to workers during the present 10th month season, the planting rate has been fast, and the intensive cultivation technical measures have been applied better than during previous seasons. The cooperatives and cooperative members are going all-out to tend the crops, prevent and fight drought and flooding, prevent and fight drought and flooding, prevent and eliminate insects and diseases, and protect the rice. The 10th month rice is developing well. The peasants are determined to be successful in contracted-out production during the 10th month season.

In the south, although the planting rate is higher during the present 10th month season than during the previous season, only about 60 percent of the acreage has be been planted and planting is behind schedule. We must concentrate our guidance, speed up the planting rate, and go all-out to fulfill and surpass the plan, while at the same time spreading supplementary fertilizer in order to increase yields by 10 to 20 percent in order to make up for the short-fall in rice output during the winter-spring season.

The winter season has become an important production season. This is the 10th winter season in the north. The cooperatives and the cooperative members have much experience in organizing winter-season production. The localities must develop those advantages and the positive aspects of the form of contracting out production, and pay adequate attention to both expanding acreage and intensively cultivating winter-season crops.

Beginning now, the localities and cooperatives must determine their areas of operation and take the initiative in preparing sufficient seedstock, fertilizer, and the other necessary conditions in order to plant 350,000 to 400,000 hectares with an appropriate crop structure that includes from 150,000 to 160,000 hectares of sweet potatoes, 80,000 hectares of white potatoes, from 40,000 to 50,000 hectares of corn, 16,000 hectares of soybeans, from 4,000 to 5,000 hectares of tobacco, 65,000 hectares of vegetables and legumes of the various kinds, and 350,000 hectares of azolla.

The provinces in the piedmont and mountain regions of the north are doing a good job of organizing and guiding the expansion of winter season and spring season production on fields that now only grow one 10th month season. They are applying the winter dry plowing experiences of the Tan Moc cooperative in Luc Ngan District, Ha Bac Province in order to plant spring soybeans.

The 1981-1982 winter-spring season will be the first season of the implementation of the 1982 agricultural production plan. We must expand the contracting-out of pr production, perfect management, and do a better job of developing the latent capabilities of labor, land, and the material bases in order to comprehensively develop agriculture, including rice, subsidiary food crops, industrial crops, and animal husbandry. The area, yield, and output during the 1981-1982 winter-spring season will be higher than during the previous season throughout the nation. The rice area will increase by 100,000 hectares, the rice yield will increase by six quintals per hectare, output will increase by 380,000 tons,the subsidiary food area will increase by 43 percent, subsidiary food output in terms of paddly will increase 84 percent, the industrial crop area will increase by 50 percent, and special attention will be paid to developing jute and soybeans.

The entire sector is doing a good job of fulfilling the following principal tasks:

Determining a rational planned production structure. In determining the production structure and drafting production development plans we must fully understand the guidance spirit of the Party Central Committee: fully developing the latent capabilities of the local labor, land, and material-technical bases in order to meet the food and clothing requirements of the local people, do a good job of fulfilling obligations toward the state, and expand exports.

We must supplement and strengthen the material-technical bases which actually serve production, especially the irrigation, draft power, seedstock, and implement tasks, and the task of protecting vegetation.

We must continue to promote the movement to produce and use fertilizer, especially organic fertilizer. Due to the increasingly greater requirements of intensive cultivation and the expansion of acreage, our capabilities for supplying chemical fertilizer during the coming period will still be very limited. The use of organic fertilizer must receive special attention and must be regarded as the principal source of fertilizer.

We must mobilize the strength of the entire sector to effectively serve the localities and bases, and raise the level of the organization, management, guidance, and command of the production process.

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LIGHT INDUSTRY

REASONS FOR BICYCLE TIRE SHORTAGE DISCUSSED

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 13 Aug 81 p 6

[Article by Thieu Mai: "A 'Fever' for Bicycle Tires"]

[Text] During the past several years bicycle tires have become scarce. Only about 10 percent of the needs of cadres and workers are met. On the market, the price of a bicycle tire has increased 10-fold in 3 years. In Hanoi, state retail stores sell a size-650 Sao Vang tire for 160 dong but people still jostle one another to buy them. On the free market the price sometimes rises to between 180 and 200 dong per tire. Why is there such a "fever" for bicycle tires?

The factories producing bicycle tires are in a difficult situation because they lack raw materials, especially rubber. That should surprise a lot of people. Our country is rich in rubber and we have immense rubber plantations in both the north and the south. Despite that fact, we lack rubber with which to produce bicycle tires.

An example is the Sao Vang Rubber Factory, a large factory which supplies bicycle tires to nearly all provinces in the north and exports some of its output. The factory has a capacity of 5.5 million tire[illegible] year. In 1981 it was assigned a plan to produce 4.5 million tires. But beginning in the first quarter of the year many components of the factory had to cease operations because of the lack of rubber. The rubber supplied by the Ministry of Supply and the Chemical General Department was insufficient. So the plan calling for 4.5 million tires was adjusted downward to 3 million (900,000 of which were designated for export). But during the first 6 months of 1981 the factory was only able to produce 1.1 million tires -- 36 percent of the annual plan -- because it didn't have sufficient production materials.

After rubber comes coal, of which there is also a serious shortage. Each month the factory needs 1,200 tons of coal to operate normally, but in fact some months it is supplied only 500 tons. Many months the factory must borrow coal from other enterprises. Because it lacks rubber and coal, its production declines. Clearly, during the past few years the production of bicycle tires has declined noticeably. Furthermore, quality is poorer than in the past. Many tires go flat or crack after being used only 6 or 7 months. Their utilization time is less now. That causes tires to become even more scarce.

During the past few years the commercial sector has done a poor job of distributing bicycle tires. That has restricted the development of production and created difficulties with regard to satisfying the need for bicycle tires. Every year a large part of the output of the factories producing bicycle tires -- except for the part exported -- is turned over to the commercial sector. A small percentage is set aside to be distributed to cadres and workers. But in nearly all localities -- from the bureaus and services to the retail stores -- the commercial sector uses such goods as if they belonged to it and distributes them in a very arbitrary manner. Anyone who has "connections" can buy many of them. Organs and enterprises with materials to exchange on a "two-way trade" basis receive higher priority. Distribution to relatives and friends in accordance with handwritten requests and internal distribution are widespread.

In Hai Phong, during the third quarter and the first 13 days of the fourth quarter of 1980, of 25,600 tires sold at the Cau Dat Bicycle Store, the Minh Khai Department Store, and the Metals-Chemicals Corporation, 6,881 were sold in accordance with handwritten requests and 1,424 were sold within the commercial sector. At the bicycle shop, each cadre, worker, and clerk bought two tires. In Hai Hung, the director of the Retail Food Corporation of Chi Linh District in a period of 1 month bought 6 bicycle tires, 28 members of the district party committee were each distributed two tires, etc. Those distribution methods have caused irrational surplusses and shortages. People who can buy many tires sell what they don't use at a profit or save them for future use. People who truly need to buy them can't, and must search for them on the free market, which causes the shortage to become even more serious.

In addition to unjust distribution, the state commercial prices are not uniform. Bicycle tires are sold according to a commercial price structure that differs from province to province. In Hanoi the price is 160 dong per tire, in Hai Phong the price is 180 dong, in Vinh Phu the price is 130 dong, etc. Thus goods flow from places with low prices to places with high prices, which creates an artificial demand. The arbitrary increasing of prices also influences the psychology of the consumers. Many people believe that bicycle tires are still scarce and that the price will increase, so although they do not yet need any they try to find the money to buy a few to save for the future, and merchants buy tires for speculation. Those factors have contributed to creating the "fevers" over bicycle tires, such as the one now taking place on the market.

At present, bicycles are regarded as a convenient means of travel for most cadres and workers. Thus their demand for tires is very great. After implementing two price systems, the state sets aside about 40 percent of the bicycle tires to sell at supply prices. That quantity is only sufficient to meet a small part of the demand. The discrepancy between the supply price and the market price is too great (about 16-fold). The supplying of small amounts during the past several years has caused everyone to tack tires. Therefore, when distributing tires the units experience many difficulties in determining who will be able to buy them. In many places, everyone thinks that they have a greater need to buy tires, so no one will give way to anyone else. Some places must resell the tires at market prices to obtain money to divide up among everyone! That is contrary to the state's distribution system. The base-level trade unions must participate actively in distribution in order to assure that the goods reach the right people and determine who must purchase tires first and who can purchase them later. The commercial sector should further examine and study the ratio of tires sold at supply prices in order to reduce the difficulties of cadres and workers. In fact, according to the present method of distribution, no one knows when he will be able to buy a bicycle tire at the supply price, and no one can guarantee that they will be able to buy one within a certain period of time.

In order to resolve the shortage of bicycle tires, we must resolve problems in many phases and sectors, in production, distribution, and consumption. Of those three phases, production is the most decisive. Thus the key problem is to provide sufficient raw materials for production. The places of production must improve their techniques and assure that the quality of tires meets the standards and steadily improves. With regard to the commercial sector, the distribution of bicycle tires must be open and the trade unions at the various levels must participate in managing distribution in order to assure that the tires reach the right consumers.

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Đỗ Văn Ba [DOOX VAWN BA] aka Ba Đỗ [BA DOOX]

Deputy Director of the Vietnam News Agency; election to the 2nd People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 7 May 81 p 2)

Nguyễn Bá [NGUYEENX BAS] aka Nguyễn Văn Bá [NGUYEENX VAWN BAS]

*Deputy Director of the Ho Chi Minh City Post and Telecommunications [Service]; election to the 2nd People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 7 May 81 p 3)

Nguyễn Thái Bảo [NGUYEENX THAIS BAOR] aka Nguyễn Thái Dũng [NGUYEENX THAIS ZUNGX]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee and Chairman of the People's Committee, Tan Binh District, Ho Chi Minh City; election to the 2nd People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 7 May 81 p 3)

Lê Khắc Bình [LEE KHAWCS BINHF] aka Mai Tấn Ngà [MAI TAANS NGAF]

*Member of the Executive Committee of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; Deputy Director of the Commerce Sector, Ho Chi Minh City; election to the 2nd People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 7 May 81 p 2)

Tống Văn Công [TOONGS VAWN COONG]

Editor-in-chief of the Ho Chi Minh City labor newspaper CONG NHAN GIAI PHONG; election to the 2nd People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 7 May 81 p 2)

Nguyễn Võ Danh [NGUYEENX VOX ZANH] aka Bảy Dự [BAYR ZUWJ]

Member of the Executive Committee of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; election to the 2nd People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 7 May 81 p 3)

Trần Văn Danh [TRAANF VAWN ZANH] aka Ba Trần [BA TRAANF]

Member of the Executive Committee of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City (in charge of agriculture); election to the 2nd People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 7 May 81 p 3)

Trần Viết Dung [TRAANF VIEETS ZUNG]

*SRV Ambassador to the Yemen People's Democratic Republic; on 3 September 1981 he attended a reception for a visiting SRV military delegation. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 8 Sep 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Đạo [NGUYEENX VAWN DAOJ]

*Director of the Marine Products Service, Ho Chi Minh City; election to the 2nd People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 7 May 81 p 3)

Võ Văn Định [VOX VAWN DINHJ] aka Lê Thanh [LEE THANH] aka Sáu Thanh [SAUS THANH]

Director of the Grain Service, Ho Chi Minh City; election to the 2nd People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 7 May 81 p 2)

Nguyễn Hữu Đức [NGUYEENX HUWUX DUWCS]

*Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee and *Chairman of the People's Committee, Thu Duc District, Ho Chi Minh City; election to the 2nd People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 7 May 81 p 3)

Phan Văn Khải [PHAN VAWN KHAIR]

Member of the Standing Committee of the Executive Committee of the VCP Organization, Ho Chi Minh City; Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; *Chairman of the Municipal Planning Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; election to the 2nd People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 7 May 81 p 2)

Phạm Chí Nguyện [PHAMJ CHIS NGUYEENJ] aka Venerable Thích Từ Hạnh [THICHS TUWF HANHJ]

*Deputy Secretary of Vietnam Unified Buddhist Mobilization Committee; election to the 2nd People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 7 May 81 p 2)

Nguyễn Văn Nhi [NGUYEENX VAWN NHI] aka Nguyễn Văn Phòng [NGUYEENX VAWN PHONGF]

*Director of the Building Service, Ho Chi Minh City; election to the 2nd People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 7 May 81 p 2)

Hồ Ngọc Nhuận [HOOF NGOCJ NHUAANJ], Journalist

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; Vice Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; election to the 2nd People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 7 May 81 p 2)

Nguyễn Văn Phi [NGUYEENX VAWN PHI]

Vice Minister [of Foreign Trade] and Director of the Foreign Trade Service, Ho Chi Minh City; election to the 2nd People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 7 May 81 p 2)

Trần Ngọc Sung [TRAANF NGOCJ SUNG]

Secretary General of the Vietnam Association of Oriental Medicine; on 25 May 1981 he was appointed to a Ministry of Public Health folk medicine inspection team. (TAP CHI DONG Y May 81 p 22)

Nguyễn Thị Thanh [NGUYEENX THIJ THANH] aka Tám Thanh [TAMS THANH]

Vice President of the Vietnam Women's Association; election to the 2nd People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 7 May 81 p 2)

Nguyễn Đức Thắng [NGUYEENX DUWCS THAWNGS]

Vice President of the Vietnam Association of Oriental Medicine; on 25 May 1981 he was appointed to head a Ministry of Public Health folk medicine inspection team. (TAP CHI DONG Y May 81 p 22)

Nguyễn Văn Thắng [NGUYEENX VAWN THAWNGS] aka Nguyễn Văn Trận [NGUYEENX VAWN TRAANJ]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee and Chairman of the People's Committee, Cu Chi District, Ho Chi Minh City; election to the 2nd People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 7 May 81 p 3)

Phạm Huy Thông [PHAMJ HUY THOONG]

Editor-in-Chief of KHAO CO HOC, journal of the Archeology Institute, Vietnam Social Science Commission; his name appeared on the masthead of that journal. (KHAO CO HOC Feb 81 p 78)

Võ Văn Trà [VOX VAWN TRAF] aka Võ Văn Tòng [VOX VAWN TONGF]

*Deputy Director of the Radio Voice of the People of Ho Chi Minh City; election to the 2nd People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 7 May 81 p 2)

Văn Trọng [VAWN TRONGJ]

Deputy Editor-in-Chief of KHAO CO HOC, journal of the Archeology Institute, Vietnam Social Science Commission; his name appeared on the masthead of that journal. (KHAO CO HOC Feb 81 p 78)

Nguyễn Văn Tuấn [NGUYEENX VAWN TUAANS]

Director of the Land/Housing and Public Works Projects Management Service [So Quan Ly Nha Dat va Cong Trinh Cong Cong], Ho Chi Minh City; election to the 2nd People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 7 May 81 p 3)

Phạm Thị Tuyết [PHAMJ THIJ TUYEETS], Doctor

*Head of the Public Health Service, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his plan for developing folk medicine appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI DONG Y Mar 81 p 10)

Tạ Hoàng Vân [TAJ HOANGF VAAN], Electronics Engineer

Deputy Director of the Ho Chi Minh City Television Station; election to the 2nd People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 7 May 81 p 3)

Nguyễn Thành Vĩnh [NGUYEENX THANHF VINHX]

Chief Justice of the People's Court, Ho Chi Minh City; election to the 2nd People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 7 May 81 p 3)

Nguyễn Tấn Xê [NGUYEENX TAANS XEE] aka Nguyễn Tấn Xuân [NGUYEENX TAANS XUAAN]

Acting Director of the Agriculture Service, Ho Chi Minh City; election to the 2nd People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 7 May 81 p 3)

Đoàn Thanh Xuân [DOANF THANH XUAAN] aka Doan Van Nao [DOAN VAWN NAO]

*Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee and *Chairman of the People's Committee, Duyen Hai District, Ho Chi Minh City; election to the 2nd People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 7 May 81 p 2)

CSO: 4209/18 END

JPRS 79255

20 October 1981

Vietnam Report

No. 2316

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20 October 1981

VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2316

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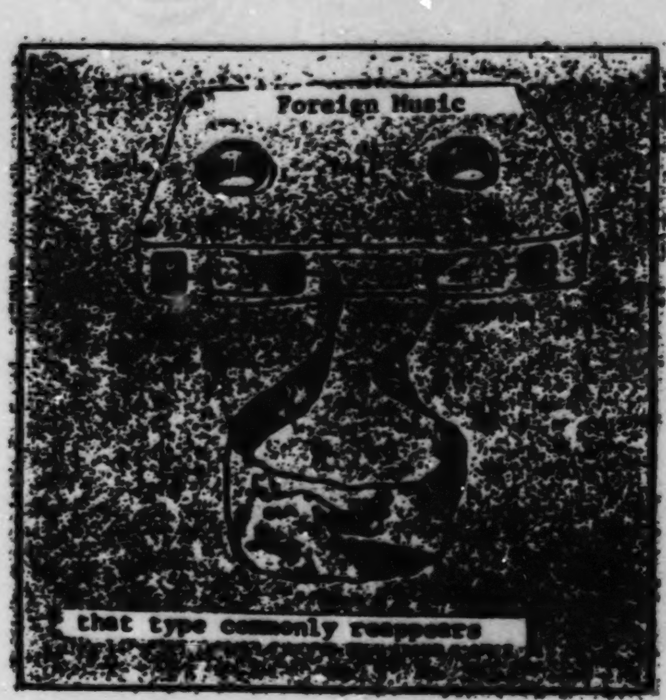
CARTOON SHOWS FOREIGN MUSIC AS CIA WEAPON

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 18 Jul 81 p 4

[Text]


Foreign Music
that type commonly reappears

CSO: 4209/502

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

OFFICIALS ASSAULTED WHILE CONFISCATING ILLEGAL GOODS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 12 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] On 10 July, the Son Tay City People's Court sat to try Nguyen Nhu Lam, Do Thanh Nhan and accomplices on charge of assaulting cadres who were doing their duties.

On the morning of 11 June 1981 when responsible cadres were seizing illegal goods at the Nghe market in Son Tay City, Lam, Nhan and their accomplices reacted by closing on and beating these on-duty cadres. While they were using violence, one of them named Nguyen Nhu Son suddenly collapsed on the floor with the purpose of laying responsibility on the cadres and subsequently claiming damages. Son was carried to the hospital for examination of his alleged wounds but the hospital certified that he suffered only a minor scratch near one of his eyes. However, on return from the hospital, his accomplices launched the false news that Son was dead in order to provoke more than 10 members of their group to burst into the tax office where they broke up windows and lattices and used bricks, bamboo poles, pieces of wood and iron and helmets to hit Nguyen Xuan Die, Phung Nhat Tan and Chu Duc Cai. These three commercial cadres had to be rushed to the hospital for emergency treatment.

Lam, Nhan and their accomplices either had previous convictions or had deserted the army. They were specialized in illegal trading activities which hampered market management.

As a severe punishment to persons using violence against on-duty cadres, the City People's Court handed down the following sentences:

--Nguyen Nhy Lam, 4 years in prison.

--Do Thanh Nhan, 3 years and 6 months in prison.

--Tran Van Quan, 2 years and 6 months in prison.

--The remaining eight accomplices each from 3 months of imprisonment with suspended execution of sentence to 3 months in prison.

9332
CSO: 4209/489

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BOGUS MEDICINE MAKERS ARRESTED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 8 Jul 81 p 6

[Article by H.B.: "Bogus Medicine Makers Arrested"]

[Text] SAIGON GIAI PHONG--On the evening of 3 July, members of the public security, self-defense and civil defense forces in the 4th Subward, 10th District, uncovered and caught four persons named Nguyen Van Minh, Cao Van Xuan, Truong Phi Hong and Tran Le Thu in the act of counterfeiting western medicines in two houses No 8/325 and 8/327 in Ba Hat Street.

Nguyen Van Minh and his accomplices had made many types of bogus western medicines such as vitamins, "Bepanthene" and "Camphostine" vials, "Novocaine", "Solucamphre" [French names] and so forth. At the abovementioned two houses, members of the subward public security, self-defense and civil defense forces confiscated 25 bags of bogus western medicines containing thousands of vials of various types of medicine together with over 10 kgs of chemicals, the equipment used in preparing medicines, putting them into bottles and printing labels, thousands of printed labels for fake western medicines and thousands of vials ready to contain medicines. For nearly a month, these persons had made these types of fake western medicines and put them on the market. They had brought dozens of thousands of vials of various medicines to the cities and rural districts of the western provinces because most buyers there were peasants unable to detect falsity. Faced with the evidence, Nguyen Van Minh and his accomplices had to plead guilty.

9332
CSO: 4209/502

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HUNDREDS OF PUBLIC PROPERTY VIOLATORS PENALIZED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 17 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] According to statistics by Steering Committee 79 of the municipality, as a result of the antinegativistic struggle conducted in the first 6 months of this year in conjunction with the inspection, control and inventory task, many sectors at different levels in Hanoi have dealt with hundreds of cases of violation of socialist and collective property or connivence with bad elements in violating socialist property. Proposals have been made to take legal proceedings against serious cases. Of the total number of 557 persons involved, 29 were cadres holding key positions in installations such as directors and deputy directors of enterprises, corporations and cooperatives, managers, submanagers and heads and deputy heads of shops, bureaus, boards, units, stations and so forth. The penalties handed down included the forced resignation of 116 persons, the obligation for 32 others to perform labor, the dismissal of 25 persons, the salary demotion of 1 person and the serving of warnings to 348 persons and reprimands to 35 others. The persons guilty of violating socialist and collective property were compelled to pay indemnities totaling 234,933 dong and 26,278 kgs of grain plus other commodities in kind.

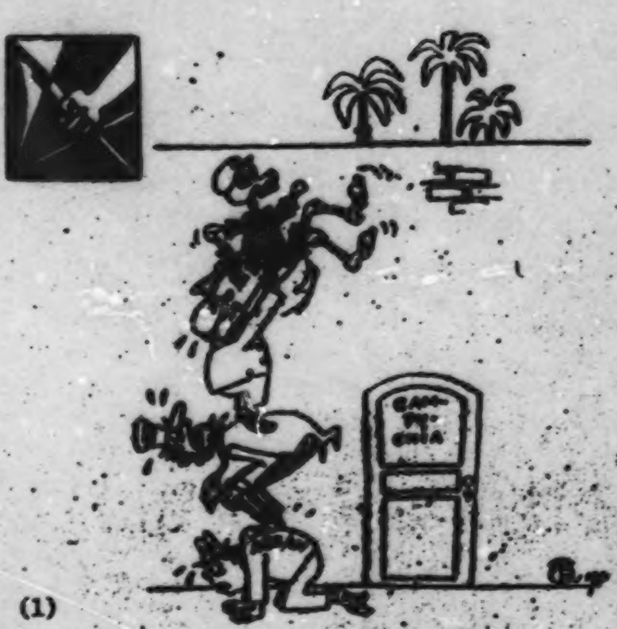
9332
CSO: 4209/489

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

CARTOON SHOWS SRV VIEW OF U.S. ROLE IN KAMPUCHEA

Hanoi VAN NGHE in Vietnamese 8 Aug 81 p 12

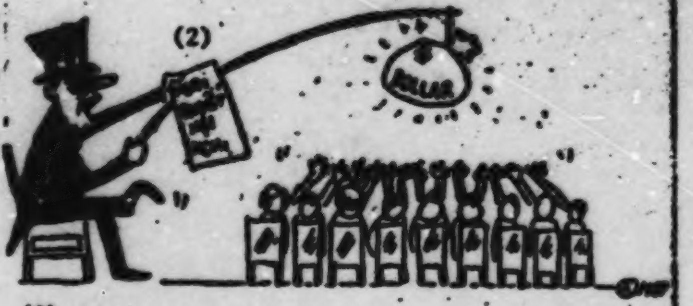
[Text]



(1)

Nỗ lực tìm giải pháp cho Cam-pu-chia

Tranh: TRẦN QUYẾT THẮNG



(3)

Hoa Kỳ: Thế là đa số đã tán thành nghị quyết h nghị quốc tế về Cam-pu-chia

Tranh: PHAN QUỐC KỲ

Key:
- (1) Striving to find a solution for Kampuchea
- (2) Conference resolution
- (3) USA: Thus the majority have approved the resolution of the international conference on Kampuchea.

9332
CSO: 4209/499

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SOVIET MENTIONS SRV ECONOMY IN ARTICLE ON CEMA

Hanoi NGHIEN CUU KINH TE in Vietnamese No 2, Apr 81 p 70

[Article by Oleg Bogomolov: "National Economic Structure Under Conditions of Economic Integration of CEMA Member Countries"]

[Excerpt] The youngest member country of CEMA, the SRV, is also solving the task of developing agriculture and light industry and strengthening export of the products of the above-mentioned sectors so as to create favorable conditions for socialist industrialization. In the years of 1976-1980 Vietnam invested 30 percent of all capital in agriculture and 35 percent in industry. In the future, it plans to speed up the development of heavy industry and to build the industrial economic structure capable of ensuring the most important needs of the national economy.

5598
CSO: 4209/475

BRIEFS

WARD ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT ESTABLISHED--The Council of Ministers recently issued a decision on the functions, tasks and organization of the administrative apparatus at the city ward level. The decision points out: The city ward is a grassroots municipal administrative unit set up to cover an area of the city's main streets with a population of approximately 7,000-10,000. The principal function of the administrative apparatus at the city ward level is to conduct state administrative and social management and care for and serve the local populace. Directly under the city ward people's committee are street population cells, work teams and special subcommittees run by the people in the city ward and responsible for the management of the streets in various aspects. This decision will be implemented in all city wards throughout the country effective from the date of its issuance. In Ho Chi Minh City in particular, the decision will be implemented on a trial basis in accordance with decision No 53-QDUB which was issued by the city people's committee on 20 March 1981. All previous regulations contrary to this decision will be void. [Text] [BK041034 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 2 Oct 81]

HANOI IDEOLOGICAL INDOCTRINATION--The Hanoi Party Committee recently urged all sectors, echelons and establishments to intensify the political and ideological indoctrination in order to enable cadres and the people to realize correctly the great revolutionary gains scored over the past years. It also called for a heightening of vigilance by various sectors to cope with Beijing's counterpropaganda allegations and psychological warfare activities. [BK071337 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 28 Sep 81]

CSO: 4209/27

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

NATIONAL INCOME, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DISCUSSED

Hanoi NGHIEN CUU KINH TE in Vietnamese No 2, Apr 81 pp 1-12

[Article by Phung The Truong: "National Income and Economic Development in Vietnam, A Country of Underdeveloped Economy"*]

[Text] National income, a general economic index, reflects the level of development and economic strength of a country. It has thousands of relations with the economic activities of production installations, sectors, localities, distribution and redistribution tools, economic policies and the historical, economic and political conditions of each society.

We do not intend to discuss everything but rather suggest a few things about national income and economic development as we wish to draw the attention of our country's economists toward doing more research and having more exchanges of views.

Indeed, to help the party and state to adopt a strategy for effective economic development and to satisfy the great needs of a country having a population of about 80 million by the end of this century, the Vietnamese economists cannot afford not to be fully interested in the matters of production and distribution and redistribution of national income (at present and in the future), and therefrom to devise truly basic solutions for economic development.

---

* Collective topic of the College of Economic Planning (Hanoi) presented at the 9th All-School Scientific Conference, 5 October 1980.

Economic Analysis of National Income Production

Here is a summary and concise table showing the state of national income production in Vietnam (calculated by the U.N. method):

	1975	1976	1977	1978
Total				
- In millions of dong	18,258	19,901	20,305	20,742
- In millions of U.S. dollars	4,682	4,975	5,076	5,185
Per capita national income:				
- Dong	383	405	403	401
- U.S. dollars	98	101	101	100

Source: "Statistical Data of the SRV," Statistics General Department, Hanoi, 1979.

Looking at the extent and speed of increase of Vietnam's national income, we find we can make some analyses and arrive at some conclusions as follows:

1. The per capita national income remains too low, even lower than that of the countries considered very poor in the world.

According to the official publicly released data above, the 1978 per capita national income was only 100 U.S. dollars. This national income level, according to the classification and evaluation of many economists in the world, belongs to those countries "having not yet crossed the threshold of poverty." Today, the world has the tendency to classify the level of economic development in accordance with per capita national income as follows*:

	Per capita national income (dollars)
- Countries considered economically developed	2,500-5,500
- Countries considered having developing economies	1,500-2,000
- Countries considered very poor	450

The fact that the per capita national income remains very low in Vietnam will create difficulties for the country and considerably limit its economic development.

First of all, there are questions that must be raised as follows:

---

* INTERNATIONAL LABOR REVIEW, June 1978, "Major 1975 Economic and Social Indexes."

- With that per capita national income, can we satisfy the expression of simple reproduction and expanded reproduction as advanced by Karl Marx?

- Under normal conditions what are the difficulties to be encountered in national income distribution, according to the Karl Marx formula for distribution of gross social product and national income, when the rate of population increase remains quite high?

- Under conditions of having many parallel goals (building the material and technical base of socialism, strengthening and consolidating national defense and improving the standard of living), what are the questions to be raised in the process of organizing economic management?

First of all, studying the national income cannot be separated from the reproduction theory of Karl Marx. As we know, in his expression of reproduction, the gross social product and national income are presented simultaneously in two forms -- value and use value. The condition for simple reproduction is:

$$I(v + m) = IIc \quad (1)$$

Simple reproduction in its turn is the basis and precondition for expanded reproduction. The condition for expanded reproduction is:

$$I(v + m) > IIc \quad (2)$$

But the condition for the condition in the two expressions of simple and expanded reproduction is the same: surplus labor, whether surplus product exists or not. But surplus labor, and hence surplus product, is closely linked with the level of social labor productivity. The latter, in its turn, is the most obvious indication of the degree of development of the social production force. This production force in Vietnam remains:

- Very backward because of centuries of hindrance caused by the colonial and feudal production relationships in the past.

- Continuously and seriously undermined after a long period of bitter war.

The elements of the new production force, now in the process of being formed or rearranged (production tool system in industries and transportation, means of production in agriculture and sources of social labor), are not yet capable of satisfying the need of the reproduction expression, particularly the expanded reproduction expression.

In the meantime, the rather high rate of population increase sets up new barriers beyond the ability of national income to overcome: the annual rate of increase of national income is about 2 percent while that of population is about 3 percent.

The formula for calculating the rate of per capita national income increase is:

$$\left(\frac{100 + \text{rate of national income increase}}{100 + \text{rate of population increase}} - 1\right) \times 100$$

The rate of per capita national income increase in Vietnam at present is equal to:

$$\left(\frac{100 + 2}{100 + 3} - 1\right) \times 100 = -1\%$$

The population increase has had direct effects on the per capita national income increase. We are facing the situation in which the high rate of population increase does not allow any increase of the per capita national income. Meanwhile, in the countries having developed industries, a population increase of about 1 percent has allowed a high rate of capital investment; this rate in its turn has allowed an increase of the rate of national income increase (which varies between 2 and 10 percent a year).

We agree with a number of economists in the world and say that in our studies we should not rely solely on the "population-economy" model but also pay attention to the "economy-population" model (also called the model that combines many interactive relationships between economy and population) or the kind of model that includes studies of all three factors -- "society-economy-population." However, the two latter models have not yet been quantified positively, and instead have led to this preliminary conclusion: matters related to population cannot be separated from economic planning. In the meantime, in our own opinion, the effects of the speed of population increase on the per capita national income as expressed in the "population-economy" model are still significant.

We have arrived at these few conclusions:

- Since the Vietnamese economy, which is inherently poor and backward as reflected through the national income level, has to cope with a considerably fast speed of population increase, the difficulties that are encountered in the economic development and standard of living are unavoidable. Since these difficulties are far from few and in some cases have serious aspects, we must have a realistic mind to evaluate them correctly.

- The conditions for simple reproduction, especially for expanded reproduction, sometimes do not exist; the reason is labor productivity, the major source of surplus product, is very low and increases very slowly (this is shown most clearly in the per capita national income indexes and the rate of increase of these indexes). The capital investment coming from an accumulation of national income does not reach the necessary level to guarantee expansion of production.

- There can be only a low level of consumption, which is hard to maintain, while the population increases at a fast rate and after the country has just emerged from a long and bitter destruction of the war.

The Vietnamese economists must consider them very difficult problems for development so as to seek every possible means to overcome them.

2. The pattern of national income production in Vietnam still leans much toward agriculture.

This situation can be seen in the following table of pattern of national income in the SRV (percent):

		In which			
Year	Total	Industry	Construction	Agriculture-Forestry	Commerce
1975	100	24.	6.2	46.8	13.5
1976	100	24.3	7.1	48.6	12.2
1977	100	27.6	7.1	40.1	15.9
1978	100	28.7	7.8	39.3	16.4

Source: "Statistical Data of the SRV," Statistics General Department, Hanoi, 1979

Agriculture still plays a very important role in national income production. If we consider the use value, the national income in agriculture includes sector II products, which besides grain and foods for use in society also include some products that become raw materials for light industry. But on the other hand, the fact that the national income pattern still leans toward agriculture also indicates that our social production has not yet reached a definite degree of maturity. This level is reached when the role of the natural means of production (land) has decreased while the labor tools produced by man (machinery) play a more and more important and larger role. In other words, in the pattern of national income production the industries in Vietnam have not yet become the main character. Vietnam's present national income pattern is similar to Russia's in the years following 1913 (industry: 34 percent; agriculture: 48 percent). Russia then had a population of 139 million and a national income of about 14 billion rubles, or a per capita level of 100 rubles. That figure was considered an indication of its poverty and backwardness as compared with other countries in the world at that time. We can have the same conclusion in the case of Vietnam as we look into the national income pattern and per capita figure (which is actually lower than Russia's per capita figure of 1913).

3. The basic factors that contribute to the increase of national income in Vietnam have done poorly in showing their effects, particularly with the war and poor organizing capacity and economic management having adversely affected an effective use of these factors.

The rate of national income increase depends on three factors: increasing the number of workers entering production, raising the social labor productivity and practicing thrift in the use of the means of production. Let us examine the state and effects of each of these factors in the Vietnamese economy as they have shown in the past:

a. About the number of working people: Vietnam always has an abundant source of labor that can be mobilized for production to create the social product and national income.

On the basis of the usual percentage of working people being 50 percent of the population, the social labor force in Vietnam today is about 26 million strong and each year acquires about over 1 million additional people. If conditions are favorable for combining labor and other basic factors in the work process (tools and object of labor), the labor factor will surely be of greater effect than it is now.

Since the labor factor that is used is a function of many variables, the degree of using it depends on the conditions of the variables:

$$L_{s.d} = f(x, y, z \ldots n) \quad (3) \text{ where:}$$

$L_{s.d}$ = amount of labor used

x, y, z = quantities of tools of labor, land, capital, etc. created for drawing labor into production.

Conditions, regretfully, have not been as we wish. Because of the low national income capital, which is scarce, increases slowly; in addition to it, weaknesses in organization of economic management are the reasons for the sources of social labor remaining greatly stagnant. In other words, our economy does not have as yet the ability to provide enough jobs for the need to draw labor into social production. This phenomenon takes place in many forms, but it can be seen intuitively, in both cities and rural areas. It is necessary to see the full degree of seriousness of this phenomenon, which does not exist only at this time but tends to last long. The supply and demand situation of the sources of labor has a functional relationship with the national income (through capital invested in economic development, creating jobs in society).

In the countries where the population increases at a high pace and the sources of labor quickly increase, although the rate of increase of their national income may be 4-8 percent per year, it still cannot keep pace with the need for jobs as created by such population and labor increases (unlike the countries where the rate of population increase is low and the rate of national income increase is high, there is no lower supply than demand in terms of jobs).

The situation of job supply and demand in Vietnam is more tense because of two reasons:

- After the war, especially after the U.S. forces had to withdraw from South Vietnam, there have been a few million unemployed people.

- The national income which was pushed backward by the war has been increasing slowly, with limited capital for investment, and hence is still incapable of drawing all of the sources of social labor, old and newly increased, into production. (This does not take into consideration the fact that the distribution and use of invested capital of late has been separated from the characteristics of the sources of social labor in our country, thus unnecessarily making them even more stagnant.)

We consider it a socioeconomic matter that badly needs to be sriously studied.

b. About labor productivity: This is a very basic factor that plays a more and more important role in modern society and helps to raise the national income. But in Vietnam, labor productivity remains quite low, a fact that concentrates to a large extent in the products-making work force. For decades the level of social labor productivity has either remained the same or decreased. The amount of lafor required to produce 100 kilograms of paddy still is 12-15 man-days. To produce 1 quintal of paddy, Vietnam needs 100-120 man-hours while the economically developed countries need only .5 man-hours. If we calculate on the basis of another norm, we can see our labor productivity has increased slowly. Several years ago the economic planning organ set the norm of a laborer in agriculture taking care of 2 hectares of cultivated land. But so far in many cooperatives and localities, we have evaluated that he has been able to take care of only .5-.68 hectares of cultivated land. This fact shows that labor productivity in Vietnamese agriculture has increased slowly.

In industry and other sectors, labor productivity has either remained the same or declined as the result of the war and supply of energy and raw materials.

c. About practicing thrift in the use of the means of production: From the aspect of helping to increase the national income it is understood that on the basis of mobilizing and fully using every means of production of society for creating the gross product and national income, decreasing c in the value of product will lead to increasing the newly created value, or v + m.

The realities of organization and management of the economy, regrettably, have not occurred as expected. We find this situation:

- Land, the major means of production in agriculture, has been left idle up to tens of thousands of hectares (not only during the war but also under normal conditions).

- The coefficient of use of machinery, equipment and means of transportation has been too low (nearly 50 percent or lower).

- The rate of consumption of materials (raw materials and fuel) and use of live labor for each unit product has often exceeded the authorized one. And so forth.

Thus all three basic factors that help to raise the national income have done poorly in showing their effects. Particularly, the war as an additional factor caused heavy damages to the national income (not only was the national income reduced but many material and technical bases were also destroyed by the war). In the past, during the time of war in the Soviet Union the same situation had existed. The following table shows that the national income in the Soviet Union in the period of war and civil war had been decreasing for many consecutive years. It took the Soviet Union 14 years (i.e., until 1926) to return to the 1913 national income level.

National income changes in the Soviet Union from 1913 to 1930

Year	Millions of rubles	Percentage as compared with 1913	Year	Millions of rubles
1913	21.			
1917	16.8			
1920	10.5		1927	23.
1921	9.4	less than 50%*	1928	25.
1924-1925	16.8		1929	28.9
1926	21.7	100%*	1930	35.

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* Rounded figures. Source: M. B. Konganof, "National Income," National Political Publishing House, Moscow, 1959.

As we see, because of the imperial war and civil war, in some years like 1920 and 1921 the national income in the Soviet Union decreased by more than half as compared with 1913. That was because production in the national economic sectors had decreased considerably.

As compared with the prewar period, its industrial production in 1920 decreased by 20 percent. The decrease in labor productivity resulted from the fact that enterprises had closed down because of lack of fuel and materials. Academician S. G. Strumilin pointed out that in 1920 a Soviet worker worked only 220.3 days and had 86.7 days for vacation. The area of crop growing in agriculture dropped from 105 million hectares in 1913 to 97.2 million in 1920 (a decrease of 7.8 million hectares). In the period near the end of the imperial war, the railroad sector was described as being "in a disastrous state," while in the years of the civil war it was evaluated as "tragic."

In short, through a few economic analyses of the state of the national income production in Vietnam, we conclude as follows: the national income in Vietnam (a country of poor and underdeveloped economy), which normally is low, has lately suffered from the adverse effects of the war and poor economic organization and management and thus has created and will be creating many problems for Vietnam's economists.

National Income Distribution and Redistribution

While the national income is low and the rate of increase of per capita national income still bears a negative sign, the question of distribution, redistribution and use of national income is one that must be strict, correct and effective. Being otherwise will lead to distribution and redistribution failing to play an active role and even becoming a hampering factor. In theory, we know that a given mode of production has a mode of distribution suitable for it. Distribution on the one hand is affected by production, but on the other hand it acts on production just as strongly.

However, at the present time, between theory and practice in the economic life there is a relatively wide gap. We think that attention must be paid to these few aspects:

1. About the interaction between production and distribution and vice versa.

The present situation indicates that national income production is too small to be enough for distribution and satisfying many needs at the same time. This is a fact that stands out relatively prominently in the present national income distribution process. From there we notice that national income production has limited distribution within a narrow scope. Basically speaking, in order to widen distribution we must find every means to expand national income production. But for many objective and subjective reasons it has not grown as we expected. What deserves our interest is the fact that the economic laws have not yet been correctly used and have shown little effect. The economic laws expressed in political economy remains only possibilities from the theoretical standpoint. Moreover, they seem to be possibilities for a relatively developed economy, instead of an economy that has developed slowly and has just emerged from terrible destruction by the war.

For instance, as we consider the labor productivity increase law, which greatly affects economic growth, we find that social labor productivity has had the tendency to remain the same or even to drop, rather than to increase ceaselessly. This law is reflected in the norms in saving labor time and obtaining economic results. In these regards, it has not been properly used yet, nor has it shown its true effect. For instance, under the conditions of the national income remaining small, the size of the accumulation fund taken from the national income to be used has been not very large, but the results of distribution of invested capital and the economic effectiveness of this capital have been poor. There are many different reasons behind the time for recovery of capital being prolonged and the coefficient of effectiveness remaining small. (Invested capital being used in a scattering manner; many projects being duplication and taking too long to start production; investment being far from concentrated in conformity with the policy on economy with key areas adopted by the party and state, etc.) Naturally, such a development of social labor productivity will bring about appropriate consequences for the social reproduction process.

The value law also has not yet been used in an appropriate manner and to benefit economic stability. For instance, prices, which express value in terms of money; must reflect value and at the same time fulfill other functions, such as stimulating production and national income distribution and redistribution. In some cases, while the factors that contributed to product value have changed, prices which should be sensitive to such changes have been slow in changing. Intentionally or unintentionally, sometimes prices still hampered and even held back production; at the same time, there were shortcomings and lack of sensitivity in distribution and redistribution of national income. For instance, as prices in the international market continued to rise, they brought about disturbances in the economies of many countries (especially within the capitalist economic system). These countries had to fight fiercely against the price whirlwinds and the topsy-turvy condition of their economies caused by unexpected price changes. But Vietnam kept the same prices in the country of many kinds of imported products, which caused great losses for the state budget and at the same time created false conditions in the economy. The question, as it boils down to, remains one of using the value law in Vietnam under the conditions and with the background of price fluctuations on the international market.

For other economic laws, such as the one about planned and balanced development of the national economy, the law of distribution on the basis of labor, etc., a similar situation has also prevailed.

On the other hand, distribution is having a weak effect on production: in some areas it fails to stimulate development of production and in others it hampers the growth of production. In short, there are matters that need to be studied in terms of reevaluating the role and effect of distribution and, from there on, reorganizing the multifaceted economic relationships between production and distribution, and vice versa.

2. About the need to change the income of social classes through national income distribution.

In the transitional period, one of the basic needs in national income distribution is to raise the incomes of socialist character and to consolidate the socialist distribution methods while doing away with incomes resulting from exploitation of private owners of the means of production.

Doing away with the income of bourgeois and landlords has been and will be done, but transforming small business people and small owners along the socialist line still remains a matter that has not been basically resolved. This large group of people, who always aim at having high income without doing work in the socialist way, to some extent has been causing difficulties for the socialist distribution and even creating disturbances in the latter. We encounter a situation in which the real working people (workers, civil servants and farmers in natural calamity-stricken production areas) have low income and difficulties in their daily life while those who do illegal business, speculate and disrupt the market have high income, even very high income. It is obvious from the economic standpoint that we need adjustment and redistribution to prevent illegitimate incomes and to make distribution beneficial for the working people.

In addition to the above-mentioned types, in the transitional period there still exist remnants of the old society that now become a force harassing and undermining the socialist distribution. They are thieves, lazy people who refuse to work, people who receive bribes, those who secretly seize other people's products in many ways, etc.

Thus the reality of changing distribution and income of different social classes through national income distribution in Vietnam indicates that even if we have basically completed the socialist transformation among the capitalist industries and commerce and the organization of cooperatives in agriculture, many complicated situations would still remain. There are aspects of the organization of new distribution based on the socialist principle that are even more complicated than transformation.

3. About the need to carry out the principles of distribution under socialism.

The application of the principles of distribution of the social product and national income in full compliance with Karl Marx' scheme to Vietnam's conditions after the war has encountered many difficulties. With the national income being small and surplus product being negligible (or bearing a minus sign), this situation prevails:

- If accumulation, reserve and public interest funds are to be set up (for the collective and society), what is left for agricultural cooperatives will be negligible, and even not enough for reproduction of labor (this can be clearly seen in the value of man-days in cooperatives in the past -- only 0.20-0.30 dong in quite a few localities -- and the amount of paddy distributed each month to each person as the result of his labor -- about less than 10 kilograms).

- If on the contrary distribution is effected in advance for the benefit of the working people enough to have reproduction of labor in accordance with the "v plan" factor (as in the recently introduced formula), after subtracting a portion of m as it is commonly used for society, there is not much left (or none left) in terms of accumulation for expanded reproduction, product used as reserve and product used in the public interest fund. If this involves a single crop season, it can be acceptable; but if it involves many crop seasons and many years, this product distribution formula has a very obvious weakness as it assumes in advance there is no expanded reproduction as yet. About the order of distribution of social product to different funds, according to the principle advanced by Karl Marx, it has not been correctly carried out either. Again the question that remains still is how to find a solution to open the way for distribution.

Socialism is the initial stage of communism in which the production force does not reach a very high level of development. Therefore, distribution on the basis of labor is an economic necessity. Furthermore, as Vietnam enters socialism as an economically underdeveloped and backward country while the production force in society has been heavily destroyed during the war, the gradual fulfillment of distribution based on labor must be considered a correct principle necessary for the economy. However, we find in our analyses the following situation:

- Some people who have lived lazily and have not taken part in true labor still are recipients of distribution of a certain number of products as other people. Even there are people who have sought to seize the product of collective labor (receiving bribe, being corrupt, stealing public properties, etc.), but in organization and management we have not yet widely imposed supervision, control and inspection on participation in labor, labor productivity and income of every member of society as a basis for product distribution. And thus there will exist a situation in which distribution on the basis of labor cannot be achieved as long as the phenomenon of seizing other people's labor product continues.

- There was a period when, in the harsh life of war, distribution was by quotas to satisfy the basic needs of many members of society, which led to contradictions in the effort to achieve distribution based on labor (mainly in agricultural cooperatives). From then on, as distribution was stuck with averaging, it restricted labor enthusiasm and created nonchalance and a lack of desire to work, with labor discipline being heavily violated.

Meanwhile, some localities sometimes wanted to pattern distribution after the principle of distributing on the basis of need and to use a part of the newly created product (normally not very much) in the effort to quickly increase the collective welfare. The collective fund was to cover the part that was supposed to come from individual contributions, which should come from the fruit of their labor brought about by distribution based on labor. The phenomenon of being hasty in distribution will be detached from the real economic situation of weakness of today.

Our historical experience indicates that we cannot hastily speed up distribution in accordance with the communist principle while lacking the economic prerequisite.

In addition, we must also think of the very useful tools that assist the socialist state in directing the national income distribution and redistribution process. They are the budget, prices, taxes, funds set up by the state, wages, bonuses, etc. As compared with the need, these tools in many ways have appeared not very effective and even weak, backward and old-fashioned, which explains why they have not yet contributed very effectively to implementing the economic policies of the party and state, thus making distribution act poorly (or negatively) on production and consumption.

In short, about the present question of national income distribution and redistribution, we think that attention needs to be paid to the following points (only within the limits of economic development):

- We have not yet carried out Karl Marx' expression of reproduction.

- We have not yet been capable of carrying out Karl Marx' gross product distribution scheme as mentioned in his work, "Critique of the Gotha and Erfurt Program."

- Distribution has not yet exerted positive effects on production (it is in some cases restricted and held back). On the other hand, poor production has led distribution to even narrower limits.

- The socialist principles of distribution are still violated and upset by negative factors as there are "reactions" in distribution; at the same time, there are weaknesses in organization of national income distribution and redistribution.

- The distribution and redistribution tools have not yet become truly sharp ones to assist the party and state in leading and directing the economy.

Improvement of National Income Production, Distribution

Because of peculiar historical, economic, political and social conditions and for reasons of economic organization and management, there still arise many questions in the fields of national income production, distribution and redistribution in Vietnam that need to be studied so as to continue to improve them and make them closer to being perfect. We have some ideas to offer as follows:

1. Under the conditions of a country where the economy is underdeveloped, the population increases quickly, the abundant source of labor is not yet fully used and remains stagnant, labor productivity is low, capital for investment is limited, etc., how to raise the question of applying economic theories in order to truly overcome many difficulties, for the purpose of developing the economy?

In our opinion, this is a matter that economists in Vietnam must clarify. Economic development in Vietnam has many characteristics that are close to the realm of an underdeveloped economy. This is an economic phenomenon of modern character. Many countries which had been enslaved by colonial and imperialist rule in the past all faced the conditions of economic underdevelopment. In the light of the party line, Vietnam has been developing in the direction of building a socialist economy. This is a totally correct direction to take. However, the economists' task is to try to apply the theories of political economy in an effective manner to the conditions of an underdeveloped economy in order to fulfill the goals set by the party.

Why have the economic laws under socialism as expressed in political economy failed to exert their effects in the recent period as we wished?

The major proportional relationships in the national economy in the case of an underdeveloped economy do not occur in the same manner as in a developed economy. On the contrary, there are many strains that require a different application of economic theories in order to cope with many difficulties in the transitional period.

The factors that facilitate or restrain economic growth in Vietnam must be considered and handled by the economists with all of the characteristics, advantage and difficulties of an underdeveloped economy. And so forth.

In short, a very heavy and difficult task that is put in front of Vietnamese economists is to make it very clear how to apply the theories of political economy to the conditions of Vietnam, an economically underdeveloped country, to be able to develop its economy.

We wonder whether the economists in Vietnam have not yet shown an appropriate interest in the phenomenon of economic underdevelopment. This is a matter that many economists in the world have been studying with great interest as they are seeking very basic solutions.

2. Under the present conditions of the economy having many components, it is necessary to use the goods-money relationship and to create more favorable conditions for development of production force.

Theoretically speaking, we find that once we have achieved public ownership of the means of production (we have not yet achieved this on a nationwide scale), labor would have a direct social character (according to F.Engels' view). However, labor under socialism, even direct social labor, is not yet totally direct (within the full meaning as F. Engels wrote). For under socialism there still is production of goods. And the basic reason for the existence of goods production under socialism is that labor is not yet identical economically and socially (it is most evidently shown in the difference still existing in the division of social labor). The time of labor is not yet the only and common yardstick to measure the necessary social labor expenses. People still widely use a kind of indirect, relatively, measuring stick that is money to express the value of product. Thus under socialism there still are goods-money relationships that need to be used in a conscious way in the reality of economic life.

Moreover, Vietnam starts from a small-scale production of goods as it carries out the socialist construction. One wonders whether this proves that the goods-money relationships inherently exist in the heart of the small-scale goods production. In this production, small producers produce goods not for their own consumption but for sale. It is also called simple production of goods based on private ownership and individual labor. It consists of the economic activities of farmers and handicraftsmen who do not exploit the labor of others. So far in Vietnam simple production of goods remains and covers many population groups (individual farmers, handicraftsmen, etc.). This means that in the economy there still exist two prerequisites of production of goods: division of social labor and private ownership of the means of production (and hence, ownership of product). Under socialism, the state does not seize the fruit of labor of small producers of goods but rather seizesthe important national economic arteries, the means of production in the hands of the exploiting class, and therefrom guides these small producers toward taking the road to socialist development. But that is an entire process; at the present time, small producers still exist, to some extent in rather large numbers, and are not organized in cooperatives nor transformed yet.

Saying we move from small-scale production to the socialist large-scale production and bypass the capitalist development stage means in general, in terms of socioeconomic development, not restoring the capitalist production relationships, but is it still necessary to use the goods-money relationships to develop the production force? Thus, in particular, under certain actual socioeconomic conditions, it is still possible to promote development of the goods-money relationships in a way to benefit socialism.

We must raise the following question to answer when we analyze and evaluate the real economic situation in Vietnam:

- In the Vietnamese economy prior to moving toward socialism have the goods-money relationships been developed yet? We think they have not. In fact, the old Vietnamese economy was basically a self-supplied and self-sufficient agricultural economy in which there were practically no developed goods-money relationships as in some countries before entering capitalism. And thus is it necessary to go through a period, a stage, to make the old economy transform itself into the new socialist economy? In this period it is still necessary to use the goods-money relationships. Then there will be two effects taking place at the same time: on the one hand, it encourages development of the production force and creates favorable conditions for raising the gross social product and national income (this effect is very needed for our economy today). On the other hand, it will also encourage and open the way for a spontaneous development of capitalism. But the proletarian state is in a position and has the power to control and guide this development and to shape it in any way it likes.

V.I. Lenin was the person who applied the Marxist economic theories to Russia's conditions in many fields, including the field of using the goods-money relationships to restore the exhausted production force. Everybody knows how he had been using such relationships as he did away with the system of requisitioning surplus grain in the countryside, as he advocated state capitalism, as he let farmers bid for coal exploitation, as he demanded the state-operated enterprises to follow the principle of business, etc. He used the goods-money relationships under the conditions of Russia "having encountered a deep economic and political crisis in 1921," after the war and civil war. That was an economic strategic move aimed at saving Russia from the obstacles that had been holding back the development of its production force. He had, of course, clearly set the time limit and carefully calculated the conditions for using the goods-money relationships.

3. Change a number of economic policies to make them suitable for conditions in the new period and at the same time use more effectively the tools of management in the hands of the state.

In the new period many factors have changed and conditions are also different. On the other hand, the economic management needs required by the party and state are also greater. Meanwhile, some economic policies that were born long ago (even more than 20 years ago) need to be changed to be suitable. We suggest that attention is paid to the policies about prices, wages, taxes, funds of all kinds, recruitment into regular staff, mobilization of laborers, distribution and sharing in cooperatives, credit, use of invested capital, etc.

The tools of management in the hands of the state must also be used in a more effective manner. V.I. Lenin demanded that we "manage without a bit of vacillation, manage in a more resolute manner than the capitalists in the past. Otherwise we will not be able to defeat them." Under Vietnam's present conditions, we need to use all administrative, economic, organizational, legal and educational tools at the same time. But the economic tool nevertheless plays its important role in the economy.

About the policy of using invested capital, we must pay more attention to agriculture, with immediate interest in two areas:

- Investing in water conservancy and fertilizer in the key crop-growing areas to resolve the grain problem.

- Investing in new economic zones along the line of mechanizing opening of new land and extending crop-growing areas for industrial crops for export and grain crops on a large scale. Such an investment at the same time helps to resolve many problems, including extending crop-growing areas, attracting more social labor and satisfying the needs for grain and export.

We must consider agriculture the economic sector we must first pay attention to so as to concentrate invested capital, energy and priority economic policies on it, for the purpose of gradually pulling the economy away from the greatest difficulties (grain, foods, raw materials for industry and products for export). Is it true that under the conditions of an economically underdeveloped country, the process of industrialization must be understood as starting with agriculture first? Is it true that one of the reasons for inflation, price rises and reduced wages is the fact that the relationships between sector I, sector II, industry A and industry B and agriculture are not yet suitable and are separated from guaranteeing proportional increases of agricultural products, especially grain, foods and raw materials? This is the situation encountered by a number of economically underdeveloped countries when they entered industrialization at a fast pace but their agriculture was then still very weak.

In addition, the invested capital in the new period must also fulfill the task of building the material and technical base of socialism in other industrial sectors. The latter include the ones that should draw our attention first, namely, electric power, coal, building materials, etc. Under Vietnam's conditions, as the source of social labor is abundant and remains stagnant, we must pay special attention to the relationship between the capital used for investment and the capacity to draw labor sources into production. Thus there will be the question of selecting the different technologies at the time capital is invested so as to attract more or less labor. We must seek different investment plans in order to satisfy also the need for creating as many jobs as possible in the economy at the time capital is invested.

The capital invested in capital construction normally accounts for a rather large share in the state budget. In this area there usually appear problems of wasting capital; investing excessively without great socioeconomic results; creating tensions about money, goods and social labor; and leading to new imbalances, sometimes unnecessary ones. Therefore, a unified system of management of invested capital is necessary to coordinate the invested capital in the budget with the capital invested in capital construction through bank credit.

About management of the use and effectiveness of invested capital, the state must study and set the time for capital recovery and the coefficient of effectiveness of invested capital for different sectors in the national economy so as to avoid excessive stagnation of invested capital.

About the collecting and spending activities of the state budget, we must raise these questions:

- Reforming the collecting policy along the line of raising the level of tax collection in the collective and individual economy (both agricultural and industrial-commercial taxes), avoiding deficient collection and increasing the proportion of national income put into the budget.

- As to spending, we must find every means to avoid the system of compensating for losses and at the same time to spend more effectively and rationally.

Spending for consumption must be directed toward encouraging increases of labor productivity and achieving distribution based on labor.

As to prices, we think that we must pay attention to these matters:

- We must reexamine the system of prices under the new conditions (inside and outside of the country) to let prices fulfill correctly and fully their functions, including that of distributing and redistributing the national income.

Our price system in many ways is no longer suitable for the reality and need of the new stage of national economic development. The party resolution has affirmed the shortcomings of the state price system. If we still retain the present price situation, we will prevent it from being an effective economic tool taking part in the process of redistributing the national income in the whole of society. Basically changing and perfecting the state price system to suit the new need requires that we carry on many complicated, active and meticulous jobs. In the redistribution of national income, there also is a specific need that the state price system has to fulfill, with the following points deserving attention:

- The state price system must reflect the necessary social labor expenses and ensure fully achieving the social value created from different sources. The social labor expenses necessary to make a unit product tend to keep going up. Production factors, especially raw materials and energy, have become absolutely expensive. Price explosions have been taking place in the capitalist world. In this trend of continuous internationalization of economic life in all countries on the earth today, it is difficult for any country to avoid the effects of price changes on the world market. Thus our domestic prices must be able to reflect the changing trend of world prices.

- The state price system must ensure a balance between distribution of value and distribution of material resources. As we see, the bank currency has changed in terms of purchasing power, as it has clearly shown; as a result, the price standard has undergone many changes. Labor productivity, social product value and monetary standard are no longer what they used to be. Meanwhile, the state price system remains stationary; consequently, between distribution of value and distribution of material resources there is no longer any suitability.

- Prices must play the role of being the effective economic tool to encourage production development, by making those working people who really produce wealth for society clearly see their contributions and by overcoming the situation of some enterprises which, as they achieve value, cannot cover all of production expenses by themselves, in spite of the fact that their production and business activities are relatively normal, and constantly need assistance from the state budget. This situation makes these enterprises lose self-sufficiency in business activities and creates a hampering force for production.

- Prices must help to readjust the irrational difference between the income level of workers and civil servants and that of some other classes in society in favor of the actual wages of workers and civil servants (especially those who get low and average wages).

About wages and bonuses, they also need to be reformed, for they have lagged much behind the standard of living and at the same time contain conservative factors. However, as an immediate job, the question remains how to make sure the real wages do not continue to go down. The objective relationship between reproduction of working capacity and increase of labor productivity has long been violated. Therefore, it has adversely affected both production and life.

Stable wages consist of wages for different grades based on a system of wage scale, technical ranks and wage rate. The fact that they are called stable is because the basic wages change only when the wage system is improved and there is a new policy about raising wages and applying new wage procedures and policies.

Variable wages consist of bonuses to be determined on the basis of the wage fund (or wage fund-based bonuses for short). The source of bonuses normally comes from about 10 percent of the wage fund. Cash is taken from the material encouragement fund. This fund in turn varies with the state of profit of an enterprise.

Under our present conditions, as we wait for improvement of the wage system, in our opinion we can widen and actively use the variable wage component to affect production and to ensure restoring the working capacity of workers by:

- Raising the proportion of bonuses based on the wage fund (there should be a distinction between heavy and light industry).

- Between the material encouragement, welfare and production development funds determining now a rate of distribution in favor of the material encouragement fund, for the purpose of creating additional conditions for enterprise directors to use more freely various forms of bonuses.

- As both sources of bonuses are put to use in production, enterprises have the right to select the form of bonuses that is most suitable for the production and business characteristics of their enterprises without any restrictions and limits.

- The percentage of wage fund-based bonuses awarded to workers and civil servants can reach 40 percent (in some individual cases as much as 50-60 percent) of the basic wages. As to bonuses taken from the material encouragement fund, there are no such limits but they have to follow the principle of having good economic grounds.

Meanwhile, we must assist enterprises in correcting the phenomena of deviation as they have occurred in some places, i.e., they tend to lean toward the interests of the working people as individuals while showing no attention to the interests of the state and collective (lowering the labor norms to increase unit price for calculation of wages; paying progressive piece wages on a permanent(?) basis rather than for the weak link and on a temporary basis only; letting product quality "float," etc.). In addition, we must also carefully guide and disseminate the ways to organize and use various forms of bonuses and, in connection with sources of bonuses, appropriate forms, criteria for awarding, percentages and calculation of economic effectiveness of bonuses.

The basic point, of course, remains how to improve the wage system under the conditions of other factors (prices of materials and services, consumer goods, money in circulation and purchasing power of money, etc.) having undergone many changes.

As to the distribution of products in agriculture, we must reconsider the newly-suggested distribution formula (distribution based on "plan" after payment of taxes and fulfillment of obligation) to make sure we can overcome the weaknesses that have been expressed: accumulation, reserve and public interest funds have not yet been established for cooperatives; only individual working people and the state have been recipients while it is not clear yet about distribution to the cooperative collectives.

However, in regard to distribution in agriculture, the question that is urgently raised and has an important meaning is this: can we use the principle of encouraging individual interest to greatly affect the restoration and development of the agricultural production force in Vietnam? We think that we perfectly can. This is a question that has been proved by both the theory and reality of socialist construction in the fraternal socialist countries for our country. Naturally, there can be unavoidable deviations in the real organizational process, but we will improve and continue to make things closer to perfection.

4. By every way and every measure, create more jobs.

To create jobs for tens of millions of working people is a very great and very important matter in order to carry out the Fourth Party Congress resolution. But this is a complex economic matter having to do with many factors ranging from the strategy for economic development and the direction for investment in technology and labor to the economic alliance policy in CEMA aimed at expanding the division and cooperation of labor. We must study policies of investment in the population and in labor for a long period, for the purpose of using better the labor factor in economic development. As an immediate need, in our opinion, we must consider agricultural development both in breadth and in depth and redistribution of labor in agriculture as the most suitable field of activities where we are in the best position to fulfill and where the demand for expenses and capital invested in labor is the smallest as compared with other sectors in order to use more labor.

Along with creating jobs in the country, we must extend jobs also beyond the country for the localities where there exist favorable conditions for labor cooperation; on the other hand, we must reform the managerial machineries to make them more capable of fulfilling effectively the economic functions assigned by the state. Reduce the size of staff in the case of those managerial machineries that have proved themselves too cumbersome, bureaucratic and isolated from the main economic function assigned by the state; at the same time, we must renew the working method and aim more vigorously at business leadership, commercial activities and economic organization and management (primarily reconsider the staffs of managerial ministries, committees, general departments and local managerial machineries, along the line of reducing the size of staff there, strengthening those that directly do productive work or directly serve production and at the same time raising the quality of such machineries).

5. Do a good job of reviewing and drawing experience.

Find lessons of success and lack of success; find the major reasons for effective and ineffective direction of the national economy in the period of the second 5-year (1976-1980) plan. On that basis, prepare more carefully in terms of theories of organization, economic management, policies, methods, etc. to make the new period (1981-1985) more effective and suitable for the conditions of Vietnam, a country whose economy is still underdeveloped.

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RENEWING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT IN CONSTRUCTION SUGGESTED

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[Article by Pham Hoc Lam: "Some Ideas About Renewing the Management of Capital Invested in Capital Construction"]

[Text] Investing in capital construction for the purpose of creating the material and technical base for a large-scale production that gets more modern everyday and the social labor productivity that gets higher everyday is a significant undertaking and greatly affects development of the national economy and the cultural and social life now and for a long time to come.

Our country is still poor and moves from small-scale production directly to socialism without going through the stage of capitalist development; its economy seriously lacks balance in many aspects, such as production being not enough to feed the people, income failing to cover expenditures and to provide accumulation in the country, export being insufficient for import, etc. Therefore, we must attach even more importance to economic effectiveness of invested capital, mostly to make sure how to obtain many results and to increase the national income with little investment.

In the past years, our party and state had been putting aside considerably large amounts of capital to invest in capital construction for central and local sectors to build the material and technical base for socialism and to contribute to stepping up production, improving the standard of living and defending the fatherland.

In 5 years (1976-1980), although investment in capital construction was increasing slowly, the total amount of capital was very large as it accounted for nearly 50 percent of the total income in the budget and about 90 percent of all of the capital invested in 21 years (1955-1975) to build the material and technical base for socialism in North Vietnam.

The management of capital invested in capital construction, from preparation for investment and planning to execution of investment, still had many shortcomings and weaknesses leading to a situation in which the amounts of capital, labor and materials expended were excessive but the number of construction projects completed becoming productive and being put to use was few; the volume of capital construction remaining incomplete was very large and increased everyday; waste in investment and construction was excessive; and economic effectiveness of invested capital was very poor. The shortcomings of investment in capital construction were seen in many aspects:

- Plans for investment were too big and went beyond the capacity of our economy to bear. We have been at fault in determining the direction for investment, making plans for investment and failing to fully understand and carry out the party line on economic construction as expressed in the Fourth Party Congress resolution, namely, to concentrate our energy on agricultural production and on exploiting the potential of labor and land, as well as to draft economic and technical plans aimed at fulfilling the tasks, both basic and urgent, in the state plan every year.

- As the anticipated yearly investment level had been much higher than our ability to attain it, the annual plans for investment in capital construction were only partially carried out -- 80.7 percent in 1976 and 87.5 percent in 1977 and 1978.

- Investment plans were scattered, were spread too thin and lacked concentration. Capital investment planned by the central administration was divided among from 3,000 to 3,500 projects, and by different localities from 6,000 to 8,500 projects; thus there were 12,000 construction projects throughout the country and many of them, naturally, were listed as receiving investment of only from 5,000 to 10,000 dong.

What deserves attention is that although the yearly capital investment was small, many sectors and localities did not put the right capital into the projects that had a productive nature and instead mainly invested in the nonproductive and not-truly-urgent ones.

- As the volume of unfinished construction was increasing everyday, the percentage of incomplete volume (the relationship between the volume of construction still incomplete or complete but still inoperative and the capital investment made in a given year) was actually as follows: 1976,113 percent; 1977, 120 percent; 1978, 132 percent; 1979, 168 percent; 1980, 207 percent. In the Soviet Union, meanwhile, the normal percentage of incomplete volume was 65 percent.

What deserves attention is that of the very large volume of incomplete construction as mentioned above, a considerable number of projects was totally irrational, such as equipment being imported from abroad before any policy or plan for investment in capital construction; foreign equipment being sent over too early as compared with the building and installing capacity in the country; hundreds of projects remaining unfinished for decades, instead of being completed possibly several years ago.

- At present, there are throughout the country 548 central and local construction and installation units totalling about 500,000 cadres, workers and civil servants, with 370,000 construction and installation workers among them. The man-days actually worked by these workers reached 76 percent of the norm, with the days of work being stopped and absence amounting to 24 percent. Labor productivity in the past years was declining everyday and by now has gone down to only 54 percent of the plan. That was the reason for overspending in wage payment in the capital construction sector: according to the norm wages were to account for 18.8 percent of the value of output, but they have gone up to 27.7 percent. A combined calculation of the actual number of workers and the value of output actually obtained has shown that there currently is a surplus of from 30,000 to 100,000 workers in the capital construction sector.

- Because of poor preparations for investment and construction, there had to be changes in policy, scope, output, planning, location, etc. resulting in waste costing tens of millions of dong.

In the execution of work, there were serious wastes of materials and machinery. As prices of raw materials bought in the free market were high, estimates and costs had to be increased. In the case of some projects, the quality of work was so poor that the constructed structure collapsed and had to be rebuilt after it was torn down. As a result, the final costs of all construction projects after completion were much higher -- generally more than 30 percent -- than the initial estimates.

- Due to a lack of full planning for both construction work and supply of raw materials for production, although some construction projects were completed, there was a shortage of or no raw materials for production, resulting in the use of only a small part of the planned producing capacity.

About the reasons for such shortcomings, they can be summarized as follows:

- The concept, understanding and application of the party line in the initial steps during the transitional period have not yet been correct and total, which was reflected in the preparations for investment, selection of investment plans, etc.

- The mechanism of management and the system of management of investment in capital construction, which had been set up at the beginning of the period of economic restoration in North Vietnam, were improved too slowly to be suitable for the new stage of our country's revolution. This mechanism of management is heavily administrative and all-inclusive in character and does not attach importance to economic measures and effectiveness, nor to economic levers and cost accounting so as to link responsibilities with interests and managerial performance of sectors, echelons and units in connection with preparations for investment, investment policy, production and supply of building materials, preparations for equipment and execution of construction and installation, and use of the completed projects.

- The state financial management machinery at all levels (finance and banking) has not yet really mastered the sources of capital and has not yet been consolidated and strengthened to fulfill the management task and need in the new stage.

We are continuing to step up the socialist construction and to concentrate our energy on overcoming difficulties, developing production, practicing thrift, stabilizing the standard of living, gradually building the material and technical base of socialism, strongly defending the socialist fatherland, creating a vigorous economic and social change and moving toward successfully fulfilling the third 5-year (1981-1985) plan. As we invest in capital construction, we must renew this mechanism of management. It must be a combination of managerial measures and tools to be used on the basis of applying the economic laws to affect investment and construction and to direct these activities toward the goals that have been set along the party line.

To renew the management of investment in capital construction, we suggest that we resolve early these major problems:

1. About planning for investment in capital construction.

The direction for investment in capital construction is: to aim at projects that will have great effects on the national economy, be quickly and neatly executed and bring about realistic usefulness and great results. The formula is to concentrate capital and every capability on executing the work until full completion of each project or each category of project so as to start production and to put it to use and to avoid executing the work in many locations at the same time and spreading capital, materials and the construction and installation force.

The resolution of the 9th Plenum of the VCP Central Committee (4th term) clearly states:

"Continue to build, with the key point first, the material and technical base of socialism."

"...Make rational preparations for investment to be aimed at rearranging the economic structure along this line: to have high concentration in favor of the agricultural front, first of all to serve the task of producing grain and foods, to attach importance to investment in production of consumer goods and goods for export, to have surveys done for finding and exploiting gas and oil; at the same time, to invest appropriately in such sectors as electric power, coal, communications and transportation, engineering and production of chemical fertilizers and building materials for the purpose of satisfying better the needs of agriculture and light industry."

"...In capital construction firmly stop the projects that go beyond our building capacity and are not really necessary so as to invest capital in a concentrated and synchronized manner and to quickly complete the key projects. Pay attention to investing in depth, with priority given to projects that require little capital but bring about quick results."

In principle, investors are responsible to the state for the entire capital invested in their projects (no matter whether this capital comes from the budget or themselves or is borrowed from the bank). Investors must calculate to make sure capital is invested correctly where there are realistic benefits, the least amount and source of capital and time of investment are involved and results are obtained to a maximum degree and most quickly; supervise and inspect the execution of work, push for completion of their projects in time; organise preparations for production on schedule and fully so as to put them into production and use them right after completion of construction work; and make estimates of income and final calculation of costs after their projects are completed and organize good management and exploitation of the newly-increased assets resulting from the completed projects. The units that execute the construction work must be managed just as any other production and business enterprises. These units have their own fixed and liquid assets and can borrow from the bank. Their product is a project or a component of project being completed and put into production and service. They have the task of developing every capability, fully using the output of machines and equipment, ceaselessly raising labor productivity, saving materials and capital and concentrating on working until total completion and completing any projects quickly, with good quality and decreasing costs. They can enjoy the system of encouragement through material benefits as any other state enterprises when they overfulfill the plan and especially the system of awarding bonuses for completion of project ahead of schedule and with good quality.

The issuing of capital for investment in capital construction (capital supplied by the budget, coming from investors themselves or borrowed from the bank) must ensure using capital to channel labor, materials, machinery and equipment into building the material and technical base for production and other activities and must encourage and require the sectors, echelons and units in charge to concentrate energy on building until full completion each project or component of project to put it into production and service and to ceaselessly strive to raise labor productivity, to increase output of machinery, to save materials, to lower construction costs and to improve work quality.

The issuing and management of capital for investment and construction must make a distinction between capital issued by the financial organ and short-term loan from the bank for the construction units to make a product (liquid capital for construction) and capital issued by the state, self-provided capital or long-term loan from the bank for investors to invest and to pay construction units (capital invested in the project). The basis for proceeding with the issuing and management of capital for investment and construction (no matter whether it comes from the budget, is self-provided or is borrowed from the bank) consists of norms, standards, unit prices, capital construction code and regulations and state principles and procedures.

2. About the formula for issuing and lending capital for investment in capital construction.

a. Widening sources of capital for investment in capital construction.

All sources of capital for investment in capital construction (self-provided capital, credit capital or capital coming from the budget) come from the national income, including capital borrowed from foreign countries (for repayment will later come the national income also). Distribution of sources of capital actually means application of methods of issuing capital (repayable and nonrepayable) to investment in capital construction. The percentage and amount of capital that each source gives to investment in capital construction in a given period depends on the state of economic development, national income and managing capacity.

To let economic sectors and units use their self-provided capital to invest in capital construction and to widely use the credit lever in capital construction investment in addition to capital coming from the budget is necessary, but we have to make sure we both let the units that use capital and the organs that issue and manage capital get some practice and create actual favorable conditions for encouraging these units to heighten their responsibilities while ensuring unified state control over investment plans, plan execution and use of invested capital. In the past, since accumulation was limited, the material and technical base was still small, the managing capacity was still poor and investment was primarily in new in-breadth construction, it was rational for the state to issue capital for concentrated investment from its budget. But at the present time, since the managing capacity has been heightened, the material and technical base has become more developed than before and investment in capital construction must correctly combine in-breadth and in-depth investment, it is necessary to widen the sources of capital so as to create favorable conditions and to raise the sense of responsibility of all sectors, echelons and units in the use of invested capital. Recently our state has widely adopted the measure of granting credit for investment in capital construction to a number of projects of production and business nature. However, this widening of capital construction investment credit is not yet linked with the widening of the sources of self-provided capital of economic sectors and units put aside for investment and, with the greater part of credit invested in capital construction still being transferred from the state budget, does not fully exert its effects yet. Since the self-provided capital of economic organizations put aside for investment in capital construction is quite negligible, it does not help to heighten the self-rule right of sectors and units in connection with investment; at the same time, it also limits the sources of capital borrowed from the bank for investment in capital construction.

Therefore, we suggest that the sources of capital for investment in capital construction consist of self-provided capital put aside for investment, capital coming from the budget and capital borrowed from the bank.

- Self-provided capital used for investment by production and business organizations consists of a part of the capital taken from capital depreciation, a part of profit, money from sales of selected fixed assets for investment in development of production and business and a part of welfare fund put aside for investment in welfare-related construction.

- Nonproduction and nonbusiness construction projects of state management organs and scientific research, cultural, artistic, public health and educational organs, and public welfare projects get capital for investment from the budget.

- Projects of production and business organizations consisting of new construction, extension, remodeling, technical renewal, restoration, etc. get capital for investment from self-provided capital and bank credit.

- Projects of productive nature and large-scale new construction of special nature get capital for investment from the budget by decision of the Council of Ministers.

b. Adopting the system of lending capital for making preparations for investment and doing away with the system of financing from the budget investigation, exploration and survey as preparations for investment.

Careful preparations for investment are the prerequisite for making any decision about investment policy, investing correctly and obtaining great economic results.

Preparations for investment consist of many complicated jobs ranging from investigation, study, survey and exploration of economic and technical aspects and location of construction to drafting and selection of investment plan. The capital to be spent for these preparations is a considerable item in the capital invested in capital construction of a project. Preparations for investment in a project must be completed within the specified time to allow making a timely decision about investment policy and arranging for investment plan in time. Therefore, issuing, managing and using capital must be rigidly carried out and controlled in order to encourage the process of making preparations for investment and saving invested capital right from the beginning.

Until now expenses for investment preparations have been covered by the state budget and have come from occupational expenses; as they are of an across-the-board nature, they are far from strict:

- As occupational expenses are limited, the sectors and units being short of capital both fail to make full preparations for investment for each project and find it difficult to actively arrange for and carry out preparations for investment in the case of necessary projects or ones that have been set for being studied prior to investment.

- Investors are not obligated and pushed to make calculations of effectiveness, to manage and use capital strictly and to save money while making preparations for investment.

- As expenses come from the common occupational expenses, financial organs do not follow up and control rigidly and cannot evaluate the results of preparations for investment.

Consequently, many projects still received decisions about investment policy and orders to start construction even without prior investment preparations or with poor, superficial and careless preparations without any calculations and selection involved. As a result, in the course of construction, changes had to be made in regard to production line, product plan and construction site; capital for investment had to be increased, with more difficulties and waste in the execution of work and more time needed for construction.

To push forward and to create favorable conditions for sectors and units to make good preparations for investment, we must investigate, study, survey, calculate and select, carefully weigh the good and the bad; at the same time, stress the responsibility for managing capital, using capital in an economical manner and raising the effectiveness of capital investment right from the beginning; and adopt the system of lending capital to be used in making preparations for investment, thus doing away with the system of the state budget providing occupational expenses for investigation, exploration and survey as preparations for investment.

Lending capital to be used in making preparations for investment is carried out on the basis of:

- A decision of the state to permit preparations for investment in a project to be started (approval of planning for investment preparations).

- Contents, nature and necessary requirements of preparations for investment.

Since expenses for investment preparations are an investment item in the total capital invested in a project, after the completion of these preparations investors must make a final balance statement on these expenses and pay the principal and interest of the loan borrowed from the bank fully and on schedule.

When the project is approved for investment:

- If it belongs to the group of projects to receive capital from the state budget, its investor must get money from the total invested capital to pay the principal and interest of the loan borrowed from the bank that covers expenses for preparations for investment.

- If it belongs to the group of projects for which capital is to be borrowed, its investor must request a part of the borrowed capital to pay the principal and interest of the loan borrowed from the bank that covers expenses for preparations for investment.

In the case approval of investment is denied after preparations for investment have been completed, investors must clearly state the reason for this denial and request issuing of capital from the state budget as an investment item being disapproved to pay the principal and interest of the loan borrowed from the bank that covers expenses for preparations for investment (if the state has decided about making preparations for investment in the projects), or enterprises must use their own self-provided capital put aside for investment to pay the principal and interest of the loan borrowed from the bank that covers expenses for preparations for investment (if the enterprise directors have decided about making preparations for investment in the projects).

c. Adopting the system of lending money for purchase of equipment to prepare for capital construction investment projects and doing away with the system of the state budget issuing capital for purchase of equipment.

Capital for purchase of equipment is usually very large and accounts for 50-60 percent of the capital invested in a project. Every project that includes investment in equipment must have preparations running from ordering of equipment to installation and transfer of equipment for use by the production side after its completion.

Equipment capital must be rigidly calculated and managed from the time of ordering equipment to the time it is transported, stored, maintained, used and installed in a project, particularly at the present time when most of our equipment has been imported with loans borrowed from foreign countries; one day this equipment is not yet put to use is one more day we have to pay interest and face additional losses because it can be lost and damaged easily, capital is stuck, storage space is taken and there are more expenses involving storage, maintenance, repair, replacement and, even worse, obsolescence due to fast scientific and technical progress.

Until now capital for purchase of equipment has been issued by the state budget in accordance with the need of the ministries, general departments, investing sectors and project investors to pay for their purchase. This way of providing capital does not link the purchase of equipment with investment and construction plans, nor does it push and compel the echelons, sectors and investors concerned to raise their responsibility for saving capital, particularly with regard to imported equipment, as in many cases such a purchase does not fit the progress of construction, is made too early or without time consideration and is made while no construction is to start. The rather serious situation in which equipment is lost, damaged, left idle and taken apart for partial use has led to considerable waste and great losses of materials and equipment and has lowered the economic effectiveness of capital invested in capital construction.

To stress and encourage fulfillment of the responsibility of capital-using units for making careful calculation, selection and consideration of purchase or import of equipment for their investment projects, we suggest that we adopt the system of lending capital for purchase of equipment and do away with the system of the state budget issuing capital for purchase of equipment, both complete and single equipment and both equipment requiring assembly and already assembled equipment.

The bank lend investors 100 percent of the capital needed for purchase of equipment for their project, including purchase costs, expenses for transportation, storage, maintenance and use of equipment.

After the equipment that does not require assembly and installation or the equipment that requires assembly and installation has been assembled and installed, after the project has run on a trial basis and has been transferred for production and use to be started, and after the payment of the entire investment has been made, the units that have borrowed capital for purchasing equipment must pay both principal and interest to the bank. The interest paid on the loan that has been used for the purchase of equipment is added to the total capital invested in the project (as value of equipment).

d. Adopting the system of issuing capital and lending liquid capital to construction and installation units and doing away with the system of issuing capital and lending capital for material reserves and expenses incurred while construction is still unfinished as temporary advances.

The units that execute the capital construction work must be managed just as any production and business enterprises. They have fixed capital and self-provided liquid capital and can borrow capital from the bank.

In addition to the system of issuing capital for investment and paying the total invested capital for a completed project or a completed component of project after its production and use have started, we must guarantee the minimum necessary capital for construction units to maintain production reserves and to cover production expenses until product is paid (the project or component of project has started producing and being used).

Until now a small part of the liquid capital of construction units, which is called small liquid capital, has been issued from the state budget and the rest has been provided by the Bank of Construction as loan for material reserves and expenses incurred while construction is still unfinished; this loan is issued by the bank in set amounts to be paid back all at once without interest.

This way of issuing capital and lending liquid capital, which actually is an across-the-board action, lacks stimulating effects and fails to strengthen the responsibility of construction units and their initiative in the management and use of liquid capital, nor does it encourage them to calculate carefully the maintaining of material reserves, to step up work until completion, to lessen the work that is left unfinished and to step up turnover and saving of capital while executing their construction work.

To guarantee the minimum necessary capital for construction units and at the same time to stress their responsibility for management and use of materials, labor and capital and for doing work until completion, we suggest that from now on they are issued capital and can borrow liquid capital as any other business enterprises.

Due to the characteristics of capital construction work, the liquid capital of construction units consists of the kinds of capital necessary for completing an assigned project within a reasonable period. On the basis of the nature and structure of each type of project and the assigned task and rate of progress of construction and installation as performed by construction units, the financial and banking organs in coordination with the managing sector control, consider and approve the level of annual liquid capital for these units.

The approved level of annual liquid capital consists of two parts:

- The normative liquid capital consisting of reserve and turnover in connection with the yearly work execution cycle (including the liquid capital of secondary production units supporting the construction units). The state budget issues 50 percent of this part of liquid capital and the other 50 percent is borrowed from the bank by construction units.

- The liquid capital for production while the project is still unfinished and for payment for importing materials from abroad along with the complete equipment. This part can be borrowed from the bank 100 percent.

Construction units must pay interest set at a fixed rate to the bank. If they strive to shorten the time for completing the project, hence the time to pay interest to the bank, they will be better off, and vice versa.

3. About the formula for obtaining the product of construction: issuing capital for investment when the completed project or component of project after a trial run is transferred for production and use to start, and doing away with issuing capital for investment on the basis of the volume of work completed by conventional stages.

The product of capital construction investment is the project or component of project being completed and put into production and use. The capital issued for investment must be closely linked with the product obtained.

To guarantee economic effectiveness of invested capital and at the same time to encourage sectors and units to make investment calculations, to do construction work steadily until total completion to quickly put the project into production and use and to save capital, we must issue capital for investment when the project or component of project being completed and run on a trial basis is transferred and put into production and use.

At present, the way capital is issued for investment in capital construction by regulation is based on the "capital for investment in completed capital construction" norm which includes all of the volume of construction work under way and only partially completed and still to be put into production and use, which is called "volume completed by conventional stages" (with construction lasting a month or less and value ranging from 5,000 to 20,000 dong). This way of issuing capital and paying for volume of investment completed has led to the following harmful effects:

a. Invested capital is used to make payment, but it does not in reality buy any product having a use value but rather an unfinished product of construction and installation, with capital remaining idle for years and its effectiveness being low.

b. It has encouraged units to pursue volume, to do work in part just for getting paid, to do work at scattered places without any real interest in working until total completion to quickly put the project into production and service; it has led to a situation in which work in a project is not uniform, it is easy to start a project but it is hard to give it up, the finishing work for each project is done very slowly, the time to execute the construction work is prolonged and the volume of investment remaining unfinished is great, with a lot of materials, labor and capital being expended but the material and technical base put into production and use each year being negligible.

c. Financial and banking organs cannot follow, control and correctly evaluate the capital invested each year to see how much use value and economic effectiveness it has brought about.

To guarantee economic effectiveness of invested capital, at the same time to encourage concentrated investment and execution of work until total completion to put projects into production and use early, to ensure invested capital being closely linked with product having good use value (completed projects or components being put into production and service) and to strengthen the responsibility of investors, construction units and capital-issuing organs in terms of management and use of invested capital, we suggest that from now on we issue capital to investors for payment of the volume of investment completed only when the completed projects or components after a trial run are transferred to be put into production and use.

4. Implementing the interest rate policy for capital borrowed to invest in construction.

The credit interest rate policy is an important matter aimed at developing the levering effects of credit; on the one hand, it stresses the responsibility of the borrower units for using capital strictly and effectively and, on the other hand, guides and encourages investment with borrowed capital in the right direction of economic development as set by the party and state for different periods.

Until now credit interest rate has not yet been officially adopted because the scope of credit has not yet been widened. The credit interest rate in investment and construction that is being temporarily used is an average ineffective one; all projects of investment with domestic and foreign capital are charged an interest rate of 3 percent per annum while the projects that use capital borrowed from foreign countries must pay higher interest rates (7 percent per annum or higher), but borrowed liquid capital in construction as mentioned above does not pay any interest.

To develop the levering effects of credit in the field of capital construction investment and to help to push and encourage investment in the right direction, economical use of capital, execution of construction work until total completion to quickly put projects into production and use and to raise the responsibility of the bank in charge of investment and construction, all loans used for investment and construction must be charged interest. All units having borrowed capital from the bank in charge of investment and construction must be responsible for paying principal and interest fully and on schedule to the bank.

Interest rates do vary with different types of loan and project:

- The interest rate used for capital borrowed for investment is lower than the one for loans used as liquid capital in construction work.

- The interest rate used for capital invested in any projects that the state encourages to carry out is lower than the one in other projects.

Interest rates applied to different types of loan for investment and construction should be temporarily set at levels ranging from 1.8 to 3.6 percent per annum. For investment with loans borrowed from foreign countries, interest rates consist of the set rate to be paid to them plus 1 percent per annum of service charge taken by the bank of investment and construction.

If borrower units pay off their loans before the due date, they are to get a 50 percent reduction of interest based on the amount of the loans for the period between the payment and the due date; on the other hand, if they pay them off after the due date, they will be charged additional interest at twice the set rate based on the amount of the loans and for the period between the due date and the date of payment.

5. Adopting a new system about profit, profit distribution and bonus awarded to capital construction units for completion of projects ahead of schedule.

Production and business units in capital construction must ensure making more and more profit for society. Profit and profit distribution norms are closely related and aimed at correctly combining the three interests of the state, enterprise and producer. Profit and profit distribution are closely linked with the production characteristics of each sector and must be aimed at encouraging doing profit-and-loss accounting, raising labor productivity and reducing costs of product.

The characteristics of product of capital construction projects are large capital, complicated execution of work, coordination of many sectors and units, high quality requirement and long duration.

Since reducing construction time to quickly put projects into production and use with good quality is an important goal aimed at obtaining good results from invested capital and bringing about realistic benefits for society, there must be a system of material encouragement applicable to the cases of completion and transfer of projects ahead of schedule.

Until now the profit norm has been set at 2.5 percent of the estimated value of construction and installation of a project. As to profit distribution, only a part of the profit has been required to be put into an enterprise fund to be used as bonuses for emulation, but the system of using profit to set up three funds has not yet been implemented. Bonuses awarded to projects completed ahead of schedule have been set to equal 2 percent of the value of construction and installation if the time saved is less than a month and 3 percent if more than a month.

The level of profit, the amount of bonus awarded for completion of a project ahead of schedule and the extent and level of profit distribution as mentioned above are not enough to encourage and push construction units to raise their concept of collective ownership, to step up profit-and-loss accounting and to steadily execute construction work until completion to finish their project ahead of schedule.

To promote the collective ownership right and to stress the responsibilities of production and business units in the management of capital invested in capital construction, we suggest that we adopt the following new system:

a. Profit and distribution of profit of construction units.

Profit of construction and installation units consists of:

- Construction and installation profit: the difference between actual costs of the work done and the estimated construction and installation costs of project, which are higher. The profit norm (set in the plan) in the estimated value of construction and installation is now set at 5 percent of the production expense norm for construction and installation.

- Other profit: profit brought about by other production and business activities of construction and installation units.

We suggest that construction units divide their profit as follows:

- To make payment into the state budget at the fixed amount.

- To pay loan interest to the bank.

- To establish with part of the profit three economic encouragement funds.

- To add to the self-provided liquid capital of the enterprise.

- To pay the rest into the state budget.

b. System of bonus awarded to projects completed ahead of schedule.

Bonuses are awarded construction units and related units having contributed to completing projects ahead of schedule. Conversely speaking, completing projects after the scheduled completion time is subject to fines. Bonuses are added to the profit of these units. Fines are deducted and taken from their welfare fund in accordance with current regulations. Since bonuses are paid by investors, they are included in the invested capital of projects. Since fines are paid to investors, they reduce the invested capital of projects.

6. Unifying investment and construction credit organizations to establish an investment and construction bank.

Back in 1957, as our state had seen the necessity to have a bank specialized in the management of investment and construction capital, it set up the Vietnam Construction Bank within the Ministry of Finance. This bank has made many efforts and has acquired some experience in issuing and managing capital, lending and paying in the field of capital construction. However, because of our country's economic conditions and numerous limits in the mechanism of capital construction investment management, it has not yet been able to truly function as a bank.

In recent years, the government adopted a policy of further extending credit to capital construction investment and temporarily assigned the State Bank to lend money for investment in a number of projects, while the Construction Bank was in charge of issuing capital for those projects being within the state budget investment group, lending money for investment and providing liquid capital to the central, provincial and municipal state-operated construction and installation units. Due to the fact that the management of capital investment has been divided to two banks, management and supervision of execution of work from preparations for investment and planning to investment itself have become untimely and have been lacking concentration and tightness. In addition, since the management of invested capital is shared by both banks, the managerial measures adopted are far from unified, which to some extent has created unnecessary difficulties for sectors and echelons, and the management of invested capital itself lacks coordination between different jobs (between preparations for investment and investment, investment and construction-installation).

To overcome that situation, to ensure a tight unified management of capital invested in capital construction and, along with that, to adopt right away a number of improved procedures about lending and payment in investment and construction and to carry them out with the existing Construction Bank machinery and the accumulated experiences, we suggest that we change the present Vietnam Construction Bank into a Vietnam Investment and Construction Bank in charge of both investment and construction.

The new bank's task is to lend investment capital to units for construction projects, to lend liquid capital, to take care of payment for production and business organizations in the field of capital construction through its lending service and control the use and management of capital sources as performed by units and their implementation of economic and financial management policies and procedures in the process of investing in capital construction.

The bank will operate on the basis of the all-sector profit-and-loss accounting system and have the material responsibility in economic relations toward customer units doing business with it by depositing money, borrowing capital and paying back.

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CSO: 4209/475

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR GOOD MANAGEMENT OF SERVICE ACTIVITIES

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 10 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Good Management of Service Activities"]

[Text] Like other large and densely populated cities, ours requires a great deal and a large variety of service activities to meet the people's daily life requirements.

Service activities competitively and strongly developed in our city prior to the liberation day when the population increased disorderly and continuously according to the law of the war of aggression and to the life style of a neocolonial consumer society. While these service activities provided many conveniences to the consumer's life, a large segment of them--by the very nature of the capitalist regime which created them--was brimful with negative manifestations. Since the liberation day--except for a number of persons who have adopted the correct method of collective business--, the situation has been marked by competitive, disorderly and quick development, dishonesty, exploitation of customers, tax evasion, failure to apply for registration and so on. These are bad practices which have not yet been eradicated.

Taking advantage of the recent price fluctuations in the city market, the prices of private service activities, especially those in densely populated precincts and districts, have simultaneously risen, creating more difficulties to the laborers' life. Many kinds of service activities have mushroomed especially in the eatery sector. Certain people have misused service activities to stealthily engage in vile professions which badly influence social life and human dignity. A number of service activity installations have served as places to dispose of commodities and products brought in by thieves and so forth. Through its activities, part of the servicing sector has made a great profit and has thus brought about an irrational income situation unacceptable to our society.

In view of this situation, our city has the responsibility to further strengthen the management and organization of service activities and to bring the diverse service activities into the socialist orbit in order to help develop production and heighten the material and cultural living standards of the laboring people. Right now, it is urgent to try to lower the prices of service activities--especially those vital to the laborers' daily life such as haircut, hairdressing, tailoring, bicycle and motorcycle repair, parking-lot keeping, catering trade, etc.

To successfully carry out the abovementioned tasks, it is necessary to educate persons engaged in service activities to make them clearly realize that their activities are aimed at promoting the people's life in the common interest of society and also for their own benefit. Following the example of dishonest traders and raising service charges is tantamount to attacking the laboring people in their livelihood. On the other hand, the laboring people need join the administration and market management organs in regularly inspecting service installations to see whether they implement the newly promulgated decision of the Municipal People's Committee on the obligation to post up price lists and to charge according to the posted prices. Severe administrative measures must be taken against installations which deliberately raise prices, exploit customers, refuse to post up price lists, charge more than the posted prices or take advantage of their service activities to do unlawful things. Installations which have made false [income] declarations and evaded taxes must pay taxes in full to the state according to the policy in force.

Simultaneously with struggling to stabilize service charges, we must reexamine the registration of occupations in order to prevent the disorderly expansion of service activities of various kinds. He who has not yet been issued an occupational license is not allowed to carry out activities. In certain trades, the person engaged in service activities will be allowed to exercise his profession only after fully meeting the essential criteria on professional skill, material facilities, health and so on. In particular, the catering trade must fulfill the necessary hygienic conditions according to the regulations promulgated by the state.

In conjunction with the struggle to manage the private service sector, the collective sector and the commercial and catering units of the state must expand their service and business network or draw up a plan to cooperate with and employ the private service forces according to the guidelines and price lists indicated by the state. The expansion of the state-operated network of tailors, dressmakers, barbers, hairdressers and so forth in the First, Third and Fifth Precincts is an interesting move which must be developed because, by carrying out business and serving the people, these installations have clearly manifested the superiority of the nature and goals of the socialist economic organization.

To properly manage and organize service activities is to contribute to stabilizing the people's life and to simultaneously materialize a civilized aspect of the new society which we are building.

9332
CSO: 4209/502

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

PRICE OF GOODS SOLD BY STATE TRADE SECTOR ANNOUNCED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 18 Jul 81 p 5

[Text] The Industrial products General Corporation in the Fifth Precinct is offering the following merchandises for unlimited sale to cadres, manual and office workers and the people:

—Soap bar, 32 percent [oil]	Price:	1.30 dong each.
—"Bic" ballpen refill	-	0.85 dong each.
—Baby's bottle teat	-	1.50 each.
—Student scissors	-	0.63 dong a pair.
—Set of plastic buttons	-	0.06, 0.08 and 0.13 dong per set.
—Bicycle spoke	-	0.25 dong each.
—Case for paint brushes	-	0.15 dong each.
—New Year card	-	0.20 dong each.
—Coat hanging hook	-	0.03 dong each.
—Bicycle mudguard	-	0.15 dong each.
—School bag	-	11.00 dong each.
—"Thong Nhat" ink	-	0.56 dong a pot.
—"Tan Quang" electric light socket	-	1.50 dong each.
—Bicycle front brake cable	-	0.50 dong each.
—Student book label	-	0.05 dong each.
—Pen nib (for use with ink)	-	0.04 dong each.
—Penholder	-	0.20 dong each.

Prospective buyers including public agencies, cooperatives and the people are invited to contact the corporation office at 314 Tran Phu Street, Fifth Precinct (Professional Planning Bureau), on the groundfloor, telephone No 56-900.

Payments may be made by checks or cash according to the customer's category.

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MORE SECONDHAND GOODS SHOPS SET UP IN HO CHI MINH CITY

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 18 Jul 81 p 5

[Text] To extensively serve consumers and to contribute to stabilizing the market, in addition to 25 secondhand goods shops and stations which are doing business in the city, the Ho Chi Minh Municipal Secondhand Goods Dealing Corporation has just set up the following shops to do business at agreed prices and to make immediate cash payments:

1. The Secondhand Goods General Shop in Dan Sinh market, No 104 Yersin Street, First Precinct

—Sells: All types of motorcycles and modern bicycles; all types of spare parts for motorcycles, bicycles and automobiles; all types of electrical appliances; sewing machines in their entirety and parts; all types of wooden, aluminum and chinawares; cups, dishes, tea-pots, bowls jars and so forth.

—Buys: Used items of the abovementioned types and also discarded materials. The shops also accepts used and new merchandises in consignment for sale.

2. The Secondhand Goods Shop, 126 Nguyen Tat Thanh Street, Fourth Precinct

—Sells: All types of radio sets, cameras, wall clocks, electric transformers, fruit blenders, sewing machine motors, electric appliances and earthenware.

—Buys: All types of used merchandises such as television sets, recorders, microphones, loudspeakers, amplifiers, etc. and discarded materials.

3. The Secondhand Modern Merchandises Shop, 135 Nguyen Hue Street, First Precinct (on the groundfloor and first floor)

—Sells: All types of refrigerators, radio sets, cassettes, fruit blenders, computer parts, organs, pianos, drums, medical equipment, lacquer paintings, carved figurines, high-quality wood furniture with mother-of-pearl carvings, etc.

4. The Secondhand Goods and Discarded Materials Shop, 342 Hai Ba Trung Street, First Precinct.

—Buys: All types of used merchandises and discarded materials including television sets, tape recorders, cassettes, radio sets, microphones, loudspeakers, amplifiers, electric guitars, organs, pianos, antiques and so forth.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

COMMERCIAL CADRES INSPECT POSTING OF PRICES

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 15 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] On the afternoon of 8 July, a group of market management cadres of the Trade Service went out to inspect the posting up of prices and the sale of goods according to the posted prices in busy commercial centers including the Dong Xuan-Bac Qua and Hang Be markets.

The group found that the obligation to post up prices was fulfilled by the shops dealing in dried foods such as onion, garlic, beans, sesame and peanuts in the abovementioned two markets. In the hardware department of the Dong Xuan market, the price lists previously posted above individual compartments reserved for each kind of goods had been removed and only one comprehensive price list written in small letters was hung at a place where it could hardly be read.

In the Hang Be market, price lists which were previously posted up by sellers of shrimp, fish, meat and eggs were not seen by the group during the inspection.

For a month since the city concentrated on market management and ordered the posting up of prices and the sale according to the posted prices, the prices of many kinds of goods in the free market have been stabilized and the prices of a number of commodities have fallen as compared with the past. This is an initial achievement.

Experiences have demonstrated that the struggle against negative practices in the free market will be effective only if it is carried on regularly, continuously, persistently and resolutely.

To preclude the state of "good beginning, unhappy ending", inspection units and management committees must pay attention to promptly correcting and firmly dealing with the tricks played in the food department of the Hang Be market and in the hardware department of the Dong Xuan-Bac Qua market.

Speaking on the consumers' behalf, a cadre of the Lawyers' Association told our newspaper on the afternoon of 9 July 1981 that price lists were not posted up above the majority of goods, especially food products, in the Nguyen Cao market at the end of Lo Duc Street, Hai Ba Trung Precinct. This situation has affected buyers who can hardly avoid buying goods at high prices. We have come to the spot to take a look-see and have found that what the cadre said is true. We wish to convey our finding to the local subward and the market management board of the Hai Ba Trung Precinct for consideration and solution.

On 12 July 1981, the Hang Trong Subward public security post caught three women named Vu Thi Giao (89 Hang Dieu Street), Le Thi Hao (An Duong Collective Residential Area) and Vu Thi Loi (6 Nguyen Bie Street) in the act of carrying more than 50 kgs of modern medicines for illegal sale in South Vietnam.

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PRIVATE SHOPS CONTINUE TO OVERCHARGE CUSTOMERS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 14 Jul 81 p 4

[Articles in "Readers' Opinion" Column by Le Thu, 128 Dai La Street, and Thai Van Hoanh, Cong Vi Subward: "Posting up Prices and Refraining from Selling Goods above the Posted Prices"]

[Text] The posting up of prices by private shops and the simultaneous tightening of market management are contributing to stabilizing prices and to ensuring the life of cadres and people. To our knowledge, the obligation to post up prices and to refrain from selling goods above the posted prices is legally compulsory and no one is entitled to freely choose between fulfilling and ignoring it. However, in certain areas such as alongside Hue Street, there are a number of private shops dealing in bicycle spare parts which have either refused to post up prices or sold goods above the posted prices like the fish and meat shops in various markets. It is suggested that the precinct trade bureaus make regular inspections and take the necessary measures to deal with this situation.

It seems that the obligation to post up prices has not yet been carried out by the watch, bicycle and electric instrument repair sector. At present, many shops, especially those belonging to the bicycle repair sector, are raising prices at will. They charge 1.5 or 2 dong for repairing an inner tube puncture. Bicycle repairmen have raised to 0.5 and even 1 dong the price for minor repairs such as tightening screws and so forth.

It is suggested that the responsible organs immediately order the posting up of prices by repair shops, especially those which repair bicycles.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

OVERCHARGE, TAX EVASION BY RESTAURATEURS MUST STOP

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 10 Jul 81 p 5

[Article by T.L.: "Eating Costs Must Come Down"]

[Text] As a manual or office worker who feels tired and needs a refreshing drink after accomplishing your task, you sometimes drop in at a fruit juice inn or stop beside a vehicle on the roadside which sells pennywort infusion or sugarcane juice. That is quite convenient but beware! You have to carefully check the price list (if it is posted up) or to ask the price in advance or else...

At the beginning of each month or at weekends, do you want to "invigorate yourself" with a bowl of noodles-and-beef soup, noodles-and-pork soup or soft-noodles-and-beef or a dish of fried noodles? That is surely necessary. But it is advisable that you look again at your pocketbook. Before entering a restaurant, you must have at least a sum of money greater than the price you paid last time for a bowl of noodles-and-beef soup, noodles-and-pork soup or soft-noodles-and-beef...

We have to remind you of the need to take such precautions because many persons including ourselves have fallen "victims" to "unexpected price hikes". On going home the other day, we dropped in at a teahouse beside the Thang Long theater, Cao Thang Street, Third Precinct, to have some glasses of cold yogurt at the price of 2 dong each. The next day I met with a friend of mine and, because I had 5 dong in my pocket, I invited him into the same teahouse and ordered two glasses of yogurt. After a cordial talk, I asked for the bill and was dumfounded when hearing:

--7 dong for two glasses.

Thinking that I did not hear clearly, I asked again. The teahouse owner replied distinctly: "Two glasses of cold yogurt amount to 7 dong." To raise enough money to foot the bill, I was obliged to "beg" my friend to "supply" me with 2 dong!

Too Great a Profit!

If you voiced your discontent under such circumstances, you would hear a string of "complaints" about skyrocketing prices, state tax increase, business losses and so forth.

Is that due to price hikes? Over the recent past, the prices of certain commodities have risen a little bit in the free market. However, the discrepancies will be found too great if we compare the rising prices of a number of raw materials with the price increases charged by restaurants and teahouses. To our knowledge, the abovementioned teahouse needs only 1 kg of powdered milk and about 0.6 kg of sugar to make 56 yogurt bottles (of the size usually sold at food shops). From 22 dong a kilogram a few months ago, powdered milk now costs 55 or 56 dong. Sugar is sold at various markets for 20 dong a kilogram--an increase of about 2 dong over the past. It follows that the manufacturing cost of a bottle of yogurt is about 0.7 dong and that it will come to 1.5 dong--an increase of about 0.2 dong over the past--if the cost of ice and other overheads are taken into account. However, customers have to pay as much as 3.5 dong, which means that the teahouse owner pockets a profit of 2 dong for each bottle of yogurt. It is clear that a number of business households have used the "market price hike" as a pretext to "grab" more money.

Is that due to a state tax increase?

It is true that the state has increased the tax levied on a number of shops and business households but this is merely a rational tax adjustment and not a raise in the tax rate. According to an estimate by business registration teams, most business households have declared about anly 50 to 60 or at most 70 to 80 percent of their real turnover. For this reason, adjusting the tax to be levied on business households according to their actual turnover is necessary to put their irrational and too high income in harmony with the common level of income of the entire society. However, a number of business households have deliberately ignored this necessity but have taken the tax adjustment by the state as a pretext to increase their prices and profit manifold.

In reality, how have these households done business and fulfilled their tax obligation?

Beginning with 6 dong a large bowl of noodles-and-beef soup, shop H. in the Thirteenth Subward, Third Precinct has subsequently raised it to 8, 9 and 10 dong. But the shop owner still complains that he "cannot make a profit" because the states "levies too high a tax". During our investigations, the responsible comrades in the Thirteenth Subward told us: In the past, noodles-and-beef shop H. declared a monthly turnover of only 8,000 dong but gradually raised it to 10,000, 20,000 and 35,000 dong following the assessment by the business registration team. Because the comrades in this team insisted that the shop owner truthfully declared his monthly turnover, he finally set it at 42,000 dong. Over the past few months, the subward tax team has collected business and income tax according to his declaration.

Is his declaration correct? People in the neighborhood said that noodles-and-beef soup shop H. sells each day 15 "Yen" [formerly equivalent to 6 kgs, now to 10 kgs] of noodles and not only 5 to 7 "Yen" as declared by the shop owner. In our reckoning, this shop sells about 500 bowls of noodles-and-beef soup a day. If each bowl is sold at the former price of 6 dong, the monthly turnover of this noodles-and-beef soup shop will be three times as much as what the owner had declared. If each bowl is sold at the current price of 10 dong, we need only to make a multiplication to immediately find the discrepancy between the declared 42,000 dong and the true monthly turnover of shop H. We will also find that the business and income tax paid by this shop to the state is still very low in proportion to its real turnover.

Some Suggestions

In our city, how many are there large, medium and small eateries owned by business households and how many of them are still improperly doing business and fulfilling their tax obligation as in the abovementioned case? The few cases mentioned suffice to show that we have failed to tightly manage the catering trade activities and the relevant prices and tax. This has induced private catering units to freely raise prices to exploit customers and to cause losses to the state.

The Municipal People's Committee recently issued a directive on the obligation to post up commercial prices and service charges and to sell goods according to the posted prices. A few precincts, districts and subwards have begun to implement the directive but most of them have only focused on commercial activities in various markets while neglecting all kinds of service activities, especially those in the catering trade.

Since the present situation is still rife with difficulties, we think that the prices asked by the catering trade have a direct effect on the people's life. Therefore, the administration at all levels, especially at the grassroots, must intensively direct business households to register and to post up price lists and must also make sure that these households and even the itinerant ones sell goods according to the posted prices. At the same time, it is necessary to grasp the business situation of these households including their nature, scope and turnover and, through this, to readjust the tax rate in accordance with their real turnover in order to preclude income irrationalities and too great income discrepancies between various strata. It is most important to ensure that the allowances increase recently granted by the state to cadres and manual and office workers has the real effect of stabilizing their life and does not fall into the pocket of a small number of dishonest businessmen.

On the other hand, commercial organs--especially and primarily the catering sector--need expand the network of state-operated restaurants which will be organized and will apply business hours in accordance with the daily activities of the laboring people. Only by doing so can they help manage the market and successfully struggle on the goods distribution and circulation front at the present time.

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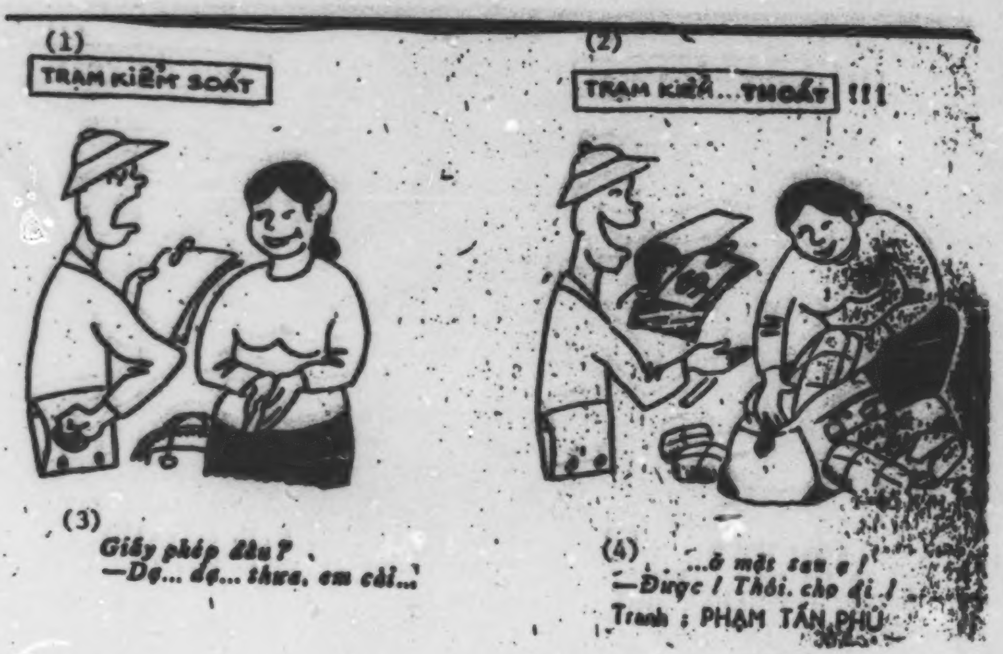
ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

CARTOON DEPICTS CONTRABAND INSPECTOR TAKING BRIBE

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 15 Jul 81 p 3

[Text]


(1)
TRẠM KIỂM SOÁT
(2)
TRẠM KIỂM... THOÁT !!!
(3)
Giấy phép đâu?
—Dạ... dạ... thưa, em cài...
(4)
...ở mặt sau ạ!
—Được! Thôi, cho đi!
Tranh: PHẠM TẤN PHÚ

Key:
- (1) Control station
- (2) Evasion!!! station
- (3) Where is your authorization? --Oh--Sir, I clipped it
- (4) ...to the back!--O.K. Good enough. Go ahead.
- (5) Contraband goods

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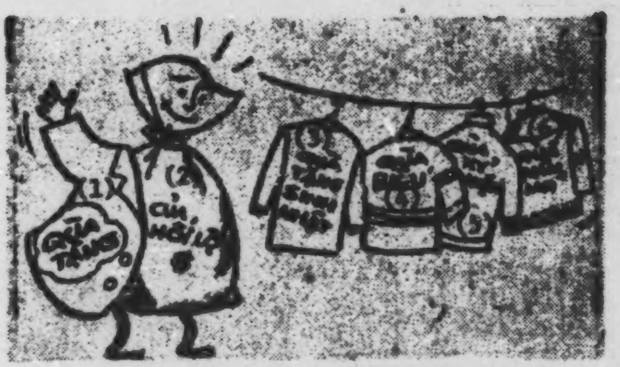
CSO: 4209/489

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

CARTOON SHOWS MANY FORMS OF BRIBERY

Hanoi VAN NGHE in Vietnamese 1 Aug 81 p 11

[Text]



— Gớm, họ cho mình khoác lắm thứ áo nghe « thơ mộng quá » ! !

VĂN THANH

Key:

(1)	Something extra	(4)	Present
(2)	Bribes	(5)	Souvenier
(3)	Birthday gift	(6)	New Years gift

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BRIEFS

CUU LONG ECONOMIC PLANNING--The Cuu Long provincial people's committee and the agricultural and water conservancy sectors recently held a conference of scientific and technical cadres to discuss measures to accelerate economic and social development program in the Mekong River delta and in Cuu Long Province. The conference heard almost 20 reports on agricultural production, many of which have provided new methods for the increase of rice production. [BK071337 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 27 Sep 81]

MINH HAI NEW ECONOMIC ZONES--Minh Hai Province recently sent cadres to Ha Nam Ninh Province to discuss plans to receive 2,500 families from the latter for resettlement in various new economic zones. Authorities in Phu Tan District, Minh Hai Province has decided to provide each of these families 1,500 square meters for living quarters and 3,600 square meters of ricefields for cultivation. This is aimed at helping the new resettlers to embark on agricultural production upon their arrival. [BK071337 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Sep 81]

CSO: 4209/27

AGRICULTURE

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE REPORT, FOURTH INSTALLMENT

BK270256 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Sep 81, p 2

[Fourth installment of an "excerpt" from the Ministry of Agriculture report at the conference held in Ha Nam Ninh in August 1981 to review the implementation of the product contract system in agriculture--passages between slantlines denote boldface as published]

[Text] Faced with the demand for increasing agricultural production for the years ahead and with a state in which material and technical capacities are still limited, the concentration of efforts on exploiting managerial potential will be of paramount importance. Facts obtained from the 1980-81 winter-spring crop show that the system of product contracts with groups of workers and individual workers is an effective managerial measure to tap the existing potentials in manpower, land and funds of cooperatives and cooperative members' families. Remarkable manifold results have been obtained by all those cooperatives which, operating in different productionareas, have practiced the product contract system. Therefore, what we have to do now is to expand and perfect quickly the product contract system at all cooperative in accordance with the following requirements:

--Expand the system of proudct contracts with groups of workers and individual workers in the 1981 10th-month crop at all cooperatives in the lowlands, the midlands, the (former) Region 4, the coastal area in Central Vietnam and the lower mountainous regions (including the Central Highlands) in conjunction with testing this system at cooperatives in the upper mountainous regions. Cooperatives and production collectives in Nam Bo must expand the application of the new system after reviewing its implementation at various experimental sites.

--Along with product contracts in cultivation and animal husbandry, we must expand the application of this system to the various services and professions in cooperatives; that is apply it in all production services of cooperatives.

--Experiment with the task of linking cooperatives' production results with those of various sectors serving agriculture, especially those sectors which are directly involved in production such as: tractor stations, farmland irrigation corporations, supply corporations, seedling stations, vegetable production stations and so forth. We must closely link the product contract system at cooperatives with efforts to improve the organization and management of various district-level economic sectors.

In product contracts with groups of workers and individual workers, we can attain good results only on the basis of dealing satisfactorily with all problems regarding reorganization of production and improvement of the managerial skills of cooperatives in conjunction with efforts to carry out district-building activities. Attention must be paid to the following points:

I. /As for the Reorganization of Production and the Improvement of the Managerial Mechanism of Cooperations/

1. We must determine, revise and perfect our orientation for production, must have a rational production structure, and must consolidate and strengthen the system of collective ownership over land at various cooperatives.

We must have a correct orientation for production suitable to the economic, natural and zonal conditions and to the production plans of various districts. Only with a correct orientation for production can cooperatives link their immediate and long-term production activities, and can they move forward firmly and steadily.

Orientation for production at cooperatives must be applicable to the main production sector, the supplementary production sector and the support service production sector and must be formed by fixing norms for production volume and for the rate of development of each crop plant, each animal and other products. Depending upon the actual situation in each cooperative, we must determine, readjust, revise and eventually perfect the orientation for production. In cooperatives without a clear orientation for production, we must try to clear-cut orientation. As an immediate task, we must base ourselves on the needs of cooperatives and cooperative members and on the grain obligation toward the state in making necessary calculations for production, permitting no upheavals in productionnor contradictions to the long-term development plan to occur. Orientation for production at cooperatives will be changed only when there is a change in the production task as a result of a discussion or a decision by a congress of cooperative members with the approval of the district people's committees concerned.

Based on the production guidelines, cooperatives should established a rational production pattern to secure balances between main crop cultivation and animal raising and secondary crop cultivation and animal raising, between rice and subsidiary food crops, between short-term and long-term crops, and between main and companion crops on each ricefield and for each crop season. A rational production pattern should reflect high economic results in production in terms of cropyield, heads of animals raised and the value of profits from each unit of cultivated area and per worker. Moreover, the crops cultivated and the animals raised under this pattern must serve the role of supporting one another for mutual development. The pattern must ensure the intensive cultivation of main crops and animals while developing other secondary crops and animals. It must use manpower fully, ease the tension caused by the unnecessary demands for manpower, help protect and improve soil, and create favorable conditions for building and perfecting various water conservancy projects, roads and embankments of rice plots and other fields of concentrated, specialized and intensive cultivation. Only by establishing a rational production pattern can we secure plans for the cooperatives to turn out products uniformly and harmoniously, implement their tasks, carry out crop cultivation schedules and create favorable conditions for the planting of companion and overlapping catch crops by production teams and cooperative members.

Along with determining, completing and perfecting the production guidelines and establishing a rational production pattern, it is necessary to strengthen and consolidate the system of public ownership over land in the cooperatives. In the course of developing and consolidating cooperatives, cooperatives' land has been collectivized generally, but management of its use has not been satisfactory. In many cooperatives, illegally occupied land has not been detected and recovered. Meanwhile, in many other cooperatives, the collective management of land and ricefields is too rigorous. Although much of their land is left uncultivated, their members cannot borrow it for cultivation. There have also been cases in which cooperatives intentionally failed to report their cultivated land in order to share the yield therefrom among the production teams or small cooperatives. These negative phenomena have been detected through the application or product contracts with groups of workers and indiviudal workers. As a result, along with determining anc completing the production guidelines and patterns, we must expand the system of new contracts in order to control the situation of land and ricefields firmly, consolidate and strengthen the system of public ownership over land and ricefields in the cooperatives, ensure tight management and effective use of all types of land and ricefields, and fully develop the cooperative members' collective mastery over all vital production means, especially those of the cooperatives.

/2. Improve and Enhance the Tasks of Planning and Profit-and-Loss Accounting in Cooperatives./

Planning is a tool of management according to the principle of centralized and unified management in cooperatives. Cooperatives can manage well only on the basis of a good plan. The system of product contracts with groups of workers and individual works is designed to ensure that production can be carried out as planned and that the principle of distribution according to labor can be implemented more satisfactorily. The distribution and production plans of cooperatives therefore must be combined closely to ensure the proper payment of cooperative members in accordance with the distribution plan on the basis of correctly implementing the production plan as specified in directive No 400-CP dated 15 November 1980 of the Council of Ministers concerning the policy of distributing income within cooperatives and production teams. The experiences of those cooperatives which adopted the product contract system in the last winter-spring crop season show that their members have delivered their products quickly and adequately to the cooperatives. This was due mainly to the fact that the cooperatives had unified production and distribution plans at the very beginning of the crop season. Based on these plans, the management committee and production teams mobilized the cooperative members to participate actively in the intermediary labor tasks and to fulfill the assigned tasks well.

We must proceed from the actual production means of each locality to improve and enhance the planning tasks of cooperatives by properly computing all necessary balances and by relying on the cooperatives' workforce. If we change seed allocations, increase the number of man-days to produce fertilizer and apply technical innovations to production, and so forth, we must also increase productivity and upgrade plans accordingly. If the means of production are reduced, plans should also be downgraded. Nevertheless, all cooperatives should make every effort to increase their means of production in order to increase their productivity and upgrade their plans. We must formulate distribution plans well along with production plans in order to ensure the three interests of the cooperatives, their members and the state correctly.

We must ensure that the agricultural obligations to the state are fulfilled adequately and that more agricultural products and goods are turned out, thus contributing to promoting the division of labor and the formation of a new economic structure in districts.

We must ensure proper standards of monetary and food income for the cooperative members and simultaneously obtain some profits to increase the capital accumulation of the cooperatives.

We must create a firm basis on which to calculate the assignment of product contracts of various production sectors to production teams and individual workers.

In order to meet those requirements mentioned above, when formulating plans for cooperatives we must ensure a rational relationship between various requirements, including those for improving the livelihood of cooperative members and for increasing the capital accumulation of cooperatives and their contributions to the state. We must adequately determine all sources of income, all kinds of expenditures for materials and technology (c), all kinds of expenditures involving the payment of labor services (v) and of profits (m) when formulating plans for each year, each crop and each production service. This is to ensure a balance between income and expenditure. We must calculate rational bonuses for cooperatives and production units on this basis. We must utilize production and distribution plans for cooperatives in readjusting essential contractual quotas and in rebalancing the incomes within each production service and between various production services of cooperatives in order to ensure that all these services can earn profits and that the daily wage incomes of cooperative members are not too different and are constantly increased. Therefore, production and distribution plans for cooperatives must be truly democratic-oriented, be free from manifestations of inflexibility and commandism and simultaneously be calculated on a scientific basis in conformity with the actual production conditions of cooperatives and be arranged in such a way as to be able to prevent all manifestations of working at ones' convenience without taking into account the economic results. The norms assigned by the state to cooperatives should be focused merely on these two major issues: namely the obligatory delivery of products to the state, and the materials supplied by the state.

Improving the planning task for cooperatives requires us to create the proper conditions for cooperatives so that they can carry out their planning activities, stabilize their production guidelines and obligatory contributions to the state, establish a system of economic and technical norms, satisfactorily make property inventories and production estimates on an annual and crop-by-crop basis, and train service cadres in planning, and so forth. We must, however, create the proper conditions for them while they proceed with their work without having to wait for the proper conditions to arise. Only through practice can cooperatives draw on experience in order to improve their performance. Areas having work norms available must utilize these norms in making calculations and balancing. Aread having no work norms must utilize the standard norms, (if any), of the districts concerned in making necessary calculations. Depending upon the capabilities of cooperatives, we must provide proper guidance for their planning activities. As for cooperatives with poor managerial skills which are unable to plan activities for their various production services, we must first of all help them to formulate production plans for their cultivation service so as to use these plans as a basis for the giving out of contracts for products of various crops to individual. laborers. The remaining plans for other services will be formulated later.

Improvement of the planning task for cooperatives must be carried out systematically, starting from the plans for cooperatives to those for production units and cooperative members' families. Emphasis must be placed on ensuring that all planned works are balanced--manpower, fertilizer and so forth--in the process of production, and that the collective economy and the economy of cooperative members can develop simultaneously. In keeping with the contractual plans of cooperatives, the plans formulated by production units must detail contractual norms for crop varieties, crop output and productivity to be attained, for fertilizer and other necessary expenditures to be spent in the course of production, and for the labor to be used for each piece of land, each crop and each year. Plans formulated by cooperative members must ensure the proper balance between the areas to be contracted and the amounts of fertilizer to be invested and the number of laborers to be employed each month, for each crop and each year if animal husbandry is to be increased and beyond-schedule jobs are to be undertaken. This will enable cooperative members' families to satisfactorily participate in developing not only the collective economy but also the family economies.

/3. Increase the Material and Technical Bases of Cooperatives and Quickly Apply the Technical Innovations to Production./

Through the implementation of product contracts during the 1980-81 winter-spring season, many shortcomings have been detected in quite a number of cooperative, such as shortages of material and technical bases, draft forces, seeds, water conservancy projects, and fertilizer and insecticide facilities. In several cooperatives the production teams and even the cooperative members' dependents must cope with these shortages on their own. This is an aspect of poverty in the cooperatives for which their members are not responsible. As a result, we must make every effort to fully use and develop what we have on hand and to get new material and technical bases as necessary in order to maintain production and create favorable conditions for groups of workers and individual workers to accept contracts. Listed below are the matters to which we must pay attention:

We must enlarge and improve the irrigation system in the cooperatives. We must coordinate with the water conservancy authorities in establishing plans for levelling hills and upgrading low-lying areas to provide more surface area in order to expand the cultivated area, reduce the difficulties in irrigation and drainage of cooperatives, and gradually advance toward becoming self-sufficient in water conservancy. Along with expanding and improving the water conservancy system (ponds, lakes, dams and ditches and so on) we must get more water supply equipment, such as pumps, norias and buckets. We must consolidate and strengthen irrigation teams and farmland water conservancy groups in cooperatives so that they can fulfill their tasks, which must be associated with the production results of the cooperatives.

We must survey the draft force of the cooperatives in order to fill up shortages, if any. We should institute a system of contracts on raising draft buffalo and cattle to cover the following points: Using time and plowing norms, proper quantities of feed and raised costs, and so forth in order to extend the working life time of buffalo and cattle. If there are no problems in the division of labor and the implementation of product contracts on cultivation, we may link the plowmen with the raising of buffalo and adopt the following appropriate form of contract: Those who are for the buffalo and cattle well and can extend their working lifetime are entitled to profits from this extended period of working lifetime. Conversely, if they abuse the animal draft force and let buffalo and cattle die before the expected lifetime, they must pay for the loss. Cooperatives must calculate the balance of the draft forces in order to formulate plans for initiating contracts on hiring tractors. In those localities where cooperatives have a limited draft force and their members own some buffalo and cattle, contracts can be drawn up with these members to have them plow certain ricefields at rational costs in order to ensure profits for both the cooperatives and their members.

Seed teams must be organized will in cooperatives to ensure enough good seeds--especially rice--for the cooperatives. A rational system of contracts with these teams should be instituted in order to encourage them to produce good seeds for the cooperatives. In those localities where these seed teams cannot be organized, good production teams which maintain stable conditions can be relied upon to produce seeds for the cooperatives. Necessary incentives can be established to promote the exchange of good seeds, work credits and fertilizer production so that the cooperatives can become self-sufficient in seeds. Along with seed production, cooperatives must have adquate seed storage facilities to avoid mixing seeds by mistake while being able to ensure a high degree of germination. In case these storage facilities are not available, cooperative production teams can be entrusted with the storage of seeds upon harvesting. Some of the cooperatives members' familites can also be assigned by production teams to store seeds. Those seed preservation teams which can store the seeds well and promptly put into cultivation the new strains of high-yield seeds may use part of the increased yield resulting from the use of such seeds as a reward for participation in preserving seeds for the cooperatives.

Vegetation protection teams must be strengthened and consolidated by giving them more equipment and the necessary facilities to prevent and control diseases, such as insecticides and sprayers.

Green manure--especially duckweed--production teams must be organized by cooperatives in order to increase the source of fertilizer. Wherever these teams cannot be organized, contracts may be awarded to some families which have experience in producing green manure for the cooperatives.

More plows and such improved tools as improved carts and foot-operated threshers can be procured in order to ensure that all production tasks can be fulfilled quickly, completely as scheduled and to create conditions for increasing labor productivity.

CSO: 4209/27

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE REPORT, FIFTH INSTALLMENT

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[Fifth installment of an "excerpt" from the Ministry of Agriculture report at the conference held in Ha Nam Ninh in August 1981 to review the implementation of the product contract system in agriculture--passages between slantlines denote boldface as published]

[Text] Along with increasing the common material and technical facilities for cooperatives, attention must be paid to making available necessary material facilities for production groups, such as granaries and drying yards. Cooperative members' families now bring their crop harvest from ricefields to their houses for drying. But many families, who have no drying yards at home, have to use those of production groups. In some places, the delivery of products by cooperatives members is slow, partly because production groups have no dumping grounds and granaries to store the collected products. It is necessary to encourage and create conditions for cooperative members to buy individual tools such as hoes, sickles, bailing buckets, improved carts and so forth.

While strengthening their material and technical bases, cooperatives must apply technical advances to production quickly and guide all members in carrying out these technical measures satisfactorily. In the recent winter-spring crop, many cooperatives increased their production twice the norms provided for in the contracts. This is thanks to their initiative in using some new seed varieties and training members to apply technical regulations in production correctly. In a cooperative where all members used the same seed variety in cultivation, some of the families failed to achieve the contract norms because they did not apply set technical regulations correctly. Therefore, in introducing new technical advances into production, we must train cooperative members to be familiar with and to carry out correctly relevant technical regulations.

Many cooperatives, which have applied the product contract system with groups of workers and individual workers, have overfulfilled the contract norms. This is because these cooperatives were able to limit difficulties in production with the help of their material and technical facilities, and know how to apply new technical advances to production broadly. Some people maintain that since the workers, under the new contract system, have performed everything entrusted to them satisfactorily, there is no need to strengthen the cooperatives' material and technical means. This is completely wrong. On the contrary, cooperative members will be required to understand and solve new technical problems in the course of implementing the contract system. With the cooperatives' material and technical bases being further strengthened and with the opportunities for applying new technical measures being ever greater, the new contract system will be even more effective, and the crop output will increase considerably.

/4. Strengthen and Consolidate Labor Organization Forms in Cooperatives./

The basic labor organization form in cooperatives is the production unit. Production units must be strengthened and consolidated in all respects so as to ensure satisfactory implementation of the new contract system. The production units, which recently overfulfilled the cooperatives' contract plans and fulfilled the grain delivery norms set forth by cooperatives, have the following qualifications:

--Their scale is reasonable, and they are entrusted with sufficient manpower, land, farm implements and draft power, enabling them to fulfill independently the production tasks assigned to them by cooperatives. Under the present circumstances, each production unit should, every year, take charge of about 20 hectares for cultivation and have 40-50 workers so that the unit leader and deputy leader can control and supervise the work of all unit members and the cultivation of each plot of land.

In places where the cultivated land is limited and the various sectors and occupations have not yet developed fully, the size of a production unit in terms of manpower may be larger, but it should not exceed the supervisory capabilities of the unit leader and deputy leader. In the mountainous regions, natural conditions and the local population must be taken into account in organizing appropriate production units.

Generally speaking, the scale of a production unit in the mountainous region must be smaller than in the plain and midland regions, and it is reasonable to organize one unit for each locality or village.

--Unit leaders must have firm control of the work of units, know how to supervise members and show enthusiasm in their tasks. Unit leaders and deputy leaders necessarily must improve in terms of their organization of manpower, their drafting of plans, their assignment of work and their organization of profit-and-loss accounting and distribution among members under the new contractual system. Cadres who lack supervisory abilities and who do not enjoy the members' confidence must be replaced.

--Production units must shape a system of working in an organized and disciplined manner. With all unit members daring to struggle against negativism in productive labor, developing a high sense of responsibility in carrying out the assigned tasks and being ready to help each other in production.

Along with strengthening and consolidating various production teams, we should depend on the specific situation in each locality to organize and consolidate specialized service teams and groups practically, without being imitative and mechanical. Generally speaking, all cooperatives must strive to organize seed units, water conservancy units No 202, vegetation protection teams, green manure production teams and farmland irrigation teams well (if the cooperatives share the same water conservancy project with others). Specialized groups should be organized in various production units to plow land, using buffalo, and to produce and process fertilizer.

Specialized service units and teams should be assigned specific tasks and necessary material and technical bases, and should have a clear cut by-law and a rational system of contracts. The appropriate forms of contracts will be applied depending on the assigned tasks. The product of seed units is the quantity and quality of seeds to be produced in each crop season and each year. The product of water conservancy units No 202 is the volume of dirt and stone to be dug. The product of vegetation protection teams involves the area to be protected from insects. The product of green manure plant teams must be the quantity of duckweeds to be raised in each crop season or the quantity of sesbania seeds to be turned out annually and so on. We must proceed from the demands for products to establish quotas of work credits and expenses and to formulate rational rewards and punishments in order to hold the cooperative members' responsible for the production results of their cooperatives or production units.

We must combine the expansion of various forms of product contracts with groups of workers and individual workers with the reorganization of production and the comprehensive improvement of management in the cooperatives. This must be carried out simultaneously and uniformly. Nevertheless, we must know how to control the expansion of various forms of contracts in order to help resolve other problems. Facts have shown that all categories of cooperatives can conclude product contracts with groups of workers and individual workers if the cooperatives know how to proceed from the requirements and scope of the new contractual work to complete the correction of weaknesses in the organization and management of the cooperatives.

/II. With Regard To Strengthening the Building of the District Level/

We must link the reorganization of production, the improvement of cooperatives management and the implementation of the new contractual system in cooperatives with the strengthening of the district level. We must build districts gradually into an economic agroindustrial structure, an area for the organization of production, life and distribution and circulation; a stronghold for carrying out the three revolutions in the countryside and building a new rural area; a center of technical equipment for cooperatives and an effective level of economic management. The building of districts and the district level is a matter of very great strategic importance to the development of our economy and the consolidation of our national defense. We must scrupulously implement political bureau directive No 33-TW and Council of Ministers resolution No 33-CP. To support the reorganization of production and the improvement of cooperatives' management in combination with the expansion of various forms of product contracts with groups of workers and individual workers in all cooperatives immediately, the district level is required to perform necessary organizational changes and provide appropriate guidance:

1. The district level must check, adjust and complete plans which serve as bases on which to determine the production guidelines for cooperatives. Generally speaking, the district plans have been formulated but have not been completed. Specific measures for implementation are not mentioned. Through the assignment of product contracts to groups of workers and individual workers in cooperatives, the district level can see more clearly the potentials in terms of labor, land and existing material and technical bases. At the same time, he also can be better aware of his responsibilities and obligations to the cooperatives and state. On this basis, he will check over and complete the distict plans and provide guidance for cooperatives to complete and improve their production guidelines. The large surplus

work force resulting from the implementation of product contracts in cooperatives calls for a redivision of labor in districts and throughout the country. Apart from the work force sent to the new economic zones outside the districts, the district level should know how to employ the remaining work force to build the necessary material and technical bases, and how to use the local sources of raw materials in developing handicrafts as appropriate to districts. The first step in forming an economic agroindustrial structure in districts is to establish a rationally developed agriculture which will enable us not only to establish a rationally developed agriculture which will enable us not only to ensure the balance of grain and food and to fulfill the agricultural obligations to the provincial and central governments, but also to create more sources of agricultural products and goods for economic trade and export. We must link this step with the development of various handicraft and industrial jobs in order to promote the development of agricultural production and the accumulation of capital for further development in the future.

2. We must improve the drafting and the organization of the implementation of district agricultural plans so as to simultaneously ensure a high degree of unanimity between the district and the cooperative on the targets to be achieved and to guarantee sufficient supplies of seed, capital, manpower and technical means placed under the management of districts. The three interests to be served in implementing product contracts also represent three responsibilities which the state, the cooperatives and their members must fulfill. The district, as the level where the state directly manages cooperatives, is duty bound to satisfactorily organize the signing of contracts so as to promptly carry out important tasks in production such as seed preparation, plowing, irrigation, fertilizer supply, pest control, and so forth.

3. We must provide districts with more materials and equipment, especially those necessary for fulfilling the above-cited important tasks, and give more hand-operated tools to laborers. We must institute a close association between the material and technical bases of districts and those belonging to cooperatives and incorporate the material and technical bases of cooperatives in each specific production area into joint systems so as to closely coordinate their use and to fully exploit the material and technical bases at the district level.

4. We must strengthen the leadership of the district in each cooperative and each specific job so as to help the grassroots units overcome their difficulties on the spot and promptly rectify all deviations in the production process. To achieve this aim, we must satisfactorily implement the system of providing guidance for important localities; strengthen the system of economic information between cooperatives and districts and vice versa; establish systems of discipline in production for various sectors and cooperatives; and formulate strict regulations on the supervisory work of each sector in the district. The district must hold periodic meetings with various sectors and cooperatives so as to discuss and resolve new problems in production. District agricultural committees must be consolidated and strengthened so as to be capable of assisting district party and people's committees in exercising leadership.

In broadening the implementation of the system of product contracts with labor groups and laborers, cooperatives located in different areas have to carry out different tasks.

In the Bac Bo delta and midlands and in the former Zone 4, the cooperative movement, generally speaking, is stable, and many cooperatives have become highly experienced in agricultural production. In the process of reorganizing the scale of cooperatives, the organization of labor, and so forth, have been basically resolved. The main problem now is the inequality in land distribution, in the material and technical bases and in the level of intensive cultivation between districts as well as between various kinds of cooperatives. At present, cooperatives exist in all provinces which have a very low average per capita land allocation, production areas which are still unable to overcome waterlogging and drought, and seriously lacking in draft power. Although many cooperatives have satisfactorily planted the winter crop and effectively practiced intensive cultivation, many other localities have developed this crop at a slow pace, demonstrated a low level of intensive cultivation, and achieved an annual rice yield of just over 3 tons per hectare. For this reason, in conjunction with broadening the implementation of product contracts, we must step up the movement for water conservancy work, improve and develop the fields, increase the draft power of cooperatives, vigorouslydevelop the winter crop, and provide adequate incentives for investments in intensive cultivation so as to promote new developments in productivity and volume of production. At the same time, we must redistribute the labor force within each cooperative and district and redeploy it outside the boundary of each district so as to stimulate the development of labor in other localities.

In the mountainous region, the development of the cooperative movement varies greatly with each area. In the low-lying area, the movement is more stabilized that in the highlands. Because the highlands are still encountering many difficulties, the scale of cooperatives there must, in general, be reasonably small. However, the managerial abilities of cooperative cadres are still limited, and many cooperatives are just nominal. Land is relatively vast, including both agricultural and forest lands. Land management is lax. In many places, only valley land, but not hilly land, is under management. The practice of destroying forests to provide land for cultivation is widespread. Draft power is fairly abundant but it has not yet been used satisfactorily. Irrigation still relies heavily on nature. The intensive cultivation capabilities or cooperatives are limited. A vast area of fields has been left uncultivated. The cultivation of many crop varieties and the breeding of many animal species are still proceeding on a small scale, even though they can be developed. Therefore, the important thing here is that the contractual system in agriculture must be associated with that in forestry so as to encourage cooperative members to engage in afforestation and in protecting forests. On the basis of scrupulously implementing the contractual system, we must strengthen land management, reorganize production and cooperatives to suit the conditions of production development in each place, and implement production-stimulating policies in order to simultaneously accelerate agriculture and forestry and develop the cooperative economy and the economy of cooperative members' families.

In the central coastal areas, the cooperative movement has just been initiated, but it has initially been tested and has stabilized. Even though great efforts have been made in the cooperative management, it still leaves much to be desired in many respects. Cooperative members are diligent in productive labor and have made progress in intensive cultivation and in increasing the number of yearly crops. However, many places are encountering numerous difficulties, especially in irrigation, resulting in quite a big difference in the economy and lifestyle in comparison to other places. The material and technical bases of cooperatives and the socialist enlightenment of cooperative members in many places are still limited. That is why we must combine the expansion of the system of product contracts with efforts to improve the overall management skills of cooperatives, to increase the awareness of socialism among cooperative members, perfect the collectivization of essential means of production and step up the building of material and technical bases for cooperatives so as to expedite the growth of cooperatives, consolidate them, have them adopt advanced management systems in keeping with great socialist production and keep them from repeating shortcomings previously displayed in the cooperativization movement.

In the Nam Bo lowlands the agricultural cooperativization movement is not only quite new but also poor. Organizational activities there are not uniform (solidarity teams, production collectives and cooperatives). Generally speaking, in many production collectives and cooperatives, the system of collective ownership of production means has yet to be consolidated; the managerial system is loosely organized; and the awareness of socialism among cooperative members is still not high enough. Many production collectives cooperatives, the system of collective ownership of production means has yet to be consolidated; the managerial system is loosely organized; and the awareness of socialism among cooperative members is still not high enough. Many production collectives and cooperatives have yet to be stabilized. A fierce struggle for choosing between the two systems of collective and private ownership is taking place in the rural areas. Therefore, we must combine the application of the product contract system with efforts to force production up, and strengthen production collectives and cooperatives in all respects. On the basis of ensuring the increased production of various production collectives and cooperatives, we must properly deal with the privileges in distribution among cooperative members, the collective and the state and with the relations between manpower and production means in such a way as to suit the collective nature of each form of organization. This is to gradually develop the superiority of the collective work system over the private work system, and to step up the building of various production organizations in order to advance to collective production by gathering peasants into production collectives and cooperatives. Experience obtained from experimental activities in Ho Chi Minh City and in various provinces such as Dong Nai and Hau Giang show that applying the new contractual form is instrumental not only in consolidating existing collectives production and cooperatives, but also in promoting the establishment of more production solidarity teams, production collectives and cooperatives.

The purposes and principles for awarding product contracts as well as the other aspects of management in agricultural cooperatives are stipulated in directive No 100 of the party Central Committee secretariat. We should thoroughly understand and correctly implement this directive.

A. Purposes: We should consider each purpose comprehensively and the relationship between the three purposes in order to evaluate the true nature of the new contractual form. We should not draw any conclusion by considering each event by itself. When speaking of production results, we should of course pay attention first of all to the area norms, productivity and the increase or decrease in production volume. In production we cannot belittle the quality and economic results which are manifested by various productive labor norms, material expenses and production costs.

When making an assessment to see whether the production relationships are consolidated or not, we must pay attention to the scope of production relations (system of ownership over the production means, workers' position in the process of production and the principle of product distribution). When checking whether all the three interests are guaranteed or not, we must check their mutual relationship and see whether they improve or decline. At present, if the interests have been emphasized, it is obviously necessary. If the cooperatives can develop production and guarantee the three interests, it can be said that they have been consolidated. Only by developing production can we ensure an increase in the income of cooperatives and their members, who will be then linked to the cooperatives, thereby actually consolidating the cooperatives.

B. Principles: We must also thoroughly understand the main scope of each principle. In considering the principle of closely managing production means, we must look into the nature of collective ownership over all the production means and not only the ricefield, buffalo and machines, which have been assigned to an individual or a group of people. Depending on the requirements, the assignment of production means to a few people or a large group of people will be made in order to achieve the greatest results. In considering the principle of work cooperation and labor division in cooperatives, we must see whether workers in cooperatives fulfill the production plan targets or not, and whether the labor organization is appropriate or not to the material conditions for achieving work cooperation and labor division. We should not draw any conclusion by merely looking into the method of using the workforce in a concentrated or scattered manner and into the shortcomings in controlling manpower. When considering the programming and planning principle, we must check the facts previously achieved by the cooperatives against the present situation. We should not only look at the weaknesses of the cooperatives in their advance to conclude that the cooperatives have not observed the principle for development in a programmed and planned manner. The effective implementation of the principles specified in the secretariat directive lies in the fact that it must be applied in a manner to suit the production conditions for each type of crop and each type of animal, the material and technical conditions of each locality and the management standard of each category of cooperatives in order to ensure the achievement of all the prescribed purposes of the new contractual method. All implementation of these principles in a mechanical, unchanging manner is incorrect.

If the purposes and principless are scrupulously adhered to, the shortcomings in methods will be gradually overcome. We should not treat shortcomings lightly, but neither should we erroneously evaluate the essence of the new contractual system simply because of the concrete shortcomings in its methods of application. The interests of cooperatives and their members will prompt the cooperatives to overcome rapidly the shortcomings in implementing the new contractual system.

III. The Method of Implementing Product Contracts With Labor Groups and Laborers in Cooperatives

An important problem in implementing product contracts with labor groups and laborers in crop growing is to determine the contracted volume of production and the cost of materials and labor needed for fulfilling contracts, to determine the contractors clearly and to organize satisfactorily the allocation of land to cooperative members for use in fulfilling their contracts.

/1. Concerning the determination of the contracted volume of production and expenditures for materials and labor:/

The volume of production contracted out to laborers in a production unit must be based on the volume of production which the cooperative contracts out to the unit. The volume of production contracted out to laborers must be determined according to the conditions of each specific class and plot of land. The size of the contracted volume of production depends on the following economic, technical and managerial conditions:

--the soil quality, which is determined on the basis of the actual average crop yields obtained during the last 3 or 5 years;

--the amount of materials and labor invested for an area unit, which is determined according to the reasonably-set economic and technical norms for a production year;

--the advanced technical and managerial measures applied in a production year and the technical processes involved in the cultivation of different crops. For instance: the contracted volume of production for high-yield new rice varieties must be higher than that for the old varieties. Improvement in the organization of labor and application of the new contractual system will certainly help reduce the waste of materials and manpower; crop yields, therefore, must be higher than those achieved under the old management system, even if the material and technical conditions are unchanged. If companion cropping is practiced (for example, rice is interplanted with sesbania, corn with beans, and so forth), the yields of the main crops will be lower than when they are grown alone.

The contracted volume of production must be determined in such a way as to serve the three interests--those of the cooperative members, the cooperative themselves, and the state. Both to lower the contracted volume of production unjustifiably or to set it too high is wrong. Our experiences in the recent winter-spring season have shown that a reasonable contracted volume of production is the average volume of production over the past 5 years plus a fixed percentage increase (between 10 and 15 percent depending on the decsion taken by each cooperative in accordance with the new advanced technical and managerial measures applied there).

We must base ourselves on the contracted volume of production in order to calculate reasonably the expenditures for seeds, fertilizers, labor, and so forth. This is to ensure that the contracted volume of production will be achieved according to the technical regulations and labor norms applied for the masses of cooperative members. On the basis of the results obtained in the winter-spring season, we must readjust and amend the economic and technical norms to render them more suitable and to ensure even better results in implementing the new contractual system.

/2. Concerning contractors and the organization of allocation of land under contract:/

The contractor who executes product contracts given by the cooperative is the production unit. Within the production unit, the contractors can be laborers or labor groups, depending on the economic and technical requirements and the production processes applied for each different crop, animal and trade. For rice and various short-term crops, the form of product contract with laborers is the most suitable.

Land set aside for production purposes under contract must be mainly allocated to laborers specializing in crop growing, including both principal and supplementary laborers. Cooperatives must use the working capacity and labor obligations of each laborer as well as the amount of manpower they are to invest in the cultivation of one area unit as the basis for determining a suitable amount of land to be allocated to laborers for production work under contract. Village, cooperative and production unit cadres must also be allocated, for production work under contract, an amount of land corresponding to the number of days they would be obliged to spend in direct production work under the old system. They should not be given more land than they can handle within this number of working days so that they may have enough time for their other official duties. Laborers engaged in other trades than crop growing may be allocated a specific amount of land for cultivation under contract if they are up to it. However, they should not allow this rice planting under contract to adversely affect their regular work. Labor obligations must be taken into consideration in determining the amount of land to be allocated to members of cooperatives so as to compel even lazy persons to fulfill their labor obligations toward cooperatives. The amount of land allocated to such people, however, must not necessarily be equal to that given to other laborers specializing in crop growing in cooperatives. On the other hand, adequate incentives must be given to laborers who are strong and good at intensive cultivation so as to fully exploit their production abilities by allocating to them a specific additional amount of land for production work under contract. Land allocation in contractual work must be based on the working capacity of laborers. It must absolutely not be used as a means to resolve the problem of income distribution for each family, nor should land be equally allocated to each family according to the number of its members.

The allocation of land to contractors must be carried out in an orderly and logical manner to facilitate production work. Differences in the quality of land must be chiefly resolved through the setting of contractual norms. In case it is necessary to scatter laborers during busy seasons, the land reserved for winter crops and both early and later rice, land located in elevated or low-lying areas, and so forth, should be allocated to several members in a family so as to limit the division of ricefields into too many small plots. Priority must be given to war invalids and laborers in the families of war martyrs or soldiers' families who have done meritorious services for the revolution, and so forth, by allowing them to receive land under contract before others, thus ensuring favorable conditions for them to fulfill their contracts, and by giving them assistance in the process of production.

/3. How to organize the management of various tasks in the process of production./

To ensure the satisfactory implementation of the product contract system, close guidance by cooperatives is a must. As cooperatives must carry out production work according to a master plan, both they and their production units are dutybound to provide overall guidance in all and not only in a few specific tasks in the process of production. Members of cooperatives are obliged to participate in all tasks of this process and not only in the tasks which they undertake to fulfill under contract and which are directly linked with the end products. To say that cooperatives and production units must organize manpower to satisfactorily carry out five tasks and that they must contract out the three remaining tasks in the production process to laborers is only to provide a general "model" of labor organization and division for cooperatives located in rice producing areas and equipped with the necessary material and technical bases. How this "model" is to be applied in each cooperative depends on its actual conditions. To say that cooperatives and production units must organize manpower to perform five tasks does not mean that these tasks must be "jointly" carried out. Whether a job is to be done jointly or individually depends on the techniques involved in the cultivation of each crop and the material and technical bases as well as the work tools put to use.

Managing various tasks in a cooperative also does not mean that every job should wait until it can be done by large numbers of people on a plot of land. It only means that the organization of manpower and the division of work must be done in such a way as to suit each specific task and each time limit within which one or many must finish a task. It also means that everyone must work according to the plans of cooperatives, labor norms and credit-computing standards, and that they must work under control and supervision both during the performance of their tasks and after these are completed. In this way, even if individual laborers were assigned to certain jobs, their labor still remained collective and not individualistic in nature, and the performance of such jobs still stayed under the management of cooperatives and production units and did not constitute a case of blank-check contracting.

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SRV MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE REPORT, CONCLUSION

BK071654 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Sep 81, p 2

[Sixth and "last" installment of an "excerpt" from the Ministry of Agriculture's report at a conference held in Ha Nam Ninh in August 1981 to review product contract work; part dealing with the "Expansion and Perfection of Product Contract From in Agriculture"--passages between slantlines denote boldface as published]

[Text] Proceeding from the problem formulation method mentioned above, we can organize manpower to do the five jobs as follows:

A. Soil Preparation: It is vital for cooperatives to have a unified plan and a clear division of labor in the course of implementation. If soil is prepared with the help of machinery (including heavy-duty and small tractors), cooperatives must control this machinery and direct it to work in predetermined areas. If soil is prepared with the help of buffaloes, cooperatives must assign this job to production units. Depending upon the actual situation regarding the number of draft buffaloes and cattle they receive from their parent cooperatives, and upon the capabilities of plowers they have in hand, production units must organize a soil preparation team or must assign soil preparation work to their production teams in accordance with a fixed by-law.

In case lands are swampy or are to be plowed with the help of hoes due to a shortage of draft force, cooperatives must give plowing contracts to people who are assigned to cultivate these lands. With regard to those cooperative members who own some buffaloes or cattle, cooperatives, when necessary, can contract them to plow certain pieces of land under the unified control of the production units concerned.

Plowing can also be contracted out to other people. Depending upon the tools to be used for plowing, we must establish contractual quotas correctly and must fix the time for completing the plowing of each piece of land and each area. We must link the norms for soil preparation with those for caring for and protecting buffaloes, cattle and machinery. We must also devise concrete internal regulations for the use of the draft force which people involved in soil preparation will have to observe. Whoever violates these internal regulations will be fined withworkpoints or will have to compensate for the damage caused to cooperatives.

B. Seed-related tasks: It is essential for cooperatives to ensure the quantity, quality and allocation of seeds in each production season. As for the use, germination and sowing of seeds, production units must organize the collective carrying out of this task. They may also assign this task to cooperative members in accordance with a set production schedule.

The care, uprooting and transplanting of rice seedlings must be assigned to cooperative members. We must avoid a situation in which production units and cooperative members are compelled to take care of the seed problem. We should not indiscriminately assign the handling, germinating and sowing of rice seeds to cooperative members (because there are people who are not qualified for that). We should also not have production units organize the care and uprooting of rice seedlings. This is because we are not sure if they can do better than cooperative members. Contracts must also be given out for seed preparation in various phases as follows: Give product contracts to seed-producing teams which must observe the norms for quality and losses prescribed by cooperatives; contract the job of handling and germinating rice seeds in accordance with the norms for the development and quality of rice sprouts; contract the sowing and care of rice seeds in accordance with the norms for the number of kilos of seeds to be sown in an acre of land, for the extent to which rice seedlings will be transplanted on an acre of land, for the quality of rice seedlings at the time of transplanting and for fertilizer, labor servies and so forth. Whoever overfulfills the norms will be allowed to keep the surplus. Whoever fails to fulfill the norms without legitimate reason will be fined.

C. Fertilizer preparation: Cooperatives must have laborers link their duty to produce fertilizer with efforts to fulfill the quotas for areas under contract if the adequacy of fertilizer is to be ensured for areas under contract. Facts show that all cooperative members, after accepting contracts, have actively increased the production of fertilizer in order to overfulfill their contracted quotas for productivity.

However, there have been a number of families facing difficulties because they have not participated or have inadequately participated in animal husbandry and have therefore suffered from a shortage of fertilizer. Cooperatives must take necessary steps to ensure adequate supplies of fertilizer for those areas already contracted out to these families. They may take such steps as giving more contracts for them to produce green manure (if they are physically able to do so), organizing the maximum collection of all sources of fertilizer from the collective in order to supply these families, helping them develop family-sideline animal husbandry and so forth.

D. Water preparation: We must distinguish those cooperatives having collective irrigation works from those which still face irrigation difficulties and are still dependent primarily on natural water flow and on water baskets to channel water into their ricefields. This is to ensure that rational work assignments are made. Areas with an irrigation system used collectively by many production units must place water preparation under the control of the farmland irrigation teams of the cooperatives concerned. Areas with an irrigation system used by a single production unit must place the system used by a single production unit must place the system under the control of the unit concerned. Areas which are still dependent primarily on the natural flow of water or on water baskets to channels water into their ricefields must have cooperative members in charge of water preparation. Farmland irrigation teams of cooperatives and production units must also give contracts to their people for the quotas of water to be channeled to level-3 irrigation canals and or areas to be irrigated in accordance with the irrigation programs of cooperatives concerned for each kind of crop in different phases. It is necessary to link the responsibility of farmland irrigation teams to the final development results of production units as well as to the protection and minor repair of various water conservancy works.

E. Pest Control: It is necessary to distinguish between ordinary control measures involving the use of leaves, lime, soot, and so forth, according to experience, and control by toxic chemicals, which requires the correct mixing of various ingredients and the use of sprayers for the prevention of contamination. Pest control through ordinary measures should be contracted out to members of cooperatives, while control by toxic chemicals should be carried out by the common pest control forces of cooperatives or production units. It is not advisable to turn insecticides over to members of cooperatives and to let them handle the spraying by themselves.

Specific norms must also be set for pest control teams working under contract. Cooperatives must see to it that these teams are provided with adequate means for carrying out their jobs.

The above-cited tasks must be closely associated with the final results of production work through the setting of rational labor norms and credit-computing standards, through strict control over the quality of products delivered by contractors, and through the judicious application of penalties and rewards for entire cooperatives and for each production unit and each labor unit and labor team in charge of a special task.

/The management board of a cooperative/ is responsible for the overall guidance of all tasks, from the stage of plan drafting to that of plan implementation. It must pay attention to satisfactorily carrying out the following tasks:

--Satisfactorily guide the drafting of plans for contracting out work to production units and ensure that they are provided with the materials and equipment controlled by cooperatives.

--Closely guide the determination of a pattern of production for each crop season and the implementation of special production procedures in the cultivation of various crops.

--Organize the coordination between service units and service teams and production units as well as among production units themselves in carrying out various tasks in the production process; satisfactorily guide the performance of special tasks assigned to production units.

--Control the performance of production units and watch out for any error they may commit in the production process; concentrate on satisfactorily guiding the performance of major tasks for specific periods of time as well as the performance of weak production units.

--Promptly settle differences between members of cooperatives and production units, among production units themselves, and between cooperatives and service organs who have signed contracts with cooperatives.

--Conduct surveys so as to gain a firm knowledge of the results of production units' production work; ensure that products are collected in sufficient quantities as prescribed by contracts; and satisfactorily organize the distribution of products within cooperatives.

/A production unit/ is responsible for satisfactorily organizing its laborers to scrupulously fulfill plans for production work under contracts assigned to it by a cooperative and strictly adhering to the production procedures and technical standards established by the cooperative. It must concentrate on satisfactorily carrying out the following tasks:

--Satisfactorily organize laborers to fulfill each task in the production process and ensure that the products of its labor units and labor groups are of the required quality and that they are delivered on schedule to those laborers in the production unit who have contracted to turn out end products.

--Closely follow all changes in the work forces and the status of the daily contractual work of each laborer, especially his difficulties, so as to promptly guide and assist him in overcoming them.

--Acquire a firm knowledge of the amount of fertilizer in the possession of each family so as to promote the production of fertilizers and to guide their application in strict accordance with the needs of various crops for their development.

--Control the quality of work performed by laborers under contract and promptly resolve any problem that may arise in the production process, such as rice seedlings being washed out by rain water, ricefield embankments bursting, filling newly-transplanted ricefields damaged by landslide, appearances of harmful insects, waterlogging, drought, and so forth.

--Control the results of its own production work and see to it that its products have the required quality and are delivered to the cooperative on schedule; satisfactorily organize the distribution of products within its ranks.

4. /Correctly Implement Penalties and Rewards as Well as Distribution in Cooperatives./

Only by adquately and judiciously applying penalties and rewards can we bring into full play the positive effects of the new contractual system. The 1980-81 winter-spring production season has shown that if members of cooperatives are given bonuses which are equal to only 80-90 percent of their extra products, they will not be strongly encouraged to boldly make more investments in intensive cultivation. It is necessary to apply a uniform penalty or reward rate of 100 percent on the shortfall or surplus of products turned out by laborers under contract. Adjustment or reduction of contract production norms should be done only in cases of serious natural calamities, when cooperatives and their members are unable to control their effects, or in the event materials are not supplied in quantities required by contracts or the exact kinds of crop seeds needed by cooperatives are not provided. Adjustments of contract norms, however, must be done on the basis of specific calculations concerning each specific crop, each rice planting, each production unit. Across-the-board reduction of contract norms must be absolutely avoided. Any reduction must be proposed by the cooperatives and have the approval of the district agricultural committee concerned. Along with giving rewards for surplus and applying penalties for shortfalls in the amount of products turned out by laborers under contract, we should consider rewards or penalties for the success or failure of production units and cadres of cooperatives in fulfilling their plans.

In this connection, specific consideration should be given to:

--Production units: If the units fulfill the assigned norms for production volume to be delivered to the cooperatives, they will get rewards amounting to not more than 5 percent of the production volume which they have achieved to fulfill the plan norms (depending on the differences in land rent among units). A portion (from 15 to 20 percent) of these rewards will be given to the unit chiefs and deputies. Another portion (approximately 35-40 percent) will be used to reward teams in charge of the specialized tasks in the units. The remaining part will be distributed again to those workers who have received and fulfilled their assigned quotas for finished products for the production units. The rates of rewards computed for the production unit chiefs and deputies and for teams in charge of other tasks may change a little bit depending on the specific conditions of each locality. They will be discussed and decided upon by the cooperatives in observance of the following principles:

--The amount of rewards to the production unit chiefs and deputies will depend on the number of cooperative members who have fulfilled more or less their assigned quotas. In those production units where all the members have fulfilled their assigned product quotas, the unit chiefs and their deputies each will receive a reward of which the highest amount cannot exceed the bonus prescribed for a skilled worker in the units, and only those who have been recognized as fulfilling their duties, will be rewarded.

--The largest quantity of rice given as a bonus to each worker doing specialized tasks will not exceed 30 percent of the grain income distributed as wages by the cooperatives.

--Those who receive product quotas and fail to deliver sufficient products to the production units, will not be entitled to bonuses.

Bonuses awarded to those who have fulfilled the plan norms are actually taken from the cooperatives' profits after the production costs have been recovered and the cooperative members' daily wages and other items of distribution have been properly covered as planned. As a result, in connection with the production plans, the cooperatives' distribution plans must be specifically calculated and announced at the very beginning of the crop season so that the cooperative members can know and use them as guidelines for their struggle.

The production units must therefore deliver at least 95 percent of their contracted production volume to the cooperatives, otherwise, they will be punished. The punishment will be shared equally by all workers on the same distribution plan of the production unit involved.

With regard to the cooperatives, if the 95 percent norm can be secured from various production units together with the planned profits, their plans can be considered as fulfilled. The cooperatives may take approximately 0.5-1 percent of their achieved production volume to reward their cadres for having fulfilled the plan and to make incentive sales to those sectors and workers involved in bringing about the planned profits for the cooperatives, according to the following principles:

--The amounts of bonuses given to cadres of the cooperatives depend on the number of production units which have fulfilled their product quotas and the prescribed norms for delivering products to the cooperatives. The highest amount awarded will not exceed the biggest bonus given to a cadre of production units. Bonuses will be awarded only to those cooperative cadres who have been recognized by various production units as fulfilling their assigned duties.

--The largest quantity of grain sold as an incentive to a worker of any sector or job will not exceed the bonus given to a worker laboring in the cultivation sector. The incentive sales to various sectors and workers are made in direct proportion to the monetary incentives given to those sectors and workers.

If the cooperatives fail to fulfill their income--both grain and money--plans, their cadres will be punished. The punishment will be based on the percentages of unfilfilled plan which result in the losses in percentages of the daily wages and allowances paid to each of the cadres. Nevertheless, they will not exceed 30 percent of the total wages paid to cadres.

Coupled with a rational system of rewards and punishment, it is necessary to implement correctly the principle of distribution according to labor as specified in Council of Ministers decision No 400-CP dated 5 November 1979 and Ministry of Agriculture Circular No 008 dated 5 May 1980. There are some differences here concerning the proportions of rewards and punishments and the use of bonus funds. Workers of the cultivation sector will be rewarded or punished for the full amounts of increase or decrease in grain as compared to the plan norms. The production units and cooperatives will also be given bonuses in kind (grain) for fulfilling theplan norms. As a result, there will be two bonus funds in cooperatives: one for the cooperatives and one for production units. The bonus funds in production units are mainly in grain while those of cooperatives are composed of both money and grain.

To ensure the implementation of this system for rewards, punishment and distribution, we should study and complete all the financial auditing and accounting items as appropriate and we should get some guidance for unifying bookkeeping.

5. /Strengthen and Perfect the Management Apparatus of Cooperatives and Step Up the Training of Cooperative Cadres./

As the product contract system is a new form of management, we must examine this system before trying to strengthen our management apparatus to suit it. The differences between the new contractual form and the former mode of management require that we further strengthen the role of production units, streamline specialized elements of cooperatives and select those cadres who are well informed of the new contractual form and who have a high sence of responsibility for running the leadership apparatus of cooperatives. We may also reduce the number of leadership cadres in those large-scale cooperatives where the management apparatus has been perfected.

Along with perfecting the organization, we must pay attention to training the cadres of cooperatives and production units. We must formulate immediate and long-term training plans. As an immediate task, we must concentrate on providing training to cadres of cooperatives and production units to make them fully aware of the purposes and principles of and the ways to practice the product contract system so that they can effectively guide their cooperatives in applying the product contract system. Training methods must suit each target, each area and each type of cooperative. Trainees must be given theoretical and on-the-job training simultaneously. While in training, cadres must be taught to prepare typical activity reports satisfactorily and be taken on fact-finding tours. We must rely on district cadres to provide training for the cadres of cooperatives and production units.

In order to ensure good quantitative and qualitative standards for the training of cadres from cooperatives and production units, we must set up and perfect cooperative management schools for each province and city. These schools must operate separately from all management or technical schools run by the provinces or cities concerned. The central training school for cooperative management cadres must quickly perfect its training program for cooperative cadres coming from different areas if unified and large-scale training is to be provided to cooperative cadres in 1982.

6. /We must rely on the substance of the product contract system applied in cultivation in order to adapt this system in animal husbandry and in the many services and professions of cooperatives./

A. With regard to animal husbandry, we must correctly observe circulcar No 13-TT/CN, dated 23 June 1981, of the Ministry of Agriculture.

As for various handicraft services and professions, depending upon the nature of these services and professions, we must determine final products for them. Also, depending on the industrial nature and the working methods of these services and professions, we must organize the assignment of contracts to workers, linking them with their final products. Attention must be given to the following points:

--Closely manage the raw materials of various product manufacturing sectors and, based on the rational norms for the consumption of raw materials, organize the assignment of product contracts in a suitable manner. When a product contract is given out, in addition to quantitative standards, we must be strict in establishing qualitative standards.

--Prepare uniform plans for the consumption of products, depending on the nature of the products of the various production services and professions, we must draw up specific consumption plans in order to control simultaneously the manufacturing of products, stimulate the development of production and ensure the correct observance of the state's policies regarding circulation and distribution.

--The products of a service or a trade should not be necessarily regarded as a means with which to reward or impose fines on that service or trade. Instead, we must be flexible in choosing the means with which to reward or impose fines, making sure that the means we choose (including the partial use of grain as stated above) can encourage workers in production.

IV. Intensify Guidance for Implementation.

The product contract system with groups of workers or individual workers in cooperatives is a new form of management which is being expanded. As the application of this system has just been expanded and is still imperfect, the positive effects of this system have not yet developed fully and there are still many shortcomings and weaknesses to be overcome. Therefore, we must intensify close guidance from top to bottom, making sure that the expanded contractual form will be increasingly improved.

The results obtained from various cooperatives that applied the product contract system for the 1980-81 winter-spring crop show that a good contract method is not sufficient to secure maximum benefits from the new contractual form. Rather, there are many relevant economic and technical problems to be tackled simultaneously. At present, the new contractual form is posing four problems to be studied and solved, namely:

1. Continue to build models for the implementation of the new contract system for various species of crops and animals (except for rice, subsidiary food crops and hogs) in different production areas. Typical of this are the application of the product contract system in the cultivation of long-term industrial crops in the Bac Bo midlands, the eastern Nam Bo region and the Central Highlands; the application of the product contract system in large-scale afforestation and animal husbandry in the mountainous regions; and the application of the product contract system in the breeding of draft cattle and in the various handicraft production services in the lowlands. We must build models for the application of the new contractual form among technical supply sectors serving agriculture and among tractor stations, material supply stations, seedling stations and farmland irrigation corporations in order to ensure that cooperatives can achieve good results in their efforts to attain final products.

2. Problems concerning the building of material and technical bases and the introduction of new technical progress in production must be solved in order to ensure greater effect of the new contractual form, especially in the preparation of seeds, the prevention and eradication of epidemics and diseases, and providing the necessary tools for workers.

3. Problems concerning the policies on purchase and requisition, pricing, economic contracts and so forth must be dealt with in order to develop the cooperatives right to free trade business and to create a strong impact capable of stimulating increased production in various production areas.

4. Problems concerning organization and cadres must be tackled in order to ensure smooth leadership from top to bottom; the rapid dissemination of good experiences; the prompt detection, prevention and correction of various shortcomings; improved leadership and guidance; and expansion and improvement of the movement.

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AGRICULTURE

RICE-GROWING COOPERATIVES TO BE CONCENTRATED IN DELTA

Hanoi NGHIEN CUU KINH TE in Vietnamese No 2, Apr 81 pp 41-45

[Article by Le Nghiem: "Concentration of Agricultural Production in the Delta"]

[Excerpt] In the course of organizing cooperatives in and developing agriculture, the scale of agricultural cooperatives in the (Red River) delta has been being enlarged. Prior to 1965 it was mainly closely linked with the need to gradually collectivize farmers. Most cooperatives were organized on a hamlet scale, with a few on a small-village scale. Production basically remained scattered in ricefields that had not yet been delineated again. Between 1965 and 1971, the scale in terms of both area and volume of production was enlarged. Through the second phase of the campaign for technical and managerial improvement and the campaign for democratic development in cooperatives, the efforts to bring agricultural cooperatives to the all-village scale and higher scale were basically completed in two districts, N and K, and in the delta in general. However, production in the cooperatives was not yet reorganized, nor was it heading toward specialization and intensive cultivation; labor was not yet put through new division and a higher degree of cooperation. As a result, enlarging their scope in this period was like an addition -- in average the value of production of a cooperative increased only proportionally to the extent of the average increase of its cultivated area.

In the period from 1971 to 1974, the agricultural cooperatives in the delta still remained at the scale of more or less than 200 hectares and did pay attention to going more deeply into intensive rice cultivation. N and K Districts boosted the average rice output per hectare of cultivated land from 5.7 tons in the 1971-1973 period to 6.2 tons in the years of 1974-1976. But that intensive cultivation was still a scattered effort in the fields by individual production units. Production of cooperatives was not yet executed on the basis of a common plan. Specialized cultivation and intensive cultivation ricefields were yet to be built. Except for the rice crop, other production aspects like subsidiary food crops, animal husbandry and other occupations were not yet organized on an all-cooperative basis.

The enlargement of scale of the agricultural cooperatives in N and K Districts in terms of area was mainly achieved in the 1975-1977 period and was closely linked with the campaign for reorganization of production and improvement of management in agriculture, along with an experiment to promote mechanization in the entire districts. By 1977 in N District almost all cooperatives were of the size of 300-500 hectares, with the ones exceeding 300 hectares numbering 4, or 12 percent of the total number of cooperatives, and one of them, D.S. Cooperative, exceeding 1,000 hectares. A number of other districts in the delta underwent a similar enlargement.

Enlarging the scale of cooperatives in the campaign for reorganization of production and improvement of agricultural management in the direction of the socialist large-scale production was necessary to quickly bring them out of a small-scale, scattered, self-supplied and self-sufficient production and to move them toward a highly specialized production with large ricefields where specialized and intensive cultivation and mechanization would take place and with large pigsties where hogs would be raised in herds and by advanced and mechanized feeding system. However, since the previous unifying process had not been carried out very effectively, the material, technical and managerial conditions for this round of unification were rather limited.

As we look back, the recent enlarging process, mainly with respect to area, did not closely link agglomeration and concentration, nor the growth of cooperatives and their joining together. Therefore, when we proceeded with unifying such conditions as the material and technical base, systems, means and method of management, as well as the ranks of leading, technical and specialized cadres, we have had no proper preparations.

Considering the reality of N District, a typical district in the delta, we find that the factors affecting the scale of agricultural production cooperatives have only reached the following levels:

- The size of rice production units mostly is 40-50 laborers working 15-20 hectares -- this category accounts for 53 percent. The category of units having 100-200 laborers working 41-70 hectares of cultivated land is very small -- only 9 percent.

- The size of ricefields specialized in rice growing is in average only 5-10 hectares in each area.

- The means of transportation within districts and cooperatives in most cases still are improved vehicles and vehicles drawn by buffaloes and cows.

- Processing and consumption of products are negligible and do not require yet anything big in terms of cooperation or joint enterprise.

- As to the level of managerial competency, for unit chiefs now managing manual labor it is just right for them to handle about 15-20 hectares and 40-50 laborers; for directors and members of cooperative management boards, 7-8 crop-growing units and 200-300 hectares of cultivated land.

With such factors and conditions, the fact that the scale of many agricultural cooperatives in the delta was enlarged too excessively has made them confused as they were used to working in the style of small-scale production, with some cooperatives even neglecting and becoming totally disorganized in large-scale operations. Indeed, for those cooperatives having more than 500 hectares of land, they have often encountered big problems which have not yet been properly resolved. On the one hand, with the manner of production remaining scattered, if units were unified to enlarge the scale to 50-70 hectares and 100-200 laborers to make "neat management" for directors, unit chiefs would not be able to handle their units. On the other hand, if the size of units were to remain the same, the number of production units would be too large -- about 20-25 crop-growing units, not including other specialized units -- which would increase the sources of difficulties and make it more difficult and complicated for directors and management boards to handle.

In that situation, the secretariat has adopted a correct policy calling for stabilizing the cooperatives having 300-400 hectares, guiding them toward pursuing in-depth production and strengthening the agglomerating process; at the same time, for the cooperatives having 400 hectares or more, consolidating all aspects of their activities to improve the factors that would contribute to better quality. We should be able to build large ricefields for specialized and intensive cultivation and mechanization and to train unit cadres capable of managing and directing production in accordance with the needs of these ricefields; from there we could enlarge the scale of production units and raise the managing capacity of cooperative directors to smoothly handle the day-to-day production and business activities through those two levels of management. As to those cooperatives of scale being too large to be provided within a short time with the necessary favorable factors and conditions, we should divide them into smaller ones of more appropriate scale.

To develop the strength and economic effectiveness of those cooperatives having just been enlarged, we must take a number of measures.

First of all, we must concentrate on building ricefields for specialized and intensive cultivation and mechanization. These are relatively large and flat fields having relatively uniform soil quality, where production is carried out in accordance with a specialized-cultivation formula and an advanced intensive-cultivation technical plan (one kind of seed, one watering system, one fertilizing system) and both production and transportation are partly assisted by machines. They constitute a combined material and technical base, the basic requirement of large-scale production in agricultural enterprises, first of all in the crop-growing production sections of these enterprises. They include many aspects of the material and technical base and many advanced scientific and technical measures that are condensed and put together. They are the results of the development of the entire productive force and the whole of material and technical factors in the crop-growing production of cooperatives.

For such ricefields, construction and transformation cannot be simple, but instead there must be unified and rational plans, a necessary amount of investment by cooperatives and a definite assistance from the state.

On the basis of the common production plans of districts, cooperatives should plan the transformation and construction of their own specialized-cultivation ricefields by doing the following major work: to determine a rational crop-rotation formula for each ricefield, to adopt only one formula for specialized cultivation and to try to have the same planting and the same variety for each kind of crop within the crop-rotation formula. To have combined planning (not only to put together) covering many aspects -- irrigation, ricefield transformation, mechanization, communications, etc. -- for ricefields and make perfect ricefield plans in accordance with the needs of the crop-rotation formula, the needs of the intensive-cultivation technical plan and the need to proceed with production by machine. To concentrate the energy of cooperatives, with appropriate assistance from the state and first from the district level, on fully and neatly transforming and building each ricefield, each area of many ricefields, from easy to difficult areas, in order to develop early productive effectiveness of ricefields. To draw up and carry out seriously advanced intensive-cultivation technical plans for different crops and for entire crop-rotation cycles. To make arrangement and adjustment for the places to use tractors and agricultural machinery, tractor stations and the network of service stations to repair machines and farm implements to satisfy the need for mechanization on already-transformed ricefields at an increasing rate and in a more combined manner.

Secondly, on the basis of transformation and construction of such ricefields, to rearrange the scale and organization of production units along the line of ensuring productive activities being guided toward specialized cultivation and concentration while making them convenient and suitable for the scope of operations of machinery. At present, the land areas and distribution of land to production units must be suitable for the organization of manual labor to properly carry on the intensive-cultivation technical plan on the specialized-cultivation ricefields while satisfying the need to mechanize the soil-preparation program with high machine output. So the right area for a unit should be about 20-30 hectares to fit a labor collective of about 50-60 people. However, the area of land for each unit should be divided into about 3 ricefields (in each crop season 10-15 days for one variety and 3-5 days for one planting), with each ricefield being adjacent to the next and covering about 7-8 hectares. In the future, when many production programs are done by machine, with the tractor station units being in charge, improved tools and small machines are used in larger numbers and labor productivity of production units gets higher, the area each production unit has on each ricefield can be increased and the total area it has can be increased and reduced to two and then one ricefield.

Thirdly, to let production units seriously carry out the technical plan and work effectively on the specialized and intensive cultivation ricefields, we must perfect the wage system and, as an immediate thing to do, perfect the forms of contracting in agricultural cooperatives. The contract issue in cooperatives presently remains a very complicated one. It is obvious that after cooperatives give three contracts to production units, the form of piece-work contract with labor groups and laborers within these units shows its weaknesses right away. It does not make laborers have enough concern about the end-result of production and the quantities of products made and easily leads to "being too easy about work and too generous about work points" and other negative phenomena. Therefore, it has been a necessity for the VCP Central Committee Secretariat and the Council of Ministers to extend the form of "product contract" to labor groups and laborers in production units. However, to properly carry out the directive of the secretariat, in our opinion, we should pay attention to the following matters:

- The product contract system must be counted among all of the managerial measures of cooperatives, and along with further developing it we should properly carry out planning and economic accounting. Through these two jobs we can adjust anything irrational while carrying out the product contract system.

- To carry out the forms of contract in agricultural cooperatives must satisfy both needs in Directive 100CT/TU of the secretariat, namely, "We must properly organize the management and direction of labor, develop the superiority of cooperation with division of labor and at the same time stimulate the hard-working quality of collectives of cooperative members and individual laborers, on the basis of making everybody be concerned about and adhere to the end-result of production."* Thus we cannot think that making product contract for a certain job in connection with some crops or animals with each laborer is enough or is the most primary thing to do, but we must instead move toward building a product contract system consisting of many positive forms suitable for each sector of production, namely, crop growing, animal husbandry and occupations, for different kinds of production teams and units and for specialization on the basis of products. These forms are closely linked together in a system and reflect the richness and diversity in the organization of production and labor and the flexibility, reality and effectiveness in management. This system is also linked with the system of reward and punishment applicable to cadres of cooperatives and production units.

- Units must necessarily be the basic contract-receiving units of cooperatives and properly organize the forms of contract in their own units. Making contract in units must also satisfy the two above-mentioned needs. As for crop-growing production units, because of the production characteristics of their sector (production programs are long, consist of many jobs that do not follow one another and are conducted in a mobile relatively flexible manner within a relatively large space), it is not easy to combine the two needs in the organization of labor and paying for labor expended; therefore, they must try to look for positive forms.

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* Directive 100-CT/TU, see NHAN DAN, issue of 20 January 1981.

In the progressive cooperatives, for the concentrated production projects and the specialized and intensive cultivation ricefields, especially for rice crops, we should take the forms of contract that combine the volume of work with the end-result of production with the groups specialized in soil preparation, irrigation, seeds, plant protection, etc., and the form of product contract with fixed groups doing jobs that last many days, such as seeding and transplanting, caring and harvesting. Groups should not have too many laborers -- normally 4-6 laborers are right. The rice-producing fixed groups currently can have 2-3 hectares and 4-6 laborers; and rice-producing units, 20-30 hectares and 50-60 laborers. As to the crops that have scattered production or require very meticulous care, after the units have done a number of jobs through the specialized-job groups, generally speaking they must be assigned on contract to laborers.

In the weak cooperatives which currently have product contract mainly with laborers, units must properly carry out contracting with specialized-job groups and preparing favorable conditions for moving toward having product contract with mainly labor groups, for the purpose of gradually developing the superiority of cooperation with division of labor, specialized-crop production, concentration and intensive cultivation in units and cooperatives. The cooperatives which currently have nonspecific contract with their members must quickly return to the correct product contract system and, along with production units, must necessarily grasp the major factors as mentioned in the directive of the secretariat.

Fourthly, with the scale of cooperatives ranging from 300 to 400 hectares and even more than 400 hectares, to carry on business and production on the ricefields built for specialized and intensive cultivation and mechanization in accordance with a positive plan, good reasons and effective calculations requires that cooperatives show a clear quality improvement in their managerial work. Programs must be under control and leadership as they are carried out everyday in each ricefield, down to every production unit. Plans must be drawn up from production units up and maintain a science-based balance among many aspects and components, with the assistance of many complicated balance tables and relying on a well-based system of economic and technical norms. About economic accounting, we must move toward setting an orderly pattern in the cooperatives: hundreds of items, thousands and even tens of thousands of operations must be done for accounting and final accounting everyday, every phase, every month, every crop season, etc. for each production job, each production project, each section and the entire business and production activities of cooperatives. Economic accounting and planning must be closely linked together. Although they are difficult and complicated, we must carry them out at any cost. Our dear experience shows that these two major jobs in business management have not drawn the right attention lately and have thus made the production of cooperatives develop more slowly and become less effective. The more cooperatives are enlarged, the more they have to heighten planning and accounting; otherwise, with the scale getting more enlarged, management will bear an administrative and bureaucratic character and poorer results will be obtained from business and production. Therefore, directors and deputy directors of cooperatives, chief engineers and chief accountants must move forward to reach college-level education. Knowledge of technical matters and accounting-financial affairs plans must be improved, along with good professional knowledge. Such material and technical means of management as calculators, vehicles, telephone and wired-radio station must receive proper attention and be allocated. In addition, we must gradually build the economic information component to assist directors in making timely decisions about directing production.

In addition to stabilizing the scale of the present cooperatives in the delta, many aspects of production and many projects now require organization beyond the limits of individual cooperatives. The appropriate form of concentrating such production aspects and projects is jointly-operated production. It allows extending the scale of production without extending the scope of management and making it cumbersome and complicated. In many provinces and districts, many forms of joint operations have been developed quite commonly, such as those for the production of building materials like lime, bricks and tiles; processing of agricultural products like jute and hemp; production of feed; raising of cows, fish, etc., among agricultural cooperatives, between the latter and handicraft cooperatives and between cooperatives and state enterprises. What deserves attention is that we should develop some forms of joint operations only when cooperative production has gone beyond the limits of agricultural enterprises and technical and managerial conditions necessary for such joint operations have been prepared -- in this case, independent business and accounting can be started right after the establishment of the joint enterprise. To develop different forms of joint operations is aimed at creating favorable conditions for the later appearance of higher forms of concentration, the forms of agricultural enterprise federation. As of now we should not hastily organize high forms of joint production in the agricultural cooperative sector.

To speed up concentrated production of agricultural cooperatives and to make production gradually reach the all-district scale, the building of a network of economic and technical centers throughout a district is necessary.

This is a network of econotechnical central points being planned to closely link with a district's entire production and agroindustrial structure projects, built and formed to be closely linked with the production process gradually taking place on an all-district scale and with the gradual appearance of the agroindustrial structure throughout the district. At each point there are definite numbers of production, business and technical service installations, the shapes and sizes of which will be determined on the basis of the district's interests. These econotechnical centers in turn are joined together and complement one another to form a system of perfected econotechnical centers throughout the district, a backbone and nucleus of the entire network of its material and technical base (including that of cooperatives). These centers should not be the same, nor enclosed in a given area consisting of a fixed number of cooperatives lying around it. To do so means we unintentionally enclose production in an area and fail to pay proper attention to the all-district sphere, which the central administration believes is the best place to combine industry and agriculture and to join all-people ownership and collective ownership, the state and cooperatives in a unified agroindustrial structure. We should replace the words, econotechnical "clusters," with the words, "central points," if "clusters" is understood as "central points." Do not understand "clusters" as enclosed production areas in a district.

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AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

DELTA ENLARGEMENT RICE CULTIVATION--Implementing the Council of Ministers' resolution No 148 on strengthening and developing agricultural production in the Mekong River delta, the Ministry of Agriculture and the provinces of An Giang, Long An, Dong Thap and Kien Giang recently held a symposium on planning economic construction in the alkaline soil areas in Ha Tien, Kien Giang Province; Thoai Son, An Giang Province; Vinh Hung, Long An Province and Dong Thap Muoi, Dong Thap Province. Some 400,000 ha of fallow land in Ha Tien, Thoai Son, Vinh Hung and Dong Thap Muoi will be developed into rice cultivation areas. More than 200,000 ha are in Ha Tien and Hon Dat of Kien Giang Province. The symposium heard reports on research by various economic branches on the land, weather conditions, hydrology, water conservancy and capital construction. The initial survey findings are of great help in defining production plans for each area. These figures also help concerned organs to establish a correct economic and technical basis for economic development programs in these areas. [BK021025 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 2 Oct 81]

HANOI WATER CONSERVANCY--The Hanoi water conservancy sector has provided sufficient water to almost 6,000 ha of 10th-month rice in drought stricken areas. Thanks to its system of conserving water from rainfalls, the sector has sufficient water to cope with the current drought which is also beneficial to the eradication of harmful insects on 27,000 ha of ricefields. [BK071335 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 28 Sep 81]

NORTHERN FLOODS--Due to heavy downpours during 15-20 September, provinces from Thanh Hoa to Binh Tri Thien experienced waterlogging in many areas, but the floods did not cause damage to ricefields. On the contrary, the downpours provided sufficient water to 65,000 ha of rice in Nghe Tinh Province, 19,000 ha in Binh Tri Thien and 25,000 ha of 10th-month rice in Thanh Hoa Province. [BK071335 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 30 Sep 81]

BINH TRI THIEN RICE--As of 20 September peasants in Binh Tri Thien Province had harvested 36,000 ha of summer-fall rice, achieving 73 percent of the cultivated area. Due to the recent heavy downpours about 546 ha of ricefields in various districts have been submerged and peasants are working hard to save the paddy. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 Sep 81 BK]

CUU LONG 10TH-MONTH RICE--As of 25 September Cuu Long Province had planted more than 163,000 ha of 10th-month rice, achieving 92.2 percent of the plan norms. Along with the transplanting work, peasants are actively taking care of the planted ricefields and have saved 5,000 ha from being ravaged by harmful insects. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 29 Sep 81 BK]

HAU GIANG SUMMER-FALL RICE--In the first 16 days of September, Hau Giang Province delivered to state granaries 6,560 tons of summer-fall paddy, thus bringing the total amount of its grain obligation to the state since the beginning of the crop to 16,510 tons. Ke Sach and Thot Not districts took the lead in the grain obligation task, each delivered to the state more than 3,000 tons of paddy. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 Sep 81 BK]

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS FACING INDUSTRIAL CONSTRUCTION DESIGNS

Hanoi NGHIEN CUU KINH TE in Vietnamese No 2, Apr 81 pp 21-25, 34

[Article by Luong Xuan Hoi: "Some Economic Problems in Designing Industrial Construction Projects"]

[Text] Every year we invest billions of dong in capital construction to build the material base for socialism, with capital put aside for industry accounting for 35-40 percent of this figure. In recent years we have designed hundreds of new construction projects and dozens of repair and extension projects for enterprises, mines, etc. If we can make our own industrial equipment, the capabilities of the central institutes will be increased to include making designs for all kinds of industrial construction projects.

At present, the force of project planning cadres is concentrated in the central institutes and is very weak, both quantitatively and qualitatively, in local areas. At the central level this force is also concentrated in the ministries that manage production and have large volume of capital construction, such as power and coal, engineering and metals, building, communications and transportation, water conservancy, etc. The nonproductive ministries have only a few project planning cadres organized into offices to design repairs or projects below the ministerial level. The force of the institutes is not yet a balanced one, in terms of the relationships among cadres designing industrial, architectural and structural plans, as we still have a shortage of industrial project planning cadres. And yet only on the basis of selecting advanced rational assembly lines it has the capability of selecting the most economical designs for the protective parts of buildings.

To successfully complete construction plans we must correctly organize project planning, which is the necessary preparatory stage before construction. The basic matters of construction and project economics must be studied and resolved in advance to a certain extent in the planning stage.

Production task, style of construction and technical solutions of a project are determined by planning designs. Work volume, time of construction and economic norms are matters within the economic and technical solutions that have been approved in the planning stage. Construction design drawings are documents that put together the economic and technical norms of construction projects we intend to carry out.

Blueprints for new construction or remodeling and extension of factories and enterprises must ensure the lowest costs and shortest construction time to quickly put the newly-increased producing capacity to use. All of the expenses incurred in the course of construction must fully cover the volume of work outlined in the plan. Designs must reflect the most advanced technical and industrial solutions and take into consideration the highest economic and technical norms of the factories being built.

Designing is a job of foremost importance in capital construction as it determines primarily the quality and costs of projects and other aspects of investment effectiveness like quality and costs of product, labor productivity, etc.

Of the jobs of preparing for investment, designing and organizing construction and installation work, designing can save 20-30 percent of the estimated costs of construction projects. Meanwhile, in the execution of work itself, to strive to save 5-10 percent of the estimated costs in an extremely difficult thing to do.

While designing, attention must be paid even more to economic problems, for a small mistake can cause losses amounting to hundreds of thousands of dong or require tearing down and reconstruction. The 800-seat Nguyen Trai Theater (in the city of Ha Dong) had to be rebuilt at an additional cost of nearly 1 million dong as its roof totally collapsed after construction had just been completed because of miscalculations during designing of the roof-supporting structure. The Van Dien (Hanoi) phosphate fertilizer warehouse, also because of a mistake in designing, had to be torn down and rebuilt after its total collapse following the completion of construction, with additional costs amounting to few hundreds of thousands of dong.

Economic matters in designing industrial construction projects are complicated ones involving from selecting and designing industrial assembly lines to selecting locations and designing construction. We hereunder offer only some ideas about economic problems in connection with a few jobs in the project designing task.

Selection of construction locations and designing of total work area of projects.

The selection of construction locations must be based on many needs: economic zoning plan, communications and transportation, product consumption radius, sources of supply of raw materials and fuels during operations, sources of supply of building materials during construction, etc. To facilitate supply of building materials, to reduce transportation costs and to reduce losses of materials due to transportation, we should select locations that are close to sources of exploitation and production of local materials, such as sand, gravel, cut stone, broken stone, laterite, etc. In selecting locations we should also pay attention to the natural ground level so as to have the least volume of earth to fill and foundation to build. Many projects, because of careless selection of locations, encountered difficulties as sand later covered the work area and just materials used to build the foundation already accounted for 25-30 percent of the final costs of construction (as in the case of the Haiphong gas turbine plant and the refrigerating facility of Ha Long State Fishing Enterprise), thus unnecessarily raising the total amount of invested capital.

Any projects are closely linked with and related to construction locations. If the latter are not carefully compared and selected, it will usually lead to adverse consequences: the technical aspect of the work becomes more complicated; construction takes longer to complete; at the same time, the operations and management of the plant may later encounter difficulties, such as shortage of water to cool engines, poor evacuation of water in rainy season, etc. The weaknesses of projects resulting from selection of wrong locations normally are not reparable and surmountable.

We should build a number of factories in one area so as to let them cooperate with one another in the production process; share the same sources of energy and raw materials, roads, gas and water pipes, internal ways of communications, etc.; reduce the volume of construction of secondary structures, administrative buildings, buildings for on-duty staff members, garages and storehouses; at the same time, fully use discarded materials to make secondary products.

We should avoid selecting locations only on the basis of immediate conveniences like building on a high flat ground, being close to sources of building materials and construction work being easy to execute while overlooking such difficulties as power and water supply, communications and pollution of the environment around such locations. The fact that the soda plant and insecticide factory of Viet Tri have been built near residential areas has had adverse effects on the living conditions there.

Arranging the total work area greatly affects the economic character of the design of a factory. Making this arrangement this way or that way actually means reflecting the basic economic and technical norms about construction and use of the design.

One of the combined norms about saving the total work area of a factory is the building coefficient expressed by the ratio between areas of different parts of the construction project and area of the entire grounds. Raising this building coefficient means the total work area of the factory has been rationally and tightly arranged, a fact that will later help to reduce expenses in connection with its construction and use. There are construction projects having total work areas that have been arranged very "generously," with the building coefficient being only 0.25, as in the case of Thanh To Chicken Processing Enterprise (in Haiphong) which has an annual production of 600 tons of chicken meat but occupies as much as 60 hectares of crop-growing land of the state farm there.

Designing total work areas must be able to reflect the scientific and technical progresses in production and modern industrial construction. We must apply operations research to calculating most neatly and strictly total work areas, internal ways of communications and pipes to evacuate water in an emergency making them the shortest possible, thus saving land and raising the building coefficient.

Since a factory is built for production, not for being viewed as a cultural and artistic work, we must avoid including in the total work area any excessively large gardens and green plots that lower the building coefficient, as in the case of a number of factories in Ha Nam Ninh, Hai Hung, Thai Binh and other provinces. As we design the work area, we should not be too concerned with the look of the factory and design reluctantly. For instance, to try to conceal such energy-producing parts as steam furnace, concrete tanks and reserve generators all in the back or to put everything architecturally attractive in the front without paying attention to the rational aspect of the assembly line, the wind direction carrying dust into other shops or the elimination of waste water into the environment.

We should design the total work area in such a way as to put components into a whole mass so as to reduce the area of construction and the lengths of gas and water pipes, electrical wiring, etc. and at the same time to save materials in construction. Only the shops that cannot be put into a mass are to be built separately, such as casting, forging and stamping, boiler and engine shops. If these shops are to be put among other shops, they will generate too much noise and raise the temperature within the factory.

After the total work area design has been approved by the organ in charge, the organ responsible for executing the work cannot change it by rearranging the approved work area. As we design the total work area of a factory, we should not have too much land put aside for future extension of the factory. Any future increase of output requiring land can wait until the time it is necessary to apply for appropriation of land.

Designing projects.

The quality of design depends on the task of designing, basic investigation data and rational technical plans being applied to actual designing. There must be a clear and accurate description of the designing task and correct investigation and survey documents before we can make the most economical design and ensure the technical requirements of the construction of a factory. The principal contents of the designing task are to determine construction location, size and output of the factory, product plan, sources of supply of raw materials and fuels, costs of product, annual profit and to analyze capital and expenses, effectiveness of investment in construction and requirements of economic sectors in regard to construction of the factory.

In the past, we had no experience and no forecast of development of sectors in the national economy, nor did we plan full economic zoning and clear-cut industrial zoning, as well as any good exploration and survey. As a result, since the data supplied to the planning organs were not very accurate and uniform, many construction projects did not truly satisfy our country's economic development needs. A number of feed processing enterprises having capacities of 5 tons/hour and 3 tons/hour in Hai Hung, Haiphong, Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, etc. did not have raw materials after construction had been completed. In the case of Bim Son and Hoang Thach cement plants, because of poor geological surveys resulting in the "caster" phenomenon, corrective technical measures had to be taken at the additional cost of 20-30 million dong.

Other factories, after completion of construction, failed to run at full capacity and had to face high costs of product, poor quality and lots of discarded materials. The Hai Duong porcelain factory, the Viet Tri and Van Diem sugar refineries, the Ha Long fish canning factory, etc. were constantly short of raw materials and had to operate at only 60-80 percent of their designed capacities. The feed processing plants were able to develop only 25 percent of their capacities at the most. The Dao Tu (Vinh Phu) concrete factory faced the cost of production of a cubic meter of concrete rising to 4-5 times that of other factories. On the other hand, a number of grain and food processing plants, within only a short time after they had begun to operate, had to expand, to raise output or to replace their equipment with equipment of larger capacity. The Chua Boc and Nghia Do (Hanoi) vermicelli and bread factories, the Cau Niem (Haiphong) vermicelli factory and Thang Long Tobacco Factory have so far quadrupled their manufacturing capacities; the Tuong Mai (Hanoi) fruit enterprise has raised its output by 3.5 times. Many other factories, mostly the ones under local management, had to manufacture other lines of goods different from the ones the designing task that had been approved called for. Still other factories have so far manufactured 24 lines of goods, instead of 5 as the approved designing task would call for. Although Ha Long Fish Canning Factory is to produce canned fish as its main product, the latter accounted for only 30 percent of its output after the completion of its construction, and now it must manufacture canned meat and fruits, processed seaweed, etc. as its additional products.

The economic aspect of designing construction projects depends on the results of resolving a series of different problems in the designing process. Industrial solutions, architectural plans, space-arranging solutions in factories, selection of structural calculation plans, solutions of technical equipment, etc. all affect the economical character of the overall designs of factories.

Rationally resolving all of the above-mentioned problems is a necessary condition for a design to be consider economical in general.

a. Architectural designs.

After a rational industrial line plan has been selected, designing the architectural part must rely on this industrial line to avoid designing unnecessary parts, height exceeding the standard one or excessive usable areas.

In designing the protective parts of factories, we should fully use local materials and materials available in the country and limit the use of foreign materials; only the components or structural details that require such materials should be designed with imported materials. For factories being built where natural materials requiring no kilning, such as cut stone, broken stone, laterite, shells, etc., are available, or where conditions are good for making unbaked bricks and silicate bricks, we should fully use unbaked materials to build the protective structures upon which no stress is exerted. Partitioning walls of shops must be designed with unbaked bricks, shavings, sawdust, pressed bamboo mats or grade B baked bricks.

In making architectural designs, we must pay attention to the tropical climate and monsoon in our country. In summer it is very sunny and warm, with the temperature reaching 40°C on certain days, and there are frequent rainstorms and typhoons, sometimes heavy rains reach the rate of 120-125 millimeters of water per hour. With such climatic characteristics, in designing construction we must pay attention to air circulation, ventilation, water drainage system capable of working quickly and antilightning system suitable for construction projects in different areas.

In designing the protective parts of factories, we must ensure convenient production, easy work for workers, high productivity and the least capital investment to be needed. Avoid complicated decorative details that are hard to execute and expensive to have. Use colors inside and outside in a way to suit the nature of production of individual factories and the natural climatic conditions in the areas where construction projects are located.

The concept of beauty in architectural designs is arranging various parts of projects to harmonize with one another and the work area to look neat and clean. If the total work area is in disorder and the open spaces that accommodate discarded industrial waste are disarranged, any decorations, no matter how much, cannot make the factory under construction look beautiful.

In factories do not use concrete and reinforced concrete everywhere, but use this kind of material in the major parts and production shops instead. For the secondary structures like administrative and on-duty personnel buildings, use local materials and simple types of structure for easy construction as the first preference.

The parts that provide protection from rain and sunshine and windows that admit light must be designed in such a way as to be practically useful rather than to be ornamentally attractive and thus to require unnecessary additional expenses. Limit the use of fixed glass panels, which are not suitable for our country's climate. A factory was actually designed to have glass covering almost all of the wall areas to admit light, but the overuse of glass was later calculated to be 10 times the areas supposedly to be covered by windows and affected the work of workers by causing too much reflection and brightness inside the factory.

Generally speaking, the architectural designs of factories were still too heavy, with shapes resembling more the structures in cold-weather countries, while they had to include the protective parts to overcome the sunshine and rains of the tropical monsoon region.

b. Structural designs.

All solutions in connection with structural calculation plans of projects or components have a great significance to economy in structural designs. This solution or that solution of a structure normally directly affects the related structure; for instance, a solution for wall structure is dependent on the foundation structure and for roof structure, on the frame structure. Therefore, as we design any structural detail, we must think and calculate carefully to avoid waste and poor effects, hence, additional costs in the construction of other related structures.

In structural designing, we must unify all structural solutions and select the most advanced and rational plan and calculating method to save building materials but also ensure the lasting quality of projects in terms of later use. Structural forms must be designed to suit the working conditions of each component of projects and its later use. Do not design structures being excessively safe as compared with their working conditions.

As for industrial projects, since we do not have model designs, we must while designing rely on the standards and patterns adopted by the state and avoid designing at our convenience and selecting too large incremental and safety factors, which will raise the necessary capital investment in construction. The selection of safety and incremental factors is closely related to using more or less materials. Therefore, it must be based on the patterns that the state has adopted for different types of projects. Although the foundation of a chicken enterprise is to support people and improved vehicles moving on it and no other impulsive force, in some cases it has been designed with the 1 x 2cm gravel concrete, mark 150, with 6cm steel mesh at 20 x 20cm distance between the wires. In this case, we need to design it only with broken brick concrete, mark 75, covered by a layer of cement mixed with yellow sand mark 100 to get sufficient safety. In the case of the same reinforced concrete beams supporting the same transporting capacity weight, some designs used beams of cross section being 1.5 times larger, with concrete having greater strength and 25-30 percent more steel bars in it. In the same factory, for the same type of roof beams 12 meters long and bearing the same stress, one was designed at the rate of 140 kilograms of CT5 steel per cubic meter of concrete, and another 190 kilograms.

For buildings and shops having large openings (over 15 meters), we should not design reinforced concrete frames to be made on the spot, for this will require a lot of lumber to make forms and supports, more time and greater quantities of steel rods for every cubic meter of concrete, hence, higher costs. In this case, we should design the roof-supporting system with preformed structures to be assembled, which will be more easily executed and at the same time possibly reduce the costs of construction by 15-20 percent.

For the reinforced concrete structures where stress will be exerted on, we should design prestressed concrete ones to be assembled. Such structures reduce their own weight by 10-20 percent and thus save 20-25 percent of building materials.

Try to find ways to reduce weight by designing light structures, thin covering structures and using materials of great strength, which will reduce the volume of foundation construction and costs of projects.

Foundations are closely related to the use and life of projects. As we design foundations, we must pay attention to the mechanical and physical characteristics of the earth at the foundation and avoid reducing the strength of earth so as to avoid designing excessively safe foundations, which will boost the costs of construction. Foundations of industrial projects normally account for 20-25 percent of their costs; in special cases, with earth strength being less than 1kg/cm^2 as in Haiphong, Thai Binh and other coastal areas, they can account for up to 35-40 percent of such costs.

For structures built on weak earth foundation, do not design brick or reinforced concrete foundations, but rather ones using piles to save building materials and to be more economical.

The use of materials of greater strength and new materials also saves technical materials, lowers costs of assembly and installation and reduces overall weight. Using steel of greater strength reduces spending on steel by 30-40 percent. Using steel tubes reduces spending on steel by 35 percent and steel structure costs by 20 percent. Using reinforced concrete of high mark also saves cement and steel.

c. Application of typical designs.

Designing units must pay attention to studying and applying various types of economical and typical designs and structures. Making typical designs is one of the important preconditions for industrializing the construction sector in order to apply to construction advanced techniques and more progressive and economical architectural and structural solutions.

According to the experiences of the countries having large volume of construction work, such as the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, etc., applying typical designs is a decisive condition for ensuring timely supply of designing documents for execution of construction and installation projects and considerably reducing their costs. Making typical designs, as compared with making individual designs, reduces construction costs by 17-20 percent in the case of metallurgical works; 15-28 percent, enterprises in the chemical industry; and over 20 percent, sugar refineries and paper mills.

Applying typical designs also saves 35-40 percent of the survey costs. It must be combined with applying the structures and assembly and installation details as produced in factories, along with applying advanced work execution measures.

At present, we do not have many typical designs of industrial projects, except for the ones for local cement factories of different annual manufacturing capacities of 2,500, 5,000 and 10,000 tons; bricks and tiles-manufacturing factories capable of making 7 and 15 million pieces per year; district machine works, etc. Project planning institutes must organize forces of experienced cadres to study popular structures and structural details so as to gradually standardize and typify them. As we move forward, we must study and popularize typical designs of other industrial projects. We will then be able to facilitate the industrialization of the construction sector, to reduce costs of materials in the production of structural parts and at the same time to shorten the actual work at construction sites. The more types of typical designs we have, the greater our ability to save materials and to reduce construction costs in designing will be.

As the scope of construction increases everyday, the need to heighten the rate of technical progress in construction in industry and other economic sectors and the task of striving to reduce construction costs require us to switch more vigorously from making individual designs to making typical ones.

Basic measures to make solutions in designing more economical.

In the recent past, in making construction designs for industrial projects we had many shortcomings as mentioned above, but there were very many cases in which project planning cadres had not paid full attention to studying and analyzing the economic norms in designing, which led to a separation between technical and economic matters and restricted the application of advanced and economical solutions in designing. As a result, considerable waste existed in construction and the use of projects.

Analyzing the construction designs of our factories and enterprises in recent years shows great possibilities to improve solutions in designing and to make capital investment in industrial construction more economically effective. To exploit such possibilities we can mention these basic measures:

- The State Planning Commission, Zoning Committee and State Capital Construction Commission, in coordination with different ministries and sectors, are to carry out the plan for industrial and economic zoning throughout the country to have a sound basis for rational selection of locations and zones for construction projects.

- To organize geological exploration, survey and zoning on the basis of strength of earth and rocks. To concentrate on the State Capital Construction Commission geological project, hydrogeological and climatic documents and data to facilitate management and supply of original ducuments to project planning organs. This way we can reduce geological and terrain exploration and survey expenses prior to the start of construction projects.

- The sectors concerned are to further strengthen their economic and technical arguments to prove the construction projects they are planning are sound on the basis of designing and industrial zoning.

- To determine on a correct economic and scientific basis the maximum productive capacity of factories and enterprises to be built.

- To use in project planning modern advanced production industries and equipment of great output. To put industrial enterprises of related purposes like production, consumption of certain products, etc. in industrial complexes in the same zone.

- To apply the most economical solutions to structural calculations, but at the same time to improve shapes and to raise durability and safety in production and use.

- In the process of reviewing for approval and checking designs, to pay more attention to the economic norms of project planning and designing.

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

IRRATIONAL SUPPLY, MISUSE OF ELECTRICITY REVEALED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 17 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by Quang Ca: "Supply and Use of Electricity Are Still Bad"]

[Text] There has not been any major change in the supply of electricity. Though Hanoi is classified in the priority category, it is far from being able to supply enough electricity to meet the requirements of production and daily activities. Moreover, electricity is to be supplied for use in many new locations and, worse still, the habit of squandering and stealing electricity has a tendency to increase. As a result, the shortage of electricity is worsening. In the past, there were times when electricity intended for daily activities was supplied for a week at a stretch. No sooner had the people rejoiced at the situation than the electricity supply was again cut off in daytime recently. In nighttime, it has been intermittent and has now and then been cut off in each subward or precinct. Since the summer weather is hot, the living conditions of the people have become harder. Most revolting is the fact that while the electricity supply is short, the persons who steal electricity to make ice cream and bicycle tires have stepped up their activities. Though the Electricity Service has dealt with a number of such cases of theft, the move is only the tip of the iceberg. Since the treatment reserved for these persons is not thorough, they will resume their activities with great subtlety. By making direct connections with the main wires without going through the meter, tightly closing the main doors of their houses and bolting the staircase doors, they have been able to use electricity to make ice cream in nighttime and to deliver it to customers at 0400 am. Their trick has been reported by the people to certain competent organs but no action has been taken...

The practice of making direct connections to obtain electricity seems prevalent in localities adjacent to the urban areas of the city. Because they do not have to pay for it, people are more inclined to recklessly use electricity to boil water, to cook bran to feed hogs, to make ice cream, ice cubes, vermicelli and cakes and to refrigerate flowers to keep them fresh until the 1st and 15th day of each [lunar] month when their price goes up, etc. As a result, a transformer of the Electricity Service sometimes burns out because the use of electricity in such localities have overloaded the fuse. The electricity wires in some collective residential area burned out more than a week ago but have not yet been reconnected because of a serious shortage of wires and materials.

Has action been taken against how many of the more than 10,000 households in Hanoi who use electricity illegally? Certain collective residential areas are applying the system of rating electricity fees on the basis of such-and-such a percentage of the residents' salaries. Because it makes no difference to them whether they use little or much electricity and because they have to pay only such-and-such an amount of money, the cadres and workers living in these areas have freely used electricity. In addition, electricity fees cannot be collected in many areas because meters have not yet been installed.

It can be said that the installation of meters has reduced electricity waste to a certain extent. Following the installation of 740 meters in a collective residential area belonging to militarymen, the average [monthly] electricity bill for each household has gone down from 17 to 12 dong. But it is now difficult to install meters because when electric cables are available, meters are not and vice versa.

Many things have happened which we can hardly understand. How is it that while an entire section of the urban areas does not have an electricity at all, there is electricity day and night for lighting and not agricultural production purposes in a number of villages outside the city? How is it that while power is cut off in a long row of houses along some street, electricity is supplied only to the tea-shop belonging to a certain lady? Who has priority and why is there priority? There is the opinion that under the present circumstances, it is possible to cut off power from one area on a given day and from another area on another day and to issue an explicit notice on the occasion. Nevertheless, it is necessary to supply electricity on a regular basis to vaccine culture installations, chicken egg hatcheries, smelting furnaces and so forth.

It is true that the Electricity Service cannot immediately satisfy many demands. The function of the many branches of the Electricity Service is to insure the safety of electricity supply, to manage the electricity network within their respective scopes and so forth. However, their present principal duty is merely to assign their personnel to switch the electric current off and on once in the morning and once in the afternoon--a job which is usually done contrary to technical regulations and which, if repeated, will cause damage to the equipment.

Following the example set by Cua Nam Subward, we deem it advisable to transfer the task of managing electricity to the subward level. However, the result obtained is unsatisfactory after this task has been assigned to 20 other subwards. The reason is that many subwards have not yet been able to organize an electricity management board, that the job of the Electricity Service and that of the subward administration have not yet been properly coordinated and that many other tasks have been slowly carried out.

Certainly, no one will conclude that the present shortage of electricity is caused by the Electricity Service alone but we demand that this service take many more positive and better measures to distribute electricity equitably and nationally and to manage electricity more firmly. The primary need is to set good examples. Many leading cadres and workers in the Electricity Service have frequently cited the case of the minister of power who is residing at the collective residential area of the Minister of Power in Doan Thi Diem Street and also of the vice minister [of power] who is residing in Ham Long Street--both of them having declined the offer of priority electric installation for the benefit of their households and having willfully accepted to share in the joy and sorrow of the people when electricity is supplied and when it is cut off. These are brilliant examples set by people in the electricity sector but it is regrettable that they are not numerous. Electricity is still wantonly used in the collective residential areas belonging to the electricity sector. Meters have been installed only for the sake of appearance in these areas because people do not need to know the amount of electricity consumed. The use of electricity there leaves much to be desired and has nothing praiseworthy.

We have made many complaints and known many things: Electricity is stolen at some ten thousand places, the electricity supplied for production purposes is diverted to normal consumption and that provided for daily activities is used in production. If the use exceeds the output, the current transformer will burn out and this will cause electricity failure in a chain reaction. What must be done? What effective measure will be taken by the Electricity Service? Of course, there are thousands of difficulties but the task to be done is not an impossibility.

Now more than ever, electricity is a problem concerning the entire people. The people will detect shortcomings and the public security forces and the administration will take action. It is no longer wise to let the electricity sector solve this problem by itself. It is absolutely necessary that all the sectors concerned join their forces and minds to solve this problem with all their revolutionary enthusiasm in order to change the situation. They must not let the days and months go by uselessly.

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

BRIEFS

HAIPHONG RAILWAYS IMPROVEMENT—The Haiphong railways sector has merged the Haiphong railway station with the Haiphong port station to unify administrative work and to increase cargo handling capacity. Thanks to the merger, more than 80 percent of goods scheduled for September had been delivered to their destinations as of 20 September. They included 12,000 tons of machinery, more than 5,000 tons of foodstuff and 6,700 tons of fertilizer and coal. [BK071337 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Sep 81]

HA BAC OIL PIPELINE—The Ha Bac provincial people's committee and the rear service general department recently held a joint army-people conference to discuss measures to protect the province's oil pipeline more effectively. Over the past 3 years, the province has discovered many cases of thefts and misappropriations of fuel, thus saving a considerable quantity of oil and fuel for the state. [BK071337 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 28 Sep 81]

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FURTHER EXPLOITATION OF CAPACITY TO MAKE INDUSTRIAL GOODS

Hanoi NGHIEN CUU KINH TE in Vietnamese No 2, Apr 81 pp 26-31, 64

[Article by Vu Huy Tu: "Exploiting Potential Capacity of Industrial Enterprises To Step up Production of Consumer Goods"]

[Text] Potential Development of Productive Capacity

Although at the present time we are encountering many difficulties in production and the standard of living, in many places, particularly in any industrial enterprises, there are potential capabilities that can be exploited to step up consumer goods production. These potentialities exist in different forms but are concentrated in three major sources:

1. Productive capacity.

There are at present in our country thousands of industrial installations producing consumer goods, but their capacity is used only to a small extent, normally 40-60 percent. In some installations this figure is even smaller. If we fully take advantage of their productive capacity, we can increase the current volume of industrial consumer goods by 30-40 percent.

This capacity for producing consumer goods can be further exploited in almost all heavy industrial production installations (machine and metallurgical works, chemical plants, etc.) because the rate of use of their equipment is still low. By combining the use of raw materials and fully using discarded materials and products, our machine and metallurgical enterprises can make such metal consumer goods as pots and pans, knives, scissors, teaching materials, toys, etc. Chemical enterprises can make dyes, animal feed, plastic articles, etc.

In reality, by so doing in the last 3 years many enterprises in the North of the Ministry of Engineering and Metals were able to use discarded materials to make hundreds of secondary goods (bicycle parts, children's bikes) valued at tens of millions of dong. Only a single local machine enterprise (in Hoang Lien Son Province) with about 500 workers was capable of making dozens of consumer goods from discarded materials valued at 700,000 dong and thus boosting its profit by 50,000 dong.

Potential capacity remains very great in the case of seasonal production enterprises (sugar, tea, fruit processing, etc.). Ordinarily these enterprises operate for only 4-6 months per year. Therefore, their productive capacity (equipment, shops, labor, etc.) is usually used to a very low degree. If production is reorganized and rearranged to make other nonseasonal products by fully using discarded materials and products, they can make additional lines of goods and bring about very great economic results. For instance, in the case of the Yen Bai (Hoang Lien Son) sugar and alcohol enterprise employing about 200 workers, if it fully uses its own discarded materials and the locally available fruits and sugar cane to make secondary products and makes arrangement to have some production lines to manufacture vermicelli, it will be able to triple the value of its total production and to have a profit 6 times as large as it is now.

The possibility of stepping up consumer goods production still depends on the ability to acquire technical and industrial equipment and to supply the consumer goods-producing enterprises with different kinds of materials from the heavy industrial enterprises. At present, in spite of difficulties, this ability is quite considerable, particularly in terms of improving techniques and repairing important machinery and equipment for the consumer goods-manufacturing industrial enterprises.

2. Raw materials.

Although we currently are short of and in a state of being passive about raw materials, a lot of waste is found in the production, transportation, storage and use of raw materials. By overcoming this situation we surely can make additional products that will be a great source of accumulation.

As an example, in the paper industry, if we use nearly all of the bagasse discarded by the sugar and molasses-producing installations, we can make about 47,000 tons of paper, or 65 percent of the total 1979 paper production and nearly 50 percent of the total output as planned in 1980. With the quantities of cotton and yarn discarded by the Vinh Phu Textile Mill alone, every year tens of thousands of blankets could be made; however, only about 50 percent of the discarded materials have been collected and used. In 1979 the Nam Dinh Textile Mill was able to make .5 million meters of cotton material by using the discarded yarn it had collected. The Sao Vang Rubber Factory discarded tons of materials each day. According to the past regulations of the municipality, it was allowed to sell to the Bat Trang Porcelain Enterprise and the Hanoi communications and transportation sector only certain kinds of discarded materials, such as scrap rubber cloth and defective rubber at the price of 5 dong/100 kilograms. What it did not sell had been piling up more and more and created an environmental pollution problem. Periodically, the factory had to hire people to remove the piles at higher costs than the sales made at the above price. In the last few years, it was using the discarded materials to manufacture secondary goods. By the end of 1979 the factory supplied the market with 50,000 square meters of covering sheets, tens of thousands of pieces of hard material, tens of thousands of "economy" bicycle tires and tubes, etc.

The sources of discarded materials that can be used to make industrial consumer goods and exist in the form of discarded scattered materials, such as scrap paper, scrap metals, bottles, broken glass, etc., have not yet been fully exploited.

In the countries having developed production like the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic, the purchase and use of such discarded materials receive good attention from the state and are incorporated into its policies. The Soviet Union has a state-operated network handling the purchase of bottles and old cans throughout the country on a year-round basis. Every year, all enterprises, organs and schools, along with their production, work and training plans, have to draw up plans for purchase and delivery of discarded metals to the state. In the German Democratic Republic, currently the production of steel is about 8 million tons, but the discarded metals used account for up to 75 percent of the total quantities of metals processed; of the total quantities of materials used to make paper the scrap paper and discarded paper materials collected in society account for 60 percent.

In our country, there had been in the past a few "scrap metals women" who bought such items but their business was small-scale and very negligible. In the last few years, through the "small plan" movement, teenagers throughout the country were collecting thousands of tons of paper of all kinds. Some localities for the first time had special organs in charge of purchasing discarded materials: they collected and supplied considerable quantities of discarded materials to production installations. For instance, in the past years, the Hanoi Discarded Materials-Purchasing Corporation purchased and supplied enterprises with scrap iron and steel of all kinds, cotton materials in small pieces, etc. enough for them to make tens of thousands of pairs of cans for carrying water, tens of thousands of pots and pans, hundreds of thousands of hats and clothes for children, thousands of blankets, etc. In 1980, the Rang Dong Light Bulbs and Vacuum Bottles Factory in Hanoi used 300 tons of broken glass and thus reduced by 25 percent the quantity of raw materials it needed for production.

Another very important ability is the fact that many enterprises have been carrying on a program of making replacement materials by themselves: the Rang Dong Light Bulbs and Vacuum Bottles Factory has made by itself phosphoric acid, synthetic paint and glue for light bulb ends. The Van Dien Battery Factory has been able to make by itself 70 of 100 kinds of materials necessary to manufacture batteries, which it had to import for some time from foreign countries. The Hanoi Transformers-Manufacturing Factory has used domestic materials to replace imported materials in the production of silver bakelite and has thus saved tens of thousands of rubles (foreign exchange) each year.

The potential ability to have more materials can be seen in the fact that the rate of use of materials per unit product in many enterprises is still too high; there still are too large quantities of discarded materials; and the quantities of materials being lost during their purchase, transportation and storage and on the production line are still quite large -- all of these can be greatly reduced. For instance, in a tobacco factory losses of tobacco leaves after sorting during storage only amounted to about 7 percent a year. In the case of a knitting enterprise, during a single shipment of yarn from Haiphong to Hanoi in 1978, 34.2 percent of the load got wet because of rains, with 1.2 percent of the damaged yarn (or close to 2 tons) being eventually thrown away because of excessive decay. At present, the Rang Dong Light Bulbs and Vacuum Bottles Factory has on its production lines the problem of defective products going at the rate of nearly 20 percent for the inner parts of vacuum bottles and nearly 30 percent during assembly of light bulbs.

By improving the designing of products and applying advanced industrial methods, many enterprises have succeeded in reducing the rate of use of materials in their production. This is a correct and basic direction to take to exploit and fully use internal potentialities, to increase volume of production, to raise quality, to lower costs of products and to increase accumulation without expending more capital for investment in construction of new enterprises while assisting the state in resolving the great current difficulties in connection with materials.

3. Labor.

As compared with the developed industrial countries in the world, our country has a very great advantage as it has an abundant source of labor and our people are industrious and creative; have many unique and refined traditional occupations and handicrafts; and create many lines of goods of high value, which cannot be made by machine yet and are greatly appreciated in the world market (such as articles made of bamboo and rattan, fine art items, pottery and porcelain wares, rugs, mats, etc.). At present, the average use of time in enterprises is still very low (5-6 hours/day), labor norms are far from progressive and a large number of enterprises have excess labor (normally 5-10 percent, as much as 30 percent in some enterprises). Every year the country as a whole has about 1.5 million people more reaching the labor age. A considerable number from this abundant labor source will supplement the industrial installations producing consumer goods. Moreover, the potential supply of labor coming from families that can be drawn into consumer goods production is also very abundant. Many production installations have tried to give their workers and civil servants additional jobs by organizing production of secondary goods, giving them raw materials and assigning them the jobs of making parts or details of products or simple products. As a result, they have been able to make more products while avoiding the need to extend the areas used for production in the enterprises.

Of the above-mentioned potentialities some are only temporary as they are now put to use after a long period of remaining idle and left aside; this kind of capacity is great in the beginning but will gradually decrease. For instance, the broken machines and equipment are now put to use after being repaired, or the discarded materials that are put away too long and materials stored in warehouses for a long time are again exploited and used. However, there are many kinds, especially for our present situation, that are very basic, lasting and great. For instance, the potential application of scientific and technical progress to improving the organization of production, labor and management can increase the volume of production, raise quality, extend the lines of goods and improve economic effectiveness in general. Or creating replacement materials, using combined raw materials, improving and renewing equipment, reducing the rate of materials losses in production and reducing the quantities of discarded materials and discarded products, which are unavoidable due to our industrial production characteristics and occur everyday in our enterprises -- these are also very great potentialities.

It is obvious that the potential capacity to produce consumer goods is still very great and varied in almost all industrial enterprises, but so far it has not been much exploited and used. There are many reasons, but on the basis of the characteristics of the organization of management of industrial consumer goods production we can mention the following major ones:

- We have not yet realized fully the importance of maintaining balance and ensuring the production and supply of raw materials, semifinished products, tools and parts, materials for wrapping and packing, as well as repairing equipment in industrial production in general, and in consumer goods production in particular. Consequently, we have not yet drawn up organizational plans and overall plans for these matters.

- Generally speaking, within the national economy as a whole, different sectors and localities have not yet created the first bases for organization and planning of production (such as basic investigation, forecast, planning, etc.), nor have they paid proper attention to the supporting production jobs, which serve the main production, and to planning the rate of progress of production, etc. in enterprises.

- Since the managerial mechanism has not yet been flexible and rational, it has failed to encourage enterprises, collectives and individual working people to exploit and fully use internal potentialities to step up production.

Some Major Guidelines, Measures

1. Along with drawing up plans for long-term development, we must as an immediate step create favorable conditions for fully using the productive capacity of existing enterprises.

In the spirit of the resolution of the 6th Plenum of the VCP Central Committee, we think that in the immediate future we should build anew only the enterprises which manufacture the types of products that no production installations in the country are making or some production installations are making but in quantities that are not enough to satisfy all our need. Before we build anew any installation, we must calculate the necessary conditions for it to operate up to its full capacity. To do so, along with calculating the capital to be invested, we must consider the sources of raw materials, equipment, energy, etc. not only on the basis of direct need as we have long known it but also in terms of the long period of existence of the enterprises to be built. In reality, quite a few sectors and localities have been concerned with building the new installations and have failed to make full calculations of the conditions that would guarantee production and economic effectiveness; consequently, quite a few enterprises have stopped operating a short time after their dedication, or have caused great waste of invested capital, labor, etc. because of less-than-at-full-capacity operations.

As for the enterprises now in operation, on the basis of inventories to evaluate productive capacity, we must restore balance to production lines. On the basis of their existing capacity, calculate the needs for equipment, additional industrial equipment, raw materials and energy. On the one hand, they resolve problems by themselves within what they can do; on the other hand, a resolution must be submitted in time to the superior organ for the adoption of measures to maintain balance and to resolve them within sectors and localities. A measure of top importance is to plan and organize the construction of production installations to make tools, spare parts, molds, important secondary materials and large bags, which have long been in short supply creating big problems for production. For instance, shuttles, spindles, dyes for the textile sector; tools, spare parts and molds for such sectors as machine, wood, plastic, rubber, pottery and porcelain; chemicals of various kinds (acids, soda, etc.) for the paper and other industries; cigarette paper, wrapping paper for cigarettes, tea, cookies and candies; bottles of all sizes and boxes for enterprises making alcohol, beer, soft drinks, table sauces, pharmaceutical products, etc.

Another important measure is to plan and reorganize production of the repair service sector to raise the capacity and quality of repair, to guarantee on-time and good-quality repairs of machines and equipment, to restore and modernize old broken equipment being left unused for some time, to improve the ability to make our own equipment so as to manufacture simple and more common goods and to properly handle raw materials and discarded materials prior to processing. For instance, to manufacture by ourselves equipment to be used in the processing of subsidiary food crops, noodle and feed; to press noodle, bricks and tiles; to sterilize bagasse used to make pulp, etc. On the other hand, as to the kinds of spare parts of equipment we are still incapable of making, we must have long-term import plans to ensure active and stable production.

2. While organizing and planning for production and business, we must ensure an overall balance of productive capacity.

To maintain a balance of all factors combined is applicable not only to the principal production link but also to the ones that provide support and services, a balance of material resources and values on the basis of applying the method of intersectoral balance.

Within the framework of the national, sectoral and local economies, we must ensure proportioned allocation of workers of high technical levels and of major materials and equipment, and besides the common materials, the specialized materials, such as cotton, yarn and dyes for the textile sector; pulp and chemicals for the paper industry, etc. Within individual enterprises, maintain a balance of details, in accordance with the principle of maintaining by oneself internal balance, extending cooperative relationships with other units and at the same time gaining the assistance and efforts of the superior echelons to maintain balance. Here we must have a rational division of ranks among the central administration, localities and production installations, along the line of the central administration ensuring major and principal balance and localities and production installations maintaining an overall balance on the basis of exploiting their own strengths.

3. We must step up organization of production of secondary products from discarded materials.

To organize production of secondary products from discarded materials or to organize secondary production-business sections in industrial enterprises is a necessary trend of in-depth investment in industrially developed countries to raise economic effectiveness. It is trend that is attached more and more importance and is being perfected everyday. It is also a matter of special importance for our country as the need for consumer goods greatly exceeds our productive capacity. To organize and extend the secondary productive sections of enterprises is an important measure to fully use our potential capabilities; in addition, as production is simple in terms of technical and industrial matters, in most cases we can resolve problems by ourselves to help to promote a "burst of production" as mentioned in the resolution of the 6th Plenum of the VCP Central Committee. However, as the recent realities indicated, next to the positive aspects there still were incorrect "bursting" tendencies that should be corrected and overcome. For instance, production of secondary goods was not linked with the principal production; production was to be achieved at any cost, without any consideration of economic effectiveness, nor any guarantee of product quality. To sell at prices set deliberately to be "profitable" for one's own enterprise created obstacles and losses for other units or consumers; to fail to correctly obey regulations about materials, labor and capital created material, labor and technical conflicts between individual production on the one hand and collective and state-operated production on the other, and between localities and the central administration and among localities themselves, thus adversely affecting the consolidation of socialist production relationships.

To overcome the above-mentioned phenomena, we think that as in the case of organization of production in general, in regard to organizing production of secondary products in our enterprises we must pay attention to these major problems:

a. Reorganizing production must be combined with consolidating and perfecting the socialist production relationships. Along this line, we must create favorable conditions for further developing the leading role of the collective and state-operated production sector, particularly in the case of the central state-operated enterprises, by fully using its productive capacity and raising the effectiveness of production and business. To do so, an important measure is to ensure the supply of raw materials, tools and parts, electric power and other necessary conditions for production and consumption of products and to extend cooperative production among enterprises, cooperatives, small industrial and handicraft production teams, in accordance with rational division of work in production of goods or in partial execution of industrial projects. The resolution of the 6th Plenum of the VCP Central Committee clearly indicates that "organization of production must be along the line of gradual concentration aimed at achieving great economic effectiveness." Aiming at such a purpose, in addition to the effects of series of state policies and procedures about economic management (such as investment policy, raw materials policy, distribution and consumption policy, procedures for management, planning, etc.), we must have a tight coordination and close leadership of the joint organs (planning, materials, labor, finance and banking), as well as the managerial organs. At the same time, we must extend the direct relations among production installations on the basis of the economic contract system. While the state tries to quickly improve and supplement its purchase, price and raw materials policies, localities and production units must overcome any local and factionalist ideas, seriously carry out contracts and purchase plans on the basis of respecting the common interests of the national economy and supply raw materials on a priority basis to state-operated production installations, first the central ones.

As they consider application for business registration or assign plans for making new products, the organs responsible must study market needs, productive capacity and ability to ensure supply of materials, particularly the sources of raw materials for each sector, locality and type of product to be made. They must pay attention to the kinds of materials that are discarded ones in one enterprise but are used in the production of the main product in another enterprise, such as scrap iron from the enamelware factory being used to make bottle caps in distilleries and breweries. Attention must be paid to strengthening specialization and cooperative production along the line of individual installations producing only few lines of goods but in larger quantities, and fully using the most favorable conditions in connection with the force of skilled labor, technical and industrial equipment, sources of raw materials and consumption of products, etc.

b. In organizing secondary production we must satisfy these basic needs: secondary production must be closely linked with the principal one, originate from market needs and the current capacity of enterprises and bring about economic effectiveness in both secondary and principal production.

In the present economic situation of our country, as we calculate economic effectiveness, we must pay proper attention to the social aspects. For instance, fully using labor, materials and equipment; raising the social product and income for enterprises, workers and civil servants; helping to ensure and gradually improve the standard of living; preventing and eliminating negative phenomena and illegal activities. To do so, we must have total and accurate plans for secondary production. The main contents of these plans must include:

- Correctly determining the lines of goods and volume of production (or the size of secondary production components). The goods that we intend to produce must satisfy domestic and local (or export) needs and are based on the productive capacity (strength) of enterprises (such as discarded materials, equipment, surplus labor, etc.).

- Calculating to maintain balance of various aspects (like in the principal production). For instance, about materials, we must calculate quantities, types and sizes of discarded materials and products, the items that must be purchased and from what sources they are obtained, capacities of presently available machinery and equipment, additional quantities to be acquired and from what sources, surplus labor force, overtime and family labor, background, allocation, strengths, occupational tradition, additional capital investment, etc.

- Determining economic effectiveness of secondary production components by means of such actual norms as volume of products (material resources, value), income, production expenses, profit, labor productivity, average number of days and hours worked by each worker, amount of labor (number of workers in a year) used and rate of increase of wages and bonuses and average income per year of each worker. The effectiveness of secondary production and business actually results from the best use of working power (first of all to provide jobs for additional people and those who work at home after the working hours in organs and enterprises); the full use of discarded materials and products; and the proper use of existing machinery and equipment up to their full capacity, or the repairs and use of old and broken equipment, which has been left unused for a long time.

As in the case of the principal production components, when we organize the secondary production and business components, we must ensure the highest degree of concentration, cooperation and specialization. In this spirit, it is not necessary for every enterprise to make complete products out of its own raw materials or discarded materials, but instead it can do a partial job in one or more of its components and turn the semifinished products thus obtained to another enterprise capable of continuing the processing job on a larger scale and with more modern technical and industrial capabilities. For instance, the fruit canning factory everyday discards a large volume of pineapple pieces. They can be used to make a number of secondary goods (sweet beverage, liquor, etc.) and the residue, in its turn, can be processed to become feed. In our opinion, the fruit canning factory should process this residue only partially and then supply it to the feed processing enterprise, which will process it further by mixing with other raw materials and grinding them together, using specialized equipment of larger capacity and power. Only by so doing can we both ensure product quality and raise the level of concentration and specialization of production and thus bring about high economic effectiveness for society.

As we organize processing of secondary products, we must closely combine production with the market, pay attention to improving quality, extend or change the lines of goods whenever we find that a certain product has reached saturation or is difficult to sell. In addition to making complete products, we also need to produce parts and details of products for replacement (such as bicycle parts, straps and buckles for plastic slippers, covers and clips for fountain pens, covers and blades for oscillating fans, etc.). Depending on the actual conditions of individual enterprises, we can extend the form of assigning on contract the making of small and simple parts and details to workers and cadres as additional jobs to be done in their home. This form creates favorable conditions for expanding production while avoiding additional capital investment by enterprises to extend the area of production, hence, lightening the managerial burden.

4. We must improve and supplement a number of procedures and policies.

Along with adopting, supplementing, changing and perfecting the major state policies as mentioned in the resolution of the 6th Plenum of the VCP Central Committee, to create favorable conditions for actively expanding the components making secondary products, we must pay attention to resolving a number of major problems as follows:

a. On the basis of ensuring the right degree of centralization as prescribed by the state, we must boldly divide the work to local sectors and production installations in connection with planning and management of the lines of goods produced. The central administration is to take care of planning and management only in regard to the necessary and most important industrial consumer goods for the people's consumption and export and leaves the management of other goods to localities and enterprises. For the goods that come under central management, there must be planning and the central administration must assume total management to ensure an overall balance covering from the supply of raw materials, major equipment, capital and technical labor to production, circulation and distribution. These goods belong to the list of major products, and in the legal "major products" norm of the national economic plan which sectors, localities and production installations have the responsibility for producing and supplying to the central administration, these products are mostly made by the central enterprises. The ones that are to be made by local enterprises must also have balance and be given all of the major material conditions necessary just like the central enterprises.

b. By current regulations almost all products made of discarded materials must be sold by enterprises through commercial organs. This way normally restricts the initiatives of enterprises in production and business, nor does it encourage the full use of potential capabilities to increase the sources of goods for society. In the spirit of article 4 of the Statutes of State Industrial Enterprises, we think that a share of such products (about 20-30 percent) should be spared for enterprises to sell in two-way relationships.

To overcome the situation in which enterprises set prices according to their own convenience in the case of the products and materials exchanged within the two-way relationships or the ones they have the right to sell (prices that presently are much higher than supply prices and, in quite a few cases, nearly as high as free market prices), which cause difficulties and losses for consumers, the state, ministries (general departments and enterprise federations) and people's committees at all levels must set the maximum limits for these prices (perhaps not exceeding 130-150 percent of supply prices).

c. Along with strengthening the management of raw materials consumption norms in production, we must clearly determine standards for secondary products, to allow the use of some new materials in addition to the discarded materials. This way we can prevent the situation in which enterprises use large quantities of new raw materials, fail to comply with the norms for consumption of raw materials, increase the quantities of discarded materials and products coming from the principal line of production to make more secondary products and to boost their income in an illegitimate way. Moreover, we must make a distinction between products made of discarded materials and products made of raw materials in the plans that enterprises draw up for themselves. It is obvious that the former belong to secondary production and business and the latter are the results of their basic production and business; consequently, the percentages of profit coming from the two kinds of products to be put into enterprise funds are different.

d. We must strengthen the use of measures of material encouragement toward collectives and individual working people in the distribution of income coming from selling secondary products. The state should study and determine again the percentages of profit coming from products made of discarded materials along the line of increasing the shares to be put into reward and welfare funds (each fund about 25 percent), decreasing the share to be put into the production development fund (about 30 percent) and keeping the same share to be put into the budget (20 percent). In reality, many enterprises do not use up the production development-encouraging fund (because there are no materials and equipment to be bought) and put it into the saving fund.

e. Finally, we must strengthen the control by the state and superior organs over enterprises in connection with implementation of policies and procedures, particularly about supply, production, consumption, product quality, prices, etc., through registration of business in secondary goods, planning, organization of management of labor and materials, issuing of money and credit, distribution of profit, wages, bonuses, etc.

5598
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HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

VO VAN KIET SPEECH AT HO CHI MINH WRITERS ASSOCIATION CONGRESS

Hanoi VAN NGHE in Vietnamese 1 Aug 81 pp 2,3

[Excerpt of Vo Van Kiet's speech at Congress for the founding of Ho Chi Minh City Writers Association]

[Text] Standing among the ranks of the Arts and Letters Association in the city, the literary circles have made great efforts over the past few years. On behalf of the Municipal Party Committee Standing Committee, may I convey its compliments to many comrades of ours who--though most of the overall living and working conditions have not yet been stabilized--have taken a deep interest in labor, closely followed the realities of the [artistic and literary] movement, maintained close contact with the laboring people, devoted themselves to literature and begun to reflect, under different literary forms, the deep changes occurring to life and human beings in the city. From some short years of an inceptive period full of changes, one cannot require literature to yield an abundant harvest in accordance with one's wishes. Nevertheless, all that which you have written on and about this land, about the joyful days following the liberation and about the subsequent months and years full of vicissitudes and hardships, constitutes the valuable introductory pages of a great episode of Vietnamese literature dealing with the advance of our city. Your initial achievements have immediately and partly met the book reading demands of our readers--who are increasingly looking forward to a national, revolutionary and socialist literature--and have made the first contribution to the common, nationwide literature.

We take this opportunity to ask the comrades representing the Vietnam Writers Association at the central level to convey our joint thanks to all writers throughout the country who have expressed their love for the city bearing our Uncle's name, who have deeply studied its actual situation, who have written a great deal about the new and rich theme of transformation and construction in a large city after the liberation day, who have, through their feelings and skills, encouraged our city people in each of the latter's steps forward and who have helped introduce the renovated moral facet of our city to our people throughout the country and to our friends in the world.

We also wish to ask those comrades to convey the joint gratitude of Ho Chi Minh City as a whole to the fraternal writers and friends who had come from all corners of the world to visit our city, to try to understand us and to write about our city with profound sympathy.

Being part and parcel of the entire Vietnamese literature, literature in Ho Chi Minh City has inherited and developed the achievements scored mainly in reflecting the two great wars of resistance of our nation and has made the arts and letters of our country worthy of standing among the vanguard ranks of antiimperialist arts and literatures in the present era as has been pointed out by the Fourth National Party Congress. By closely uniting with the nationwide literary writers' forces round the Vietnam Writers Association, the literary writers' forces in our city have considered it their glorious duty to reflect the struggle for the complete victory of socialism with the motto: "Everything for the socialist fatherland and for the people's happiness" and have become clearly aware of their responsibility to struggle to defend the Vietnamese culture and to contribute to making the new socialist culture of an entire new world more brilliant.

Dear comrades:

As members of the Ho Chi Minh City Writers Association, you have voluntarily attached yourselves to the [artistic and literary] movement in the city and used this land as your cultural battlefield and overall training school. The Party Organization hopes that everyone of you will progress, develop and make a contribution. In the past, I had opportunities to meet with a number of comrades and what worried me was the fact that many of them could not yet employ their accumulated capabilities and realize their aspirations. We understand that in those months and years, it was difficult to lead a stable and wholesome life and it was more difficult to live with full enthusiasm and energy to create noble moral values. It is clear that were it not for a strong organization, a party to stand beside him, everyone of us could hardly do anything good no matter how clever he might be. That is the principal reason why the results of creative efforts have been incommensurate with the capabilities of the writers' forces.

The party has helped you achieve better mutual understanding, trust and respect and draw numerous experiences from the former working method in order to clearly perceive your joint responsibilities. Therefore, you have come to this congress with a common determination to forge ahead under party leadership. I earnestly wish that this new spirit will always be upheld and developed in all your future works.

A greatly favorable condition for your congress is the fact that it is being held in the light of the new party directive on the ideological task and of the resolution of the Party Organization Executive Committee on the cultural, literary and artistic task. We do hope that by relating the specific viewpoints, lines, policies and positions of the party to the realities of life and the actual facts to be pondered by everyone while writing, your congress will conduct qualitative debates to determine very clearly the guideline for and mission of struggling through literature and building a stable and strong organization and also to reach appropriate but positive and specific resolutions which must be carried out at all costs.

Considering the general spirit, I think it necessary to stress that we have no right to turn an organization of creative laborers into a figurehead. The association must lead its creative contingent to carry out loftier creative tasks.

The objective of writing must not only be to subsist as a writer or to receive an immediate income according to the saying: "Use short-term benefits to ensure long-term ones, use outside appearance to entertain inward intentions and use children to nourish adults." The mission of literature is neither to embellish slogans nor to illustrate policies; instead of stopping after merely reflecting realities, it must develop Pham Van Dong's concept of "understanding, discovery and creation" and must tend to discover the truth of life.

We hope that writers will display a higher sense of responsibility to the readers and people. Living among the interests and aspirations of the people, sharing in their joys and worriés, extolling the truth of life and the humanitarian ideals of the party and actively participating in building a new life--all that conforms to the popular character and genuine party spirit of arts and literature. Instead of limiting itself to a correct political attitude, the party spirit must go further and be able to conquer human hearts through artistic strength and loftiness because, truly speaking, only artistic quality has a profound educational effect. From the resilience of writers in this city, we expect not the quantity but primarily the quality of their works. A great work is an interesting one which everyone reads passionately, which by itself generates delight and which exerts a broad influence and a strong attraction.

It is precisely along these lines that the Municipal Party Committee will ceaselessly try to improve the advisory and steering apparatus in the cultural, artistic and literary field, that it will carefully study and grasp the characteristics of each cultural and artistic section and that it will--while firmly upholding the banner of uncompromising struggle against all manifestations of hostile or backward ideology--show the greatest respect for all talents, resolutely support all productive labor efforts, gradually undo all ties and create conditions for a bubbling high-quality creativeness.

Concerning such a deference to artistic quality and such a tendency to fan the flames of creativeness, I am convinced that every writer and artist will completely agree with the party.

Dear comrades:

A special organization must be designed for each literary and artistic section and must have the duty to muster and organize all talents to work more effectively according to that party spirit.

The Writers Association to be founded by your congress must be a typical organization which knows how to unite with and work among all the literary and artistic circles in our city with regard to the politico-cultural life in a large city. The Writers Association must make tremendous efforts in struggling to move forward to meet objective requirements and to be worthy of its symbolic role and position.

It is very much expected that the association members will create for each other a spirit of mutual affection completely favorable for creative labor and for the development of personality and talents. It is regrettable that after taking a glance at the tasks done by you in the recent past, we have found that everyone of you often had to waste much time on trifles in your sector's activities just because of a failure to bring into full play the sense of responsibility and the right to collective ownership. We must draw experiences, formulate a new working method and find ways to manage our common task most rationally and in full equity in order to achieve permanent stability, identity of views and harmony within our organization. To set up an organization is one question and to continuously, attentively and strenuously improve it is another question. The Municipal Party Committee's organs in charge of culture, arts and letters must provide assistance for you, encourage all good intentions and regularly develop the habit of making self-criticism and criticism and exchanging views in a constructive spirit--a habit to be considered to be a weapon to continuously improve and perfect your organization.

The association will need to quickly propose specific motions on various systems and policies aimed at stepping up writing and literary research, dissertation and criticism and also at systematically training and improving the contingent of young writers. Creating material conditions for each comrade to develop his creative abilities and also for strengthening the publishing task despite the present difficulties in paper supplies is not an unsurmountable obstacle to our city. Instead, what must receive the greatest attention is to provide us with favorable conditions to rapidly heighten our political, ideological and professional standards so that we may meet the new requirements set by creative labor.

To successfully carry out this task, appropriate measures must be taken and joint efforts exerted by the Writers Association and the Culture, Literature and Art Department of the Municipal Party Committee and supported by the Propaganda and Training Department of the Municipal Party Committee. The resolute experimental implementation of the plan for and method of educating and improving writers and artists politically and ideologically must be vigorously initiated by the Writers Association's organization. I am of the opinion that, in addition to organizing systematic political study suitable for each standard and target, there must be a system of regular, periodic notices on the situation because, more often than not, the hardly avoidable flickers in the ideological domain are due to the absence of adequate information. Standing on the rather tense cultural and ideological front in our city, each of our cultural, literary and artistic combatant must be equipped with a better political sensitivity.

To firmly establish a socialist stand in artistic creation, to apply ever more skillfully the socialist method of realistic creation and to overcome formalism, simplism and naturalism in artistic creation--these are questions which you need to discuss thoroughly and about which you need to exchange views and experiences with your literary colleagues at the central level as well as in the friendly localities. If the association's activities prove useful and realistic with an ever better quality, they will constitute an invaluable investment in a new literary harvest, elevate us and unite us more closely and will certainly create at the onset a new vitality which will cause us to encourage each other to move forward, work and create.

Dear comrades:

Literature must have its share of responsibility for the actual facts of life. That the entire country is advancing to socialism is an unflagging spirit and with a determination to win and is fulfilling the sacred mission of defending the fatherland and socialism is a grandiose happening which we can see with our own eyes. In our city, the especially rich and complex realities which are continuously seething within the revolutionary mass movement constitute a source of very lively and fresh materials for literary and artistic composition.

To the past struggle we still owe works of an encompassing scope on the Vietnamese people, in general, and on this city people, in particular, during the two victorious resistances against the French and U.S. imperialists. Literature must strenuously try to create honest, noble and rich images of the new society and new man in our city so that each man, in his particular position and field, may find an echo of his own views and sentiments in the new challenges and hardships through which the everlasting virtues of the Vietnamese people become more apparent. It can be said that generally most male and female writers have not yet become really sensitive to countless new and rich traits having emerged from the movement to detect, study, improve and multiply advanced models in our city. It is not our intention to invite you here to hear about ways to lend a literary sense to reports on typical models. The question is not to waste a treasure of lively materials useful for active exploration of and pondering on man and life. It must also be stressed that in a large industrial center of the entire country, literature must not fail to pay due attention to the industrial topic but must concentrate a fixed amount of its forces on the worker who is the central character.

There are large chunks of realities for which the literary circles in our city must try to assume the heaviest responsibility. Let you adequately prepare your combat position and literary aptitudes to achieve a profound understanding to discover the numerous novelties and to truthfully and lively reflect in its entirety the substantial, hard and extremely complex socialist transformation which is going on in our city and in all areas of the southern provinces. Lengthy poems may be written about the advancement of the Mekong River delta, the Eastern Nam Bo region and the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone and about numerous key economic construction centers near our city. Perhaps readers are also expecting from the literary circles in our city works which sternly and systematically criticize negative manifestations in daily life as well as the vestiges of the former society and the pernicious influence of the colonialist and neocolonialist cultures. I wish to draw your special attention to the youths' need to read literary books and also to the very great importance to be attached to children who are the future of our nation and to the 20-year-old generation who is now constituting the assault force in the task of building and defending the country.

As cadres jointly responsible for this city, we hope to have many occasions to cordially exchange broad and profound views with you on the city situation and to express for your consideration some ideas about the multifaceted literary themes offered by our city. In my opinion, to lead a local writers' association and to consider the development of literature to be one's primary goal, it is necessary to move forward in an ownership spirit, to know how to deal with subjects of literary composition found within one's own locality and to discuss ways to jointly deploy forces to compose literary works according to the most effective plan. I think that is the way to lead and manage literary creation in a spirit of socialist collective ownership and on a scientific basis. It is also earnestly hoped that each of our writers will gradually get into the habit of working according to the new method and that he will sparingly use his working time, consider his own labor productivity important, make literary compositions according to a specific plan, program and outline, create more favorable conditions and try to obtain common assistance and to provide a basis for an entire emulation movement for literary creativeness.

The concentrated area of a large city with much more available means of circulation and information than other localities is providing favorable conditions for literary creation. First and foremost, no locality is, to my mind, more propitious than this one to keenly sensing the breath of life and to the establishment of close relationships between the writers' ranks and the laboring people and the realities of the revolutionary struggle. As a great cultural center, our city gathers in its research institutes and colleges a large contingent of specialists engaged in literary research--both theoretical and critical--and also in the study of other social sciences. This constitutes an effective support to literary writers wishing to deeply investigate and ponder subjects relating to literature, arts, human beings and social life. Our city has also the honor of hosting a people very fond of literature and arts so that, with the increasingly profuse activities of an entire network of cultural institutes and clubs, we are surely in a position to hold cordial and direct contacts between writers and readers. The very precious relationships with a conversational public are indeed an endless source of energy to shore up creative enthusiasm and to improve the quality of composition.

I do hope that the Writers Association will cleverly exploit these very basic conditions which this city has been offering to us as a special favor.

Dear comrades:

Here is the last thing I want to remind you of: In what stage of the common struggle on the cultural and ideological front is our Congress for the Foundation of a Writers Association being held?

As a very conscious fighter on the cultural front, no writer in our city has the right to stand outside a rather fierce struggle against the uprising of a depraved culture aimed at reversing man into his past and also against the plot to undermine the Vietnamese culture and to attack the Vietnamese people by very cunning tricks coordinated on both the internal and external fronts and played by the defeated U.S. imperialists who are colluding ever more closely with the Beijing counterrevolutionaries. The revolutionary conscience and the individual conscience of the writer requires each one of you to react quickly, firmly and keenly to this situation.

Ever since the resistance period, we had already foreseen that the very noxious cultural policy of the U.S. imperialists which was aimed at destroying society and man would leave behind extremely serious consequences among some section of the public. However, only through the realities of the present complex struggle with a fixed degree of fierceness can we clearly feel all the depths of the problem.

The bourgeois thinking system with its high concentration level and sweeping effect which were elevated to the maximum by U.S. imperialism during the stormy war had left a rather deep impression on the psychology of the small producer and especially the urban petty bourgeoisie. The present socioeconomic situation still leaves room for the survival and individual development of the former lifestyle and thinking system. This situation has been taken advantage of by external enemies who coordinate it with a psychological warfare aimed at exercising daily effects on morale, launching cultural attacks and arousing excessive individualism and vile, bestial desires--all that with the objective of ruining the human beings of a victorious nation and weakening our fatherland on its march forward.

It is not difficult to wipe out and hunt down to the last the products of a depraved and reactionary culture. What is more, even most difficult is to rebuild human beings. Among the ranks of all cultural and artistic departments, literature has the capacity to help each man become conscious of himself and reform himself most acutely. To my way of thinking, the commonest and greatest short- and long-term mission of literature in our city is to strenuously safeguard, retrieve and continuously strengthen the Vietnamese human beings and, with all its sincere and whole heart, to promote the birth of a new socialist man who is taking shape in the struggle to transform and build all aspects of a new life and also in the resolute struggle without a minute of relaxed vigilance to defend the socialist fatherland.

If that is thoroughly understood, it will create a new and strong moral motive and will further elevate the thinking scope of the literary creation forces in our city. It is hoped that your congress will determine, for the benefit of each member of your contingent, a superior direct-combat position and a shrewder outlook proper to a combatant and will instill in him a desire to tenaciously improve his writing ability and art with the determination to win victory on the cultural and ideological front by means of his works and literature....

We firmly believe in the development prospects of literature in our city.

It is hoped that after drawing a clear-cut demarcation line for this struggle and after summoning up the new source of courage, all of our brothers and sisters will vigorously advance to become young at heart again, to unite with one another and to love and respect one another, to achieve collective ownership and to build up, stabilize and strengthen their ranks in order to be able to lead a wholesome life and to produce valuable writings.

From the invisible flame of an ideological struggle which is fierce, intensive and scorching at each minute and hour will emerge weighty works capable of moving human hearts and stirring up the society's conscience.

With this belief, I hope that your congress will debate on things to do and will pass resolutions to carry out.

I wish success to the writers on their march forward to pave the way!

9332
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POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

NEW DEVELOPMENT IN ETHNIC MINORITY POLICY

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 19 Aug 81 pp 2, 15

[Article by Trinh Quang Canh: "New Development in Nationalities Policy"]

[Text] Since the historic victory of the spring of 1975 our country has stepped into a new revolutionary stage. For the first time the Party's and Government's nationalities policy has been comprehensively and extensively implemented in the whole country.

In the last five years, the living realities of the situation have proved that the nationalities policy decided by the Party at its Fourth Congress for the new state has been totally correct.

Solid Development of the Nationalities Solidarity Bloc

After their defeat and rout the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces did not abandon their scheme to sabotage the revolution in our country. But because they do not have a foothold left, they had to use lackey organizations made up of local people in order to directly realize their postwar plans for sabotaging us: the FULRO in the Highlands and in the Cham areas of Thuan Hai, the Khmer Srey, the Khmer Krom and the White Turbans in the Khmer-populated areas of what used to be Cochinchina. These groups had all been organized, raised and commanded by the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists, and they have long served as their henchmen. In the new situation while their patrons had to run in defeat, they thought they could raise the banners of "national liberation and autonomy for the (Dega) people," "national salvation and restoration of the Champa Kingdom," or "freedom for the lower Mekong Khmers," etc. to entice and deceive the masses.

The direct and dangerous enemies of our people have also changed the color of their skin. They now include not only the western imperialists with their "straight noses and blue eyes" but also the reactionaries among the Peking leadership who only yesterday called themselves our "comrades" and our "friends." They have used the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique as their henchmen, claiming themselves to be communists in order to attack us in the southwestern frontier provinces, where such actions can directly impact over 70,000 of our Khmer compatriots who are related by blood and religion with the Khmers of Kampuchea.

In the case of the ethnic minorities living on our northern borders, the Peking expansionists and hegemonists have had many schemes for dividing them from us and for enticing them since many years. Taking advantage of the neighborly relations, of feelings of blood relationship and of cultural ties, they have sent in agents to operate in the mountain villages, even to infiltrate some of our base organizations. In 1978 they put up the antics of "the ethnic Chinese and of the Chinese origin refugees" so as to stimulate the Chinese ethnics and our ethnic minorities to flee into China, causing confusion in the minority areas. In February 1979 they blatantly aggressed with 600,000 troops and occupied all the provinces that are on this side of the China-Vietnam border with the intention of combining attacks from outside with internal rebellions so as to swallow whole our border provinces.

In the face of these new challenges, the solidarity bloc of the majority and minority populations in the whole country, united in fighting to protect our common Fatherland, has upheld the consciousness of one unified nation-state that belongs to the whole Vietnamese national community and its faith in the leadership of the Party and of the Government. This is especially true of the ethnic minorities in the newly liberated South, among whom there were many related by blood and culture with those on the other side of the border.

In the Highlands and in the Cham areas of Thuan Hai, it was nobody other than the Bahnar, Jarai, Ede, Koho, and Chams who linked up closely with the armed forces to run down and eliminate the FULRO, to attack hundreds of their bases in the woods, and to eliminate or capture their commanders and chieftains. They have called for the surrender and confession and rallying of thousands of the FULRO members who have since been dealt with leniently by the revolution. Thanks to this the FULRO forces in the Cham areas of Thuan Hai had in essence been eliminated. As for the Highland FULRO, they have been severely mauled and their leadership is being torn by dissension, sooner or later they will certainly be done away with.

In the Mekong delta, no other than the Khmer compatriots have closely linked up with the revolutionary authorities in order to prevent or suppress the violent agitations, eliminate the first expressions of a reactionary organization, and protect the political security of the localities. When the Pol Pot forces attacked our border provinces, our Khmer compatriots and militia have closely coordinated their actions with the armed forces to fight back to protect the lives and property of the people and to defend the borders of the Fatherland. The Khmer militia of Phu My village in Ha Tien and the Stieng militia of Dac O village in Song Be province gained outstanding victories and subsequently were cited as heroic units by the National Assembly and Government. The Cham woman militia of Chau Doc had defied the taboos of Islam to participate with enthusiasm in the civilian support work to serve the fighting. The plot to stimulate the Khmer compatriots to rise up inside Vietnam to combine actions with the attacking forces from the outside so as to realize the so-called "liberation of the six western provinces" of South Vietnam, that was dreamt up by the Pol Pot clique, was a total failure. That failure led in its wake the complete collapse of the genocidal regime of "Democratic Kampuchea."

In the North, the antics of the "ethnic Chinese and the Chinese-origin refugees" meant to whip up and entice the minorities to go into China also knew an ignominious failure. Those chased away from China by Greater Han expansionism to go and make a living in Vietnam are now citizens of Vietnam. They see all too clearly the "wolf heart" of the South Sea Middle Kingdom, which is why although Mr Teng claims to be "the man of the Yao people," Mr Hua "the man of the Day people" and Mr Li "the man of the Hmong people" nobody was willing to believe their claims and thus they were unable to rally anyone into any sort of "front."

Their "celestial court" dream has failed. The political security of the border has been maintained. Their spies, rangers, and "permanent ambush" forces had been done away with even before the event. The people and armed forces composed of Tay, Nung, Kind, Dao, Hmong, Ha Nhi, Day, etc. had uniformly stood up to fight in solidarity and with extreme courage to protect their villages and territory and to defend the border. Together with the support given by the entire country there have been new "Chi Langs" to reduce to nothing the aggressive plots of the country snatchers.

The great victories achieved in the struggle against the activities plots of the enemies, both old and new, in the last five years, especially the two wars at the two ends of the nation, have proved to be the most eloquent expressions of the unshakable solidarity bloc among all the nationalities in our country. It is clear that through the new challenges the tradition of national solidarity has been honed further and brought one more and firmer step forward.

Secure and Improved Collective Ownership Rights

The Resolution of the Fourth Party Congress clearly states: "We must do in such a way as to make all the nationalities become the collective owners of the socialist Vietnamese fatherland." After the August Revolution the very first constitution of our country had recognized and affirmed the equality and ownership rights of all the nationalities in the unified nation.

The ownership rights of the ethnic minorities as expressed through the state include: the ownership of base organs, the ownership of their localities and the ownership of the entire country. Without owning the entire country it is impossible to own in an integral manner one's locality and base organs. The new constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam confirms: "The socialist state of Vietnam is the unified state of all the nationalities living together on the territory of Vietnam and who stand equal in rights and duties." Also according to the new constitution, in the organizational structure of the National Assembly, which is the organ with the highest authority in the state, there is a Nationalities Council entrusted with the function of studying and proposing laws related to the question of nationalities and of overseeing their implementation so as to guarantee the correct implementation of the Party's and Government's nationalities policy.

Ever since the beginning, through various elections the people of various nationalities have elected outstanding representatives of their own nationalities to participate in the people's committees of various echelons and in the National Assembly. The last Sixth Legislature of the National Assembly saw the representation of 30 different nationalities. The present Seventh Legislature has representatives from 34 different nationalities; this in spite of the fact that of the 52 different minority nationalities present in our country there are only 17 nationalities composed of more than 50,000 people each.

The determining factor in insuring the ownership rights of the minority nationalities has to do with the question of nationalities cadres. The Resolution of the Fourth Party Congress clearly points out that "we must actively train and retrain the cadres of various nationalities in all areas of the Party, Government and mass organization work, and pay attention in the immediate future to the leading and management cadres." The Party and Government directives also stress that there must be trained for each nationality a force of essential cadres who are politically solid and who are good in their specialties, in science and technology.

The work of training and retraining cadres from among the minority nationalities in the last five years has seen new progress. This work has been done through the implementation of many new general lines and concrete policies, especially during the fighting in recent years and through the regular movements for revolutionary action carried out at the base units, which constitute excellent opportunities for retraining the essential cadres and for training a force of new minority nationalities cadres from the points of view of quantity, professionalism and skills level.

In only 5 years the amount of post-secondary and college level scientific and technical cadres has increased by 2.5 times. According to still inadequate data, among the 52 ethnic minorities there are already 32 groups that have cadres of college level with some even in graduate level. A number of nationalities have had a relatively complete force of cadres including leadership cadres, management cadres, and scientific and technical cadres. A few nationalities have had hundreds or even thousands of college-level cadres. The ranks of cadres coming from the Highlands minorities have doubled as compared to the first days of liberation. Comparatively speaking, in 20 years of rule in South Vietnam, the U.S. imperialists and the Saigon puppet government only managed to train a few persons from among the Highlands minorities with college-level education. A full assessment of the great progress achieved in the job of training nationalities cadres in the last five years will make one fully aware of the concern of the Party and Government in the attention given to insuring and upgrading the real collective ownership rights of our minority nationalities in the unified nation.

New Developments in Economic and Cultural Fields

In spite of the fact that fresh out of 30 years of war, our country had to face two wars at two opposite frontiers while undergoing series of natural calamities, and despite our limited resources in building and raw materials, the Party and Government have made many efforts in implementing the nationalities policy on the cultural and economic front.

Right after liberation, half a million compatriots belonging to the various minority nationalities in the South came back to their mountain villages from the various concentration camps and from the strategic hamlets in a situation of extreme privations. Just counting the 3 provinces of the Highlands there were already more than 300,000 people in semistarvation; as for the lack of salt, the lack of clothing or shirts, and diseases the situation was a general one. To resettle these compatriots in their villages, to stabilize their life, to provide food and clothing relief, to give them salt, and to take care of their diseases constituted the number one concern of the Party chapters and of the authorities at every echelon at the time.

On the other hand, the Party Central Committee and the Government have invested in the building of many material and technological bases that are meant to serve production, especially agricultural and forestry production, such as reclamation projects aimed at yielding ricefields, irrigation works, scientific research stations and farms, bases for manufacturing and repairing agricultural implements, and bases for processing agricultural and forestry products. The movement for sedentarization of the life of these people was bolstered with an allocation of funds that was tripled. The state turned over 2,000,000 hectares of forest and forest land for the cooperatives to run and exploit the business. The reforming, building and strengthening of the new production relations has been implemented in all the areas inhabited by the minority nationalities. The ethnic Cham and Khmer peasants who did not have land or did not have enough were distributed land so that they can farm.

In nearly 100 years of rule by the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists all the 3 provinces of the Highlands, besides the few thousand hectares of coffee, tea, and rubber plantation which for the most part belonged to the foreign capitalists, contained only 800 hectares of flooded fields (compared with a population of about 700,000 people at the time) that were not served by either one single irrigation work or a plant for manufacturing and repairing agricultural implements.

Yet in only the last 5 years, the compatriots of various nationalities in the Highlands have reclaimed 96,000 hectares of cultivation land of which 18,000 hectares are flooded fields, and they have built tens of irrigation works that can now irrigate hundreds and thousands of hectares of field land. This still leaves out the tens of agricultural farms specialized in the cultivation of coffee, tea, and rubber, covering tens of thousands of hectares. In the North, the initiation of the building of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric dam and the rapid expansion of the communication network in the mountain areas, plus the building of new agricultural and forestry collectives combining both economic and national defense objectives, have served and are serving to boost and change the economic picture of the minority nationalities areas.

Benefiting from the concern, assistance and guidance of the state, the compatriots of the minority nationalities continue to promote the strengths of the mountain areas. The production of secondary crops in the last five years has increased in relative proportions and thus has contributed to fundamentally solving the food question of the people and to doing well the duty of contributing food to the state while at the same time supplementing in an effective if partial manner the shortfalls of the delta regions caused by natural calamities, storms and floods. In particular, along the Vietnamese Cordillera and in the Highlands the perennial question of starvation has in principle been eliminated. The industrial plants such as tea, cinnamon, aniseed, tobacco, soy bean and coffee, and medicinal plants, large bamboo varieties, are being developed on a continuous basis so as to form and expand into many specialized culture areas.

From the point of view of public health, culture and education the last five years have also seen many great achievements. In the minority nationalities areas of the North, the basic organizations related to public health, culture and education continue to be strengthened. After the destruction caused by the Chinese aggressors the border provinces of the North have recovered relatively fast. As for the minority nationalities areas of the South, right after liberation the basic organizations and activities related to public health, culture and education were very weak; at the district and base levels there were many cases of total "blank." Yet in only five years we have managed to build a network of public health, cultural and educational organizations from the province down to the district and base levels which is relatively complete. The fight against malaria has been launched and by now many areas have seen a decrease of 70 percent in the incidence of malaria as compared to the days right after liberation. Other social diseases such as syphilis, fungus skin diseases, goiter, and trachoma, have been pushed back. In many districts illiteracy has been eliminated. And the number of students in the schools coming from the ethnic minorities has increased rapidly: for instance, by 3.6 times in the case of Darlac, by 2 times in the Cham areas of Thuan Hai, and by 3 times in the Khmer areas of what used to be Cochinchina.

The policy of linguistic equality among the various nationalities has been supplemented and developed one step forward with the resolution number 53 of the Council of Minister. The national ties with the need to develop a new script or to improve upon an old script are being helped by the local authorities and the scientific research organs of the government.

The fully liberated South--with the Highlands being the cradle of epics told throughout the night, with the areas that run along the Vietnamese Cordillera being the home of justly famous stone orchestras, with the Cham areas being the land of ancient and marvelous towers and sculpture, and with the Khmer areas being the land of originally and subtly carved temples and architectural structures, not to say innumerable other precious cultural artifacts--has opened up to the cultural research work, especially the work of investigating, exploiting and promoting their restoration and preservation, an invaluable treasure of the culture of the various nationalities. In the last five years, this work has seen initial but very encouraging achievements which are so many contributions to the variegated, multicolored and multiperfumed cultural storehouse of our whole nation.

Five years have gone by, and though it is but a short time the new development in the Party's and Government's nationalities policy has made a strong imprint on the social life and on the overall picture of the minority nationalities areas from the North to the South. We will be subjective if next to the achievements we do not see all the shortcomings and weaknesses in the implementation of the nationalities policy on the various political, ideological, economic, cultural, and social fronts so as to make up our mind to overcome them. We will lack awareness if we do not see also that our old and new enemies, especially the reactionaries among the Peking leadership, are still striving to take advantage of our difficulties and shortcomings in our work to sabotage our national solidarity bloc with the aim of weakening and overpowering our people.

We firmly believe that armed with our tradition and promoting the achievements so far accomplished in the last five years, decidedly there will be new transformations in the minority nationalities areas. The compatriots in the minority nationalities areas in the entire country are raising their revolutionary vigilance and are ready to crush all sabotage plots by the enemy, promoting to a high degree their collective ownership rights so as to build up and protect their villages and territory on the road to socialism.

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION OF VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietanmese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Mai Văn Bảy [MAI VAWN BAYR]

Member of the Secretariat of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions; Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; Secretary of the Trade Union Federation, Ho Chi Minh City; candidate from Ho Chi Minh City for the 7th National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 4 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Văn Biên [NGUYEENX VAWN BIEEN]

*Member of the Central Economic Zoning Committee and chief of the Central Institute for Economic Zoning [Vien Phan Vung Kinh Te Trung Uong]; attended a conference held recently by the Committee to review past activities in zoning and exchange views on future efforts. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 6, Jun 81 p 32)

Phạm Bình [PHAMJ BINHF]

*Head of the International Relations Institute, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on 14 Sep 81 he attended a meeting to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Nonaligned Movement. (NHAN DAN 15 Sep 81 p 1)

Nghiêm Chưởng Châu [NGHIEEM CHUWOWNGR CHAAU]

Member of the Executive Committee of the VCP Organization, Hanoi; director of the Education Service, Hanoi; candidate from Hanoi for the 7th National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 4 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Thích Minh Châu [THICHS MINH CHAAU], Venerable

Head of the Van Hanh Buddhist Studies Institute; *Chief secretary of the Vietnam Unified Buddhist Mobilization Committee; candidate from Ho Chi Minh City for the 7th National Assembly (NHAN DAN 4 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Bá Chính [NGUYEENX BAS CHINHS]

*Counselor of the SRV Embassy in France; attended a celebration of Vietnam's National Day organized by the Bordeau Chapter of the Association of Vietnamese in France on 6 September 1981. (Paris DOAN KET 19 Sep 81 p 2)

Hoàng Cừ [HOANGF CUWF]

*Counselor of the SRV Embassy in France; attended a celebration of Vietnam's National Day organized by the Nice-Cote d'Azur Chapter of the Association of Vietnamese in France on 6 September 1981 in Brea. (Paris DOAN KET 19 Sep 81 p 2)

Dỗ Văn Cường [DOOX VAWN CUWOWNG], M.S. in Maritime Transportation

*Deputy Director of the Port of Haiphong; candidate from Haiphong for the 7th National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 4 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Trần Thị Tâm-Dan [TRAANF THIJ TAAM DAN]

*Vice President of the Hanoi Teachers College #1; candidate from Hanoi for the 7th National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 4 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Trần Thị-Dang [TRAANF THIJ DANG] aka Trần Thị Tốt [TRAANF THIJ TOOTS]

*Member of the Executive Committee of the VCP Organization, Ho Chi Minh City; "Vice President of the Women's Union, Ho Chi Minh City' candidate from Ho Chi Minh City for the 7th National Assembly. (Nhan DAN 4 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Lư Giang [JUW GIANG], Major General

*Commander, Capital Military Region; candidate from Hanoi for the 7th National Assembly. (Nhan DAN 4 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Ngọc Hà [NGUYEENX NGOCJ HAF], Doctor

Deputy Director of the Public Health Service, Ho Chi Minh City; candidate from Ho Chi Minh City for the 7th National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 4 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Nam Hải [NGUYEENX NAM HAIR]

Vice Minister of Communications and Transportation; on 22 Jul 81 he attended a conference on highway safety. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 30 Jul 81 p 1)

Tô Hoài [TOO HOAIF]

Deputy Secretary General of the Vietnam Writers Association; President of the Arts and Letters Association, Hanoi; candidate from Hanoi for the 7th National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 4 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Văn Hưởng [NGUYEENX VAWN HUWOWNG]

*Secretary of the Vietnam Space Research Committee; on 29 Jul 81 he was scheduled to speak at the Doan Ket Club on Vietnamese space research accomplishments during the recent Soviet-Vietnamese space orbital flight. (HANOI MOI 29 Jul 81 p 4)

Đinh Gia Khánh [DINH GIA KHANHS]

Head of the Vietnam Mekong River National Committee; on 9-13 Sep 81 he presided at the 12th Conference of the Provisional Committee on the Mekong River held in Vientiane. (NHAN DAN 15 Sep 81 p 1)

Vũ Khiêu [VUX KHIEEU]

Vice Chairman of the State Social Science Commission; recently he attended ceremonies marking the 20th anniversary of the Institute of Economics Studies and of the economics journal NGHIEN CUU KINH TE. (NHAN DAN 13 Sep 81 p 4)

Nguyễn Thành Lâm [NGUYEENX THANHF LAAM]

*Deputy Director of the Port of Ho Chi Minh City, Maritime General Department; candidate from Ho Chi Minh City for the 7th National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 4 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Tường Lân [NGUYEENX TUWOWNGF LAAN]

Vice Minister of Communications and Transportation; head of the Sea Transportation General Department; on 30 Jul 81 he attended dedication ceremonies for the dedication of expanded facilities at the Port of Haiphong. (HANOI MOI 31 Jul 81 p 1) [NOTE: On 9 Jul 81 this individual was relieved of duty as director of the Port of Haiphong for failure to carry out his responsibilities in organizing and safeguarding the port and permitting the deterioration of the port's security system resulting in great loss of state property]

Ngô Liên [NGOO LIEEN]

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; *Member of the Civil Proselytizing and Front Department of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; candidate from Ho Chi Minh City for the 7th National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 4 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Phạm Thụy Liên [PHAMJ THUYJ LIEEN], Dr.

*Director of Hospital K; gave an interview with the cited source on advances in the world in cancer treatment. (TO QUOC No 5, May 81 pp 39-41)

Phạm Lợi [PHAMJ LOWIJ], Engineer

Standing Member of the Executive Committe of the VCP Organization, Hanoi; Deputy Secretary of the Trade Union Federation, Hanoi; candidate from Hanoi for the 7th National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 4 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Văn Luân [NGUYEENX VAWN LUAAN], Major General

*Deputy chief of the Peoples' Police General Department, Ministry of Interior; on 22 Jul 81 he attended a conference on highway safety. (GIAN THONG VAN TAI 30 Jul 81 p 1)

Đỗ Hoàng Mão [DOOX HOANGF MAOX], *Senior Colonel

*Deputy Commander, Capital Military Region; his article on military inductions appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 5 Aug 81 p 2)

Huỳnh Công Minh [HUYNHF COONG MINH]

*Vice Chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City Catholic Mobilization Committee for Building and Defending the Fatherland; *Publisher of the weekly catholic newspaper CONG GIAO VA DAN TOC; candidate from Ho Chi Minh City for the 7th National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 4 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Trần Thị Nhị [TRAANF THIJ NHIJ], Assistant Professor, M.S. in Agriculture Machinery

*Vice President of the Jose Marti Agriculture College; candidate from Hanoi for the 7th National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 4 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Phạm Khắc Quảng [PHAMJ KHAWCS QUANGR]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; on 15 Sep 81 he departed the SRV on an official visit to the Palestine Liberation Organization. (NHAN DAN 15 Sep 81 p 1)

Đoàn Quang Sửu [DOANF QUANG SUWUR]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Vu Thu District, Thai Binh Province; his article on pisciculture in his district appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 14 Sep 81 p 2)

Cổ Kim Thành [COOR KIM THANHF]

Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Binh Tri Thien Province; recently he accompanied a high level Cuban Party and Government delegation that visited his province. (NHAN DAN 12 Sep 81 p 1)

Ngô Bá Thành [NGOO BAS THANHF]

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; Vice President of the Vietnam Womens Union; Vice President of the Ho Chi Minh City Association of Patriotic Intellectuals; candidate from Ho Chi Minh City for the 7th National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 4 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Trịnh Văn Thịnh [TRINHJ VAWN THINHJ]

Chief of the Department of Scientific and Technical Management, Ministry of Agriculture; he is the author of an article in the cited source entitled, "Technical Advances and Product Contracts in Agriculture." (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 6, Jun 81 pp 20-22)

Đặng Văn Thân [DAWNGJ VAWN THAAN], Television Engineer

*Head of the Telecommunications Department, Post and Telecommunications General Department; candidate from Ho Chi Minh City for the 7th National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 4 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Hữu Thọ [NGUYEENX HUWUX THOJ]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; candidate from Ho Chi Minh City for the 7th National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 4 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Lê Văn Thới [LEE VAWN THOWIS], Doctor of Physics and Chemistry

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; candidate from Ho Chi Minh City for the 7th National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 4 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Hữu Thước [NGUYEENX HUWUX THUWOWCS]

Deputy chief of the Institute of Biology, Vietnam Institutes of Science; he is the author of an article in the cited source entitled, "Two Years of Activity of the Biology Program in Support of Agriculture." (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 6, Jun 81 pp 14-17 & 22)

Hà Học Trạc [HAF HOCJ TRACJ], Assistant Professor

*President of the Polytechnic University; candidate from Hanoi for the 7th National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 4 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Ngọc Trân [NGUYEENX NGOCJ TRAAN]

*Vice Chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission; attended and spoke at a conference organized by the Commission on 17 May 1981 to review regional-level scientific and technical work during 1980. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 6, Jun 81 p 33)

Lê Văn Triết [LEE VAWN TRIEETS], Mechanical Engineer

Vice Minister of Engineering and Metals; candidate from Ho Chi Minh City for the 7th National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 4 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Lý Chánh Trung [LYS CHANHS TRUNG]

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; Member of the Presidium of the Fatherland Front, Ho Chi Minh City; Vice President of the Ho Chi Minh City Association of Patriotic Intellectuals; candidate from Ho Chi Minh City for the 7th National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 4 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Tôn Thất Túng [TOON THAATS TUNGS], Professor, Doctor

Director of the Vietnam-German Hospital, Hanoi; candidate from Haiphong for the 7th National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 4 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Nguyễn Thị Ngọc Anh [NGUYEENX THIJ NGOCJ ANH]

*Alternate Member of the Executive Committee of the VCP Organization, Long An Province; *Deputy Chief of the Propaganda and Education Department of the VCP Executive Committee, Long An Province; Candidate from Long An Province for the 7th National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 5 Apr 81 p 1)

Dương Văn Ẩn [ZUWOWNG VAWN AANR]

*Member of the Executive Committee of the VCP Organization, Ben Tre Province; *Chairman of the Planning Commission; Ben Tre Province; Candidate from Ben Tre Province for the 7th National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 5 Apr 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Thanh Bình [NGUYEENX THANH BINHF]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; *Head of the Distribution and Circulation Department of the VCP Central Committee [Ban phan phoi luu thong cua Truong uong Dang]; Candidate from Ha Bac Province for the 7th National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 5 Apr 81 p 1)

Hoàng Chim [HOANGF CHIM], *Senior Colonel

*Standing Member of the Executive Committee of the VCP Organization, Son La Province; *Commander, Son La Province Military Forces; Member of the Thai Tribe; Candidate from Son La Province for the 7th National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 5 Apr 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Duy Công [NGUYEENX ZUY COONG], Agricultural Economics Engineer

*Deputy Secretary of the Executive Committee of the VCP Organization, Yen Phong District, Ha Bac Province; *Chairman of the People's Committee, Yen Phong District, Ha Bac Province; Candidate from Ha Bac Province for the 7th National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 5 Apr 81 p 1)

Trần Văn Dẩu [TRAANF VAWN ZAAUR]

*Deputy Secretary of the Executive Committee of the VCP Organization, Vam Co District; *Chairman of the People's Committee, Van Co District, Long An Province; Candidate from Long An Province for the 7th National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 5 Apr 81 p 1)

Hà Giang Dẻ [HAF GIANG ZER]

*Member of the Executive Committee of the VCP Organization, Lam Dong Province; *Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Lam Dong Province; Member of the Co Ho Tribe; Candidate from Lam Dong Province for the 7th National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 5 Apr 81 p 1)

Giàng Thị Dụ [GIANGF THIJ ZUJ]

*Vice President of the Women's Federation, Son La Province; Member of the Hmong Tribe; Candidate from Son La Province for the 7th National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 5 Apr 81 p 1))

Lê Văn Dỹ [LEE VAWN ZYX], Master of Science in Chemistry

*Head of the Chemicals General Department; Candidate from Long An Province for the 7th National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 5 Apr 81 p 1)

Lê Văn Đạt [LEE VAWN DATJ]

*Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Vinh Hung District, Long An Province; *Chairman of the People's Committee, Vinh Hung District, Long An Province; Candidate from Long An Province for the 7th National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 5 Apr 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Tấn Đức [NGUYEENX TAANS DUWCS] aka Nguyễn Mẫu [NGUYEENX MAAUX]

*Standing Member of the Executive Committee of the VCP Organization, Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province; *Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province; *Head of the Planning Commission, Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province; Candidate from Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province for the 7th National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 5 Apr 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Hải [NGUYEENX THIJ HAIR]

*Alternate Member of the Executive Committee of the VCP Organization, Lam Dong Province; *Vice President of the Women's Federation, Lam Dong Province; Candidate from Lam Dong Province for the 7th National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 5 Apr 81 p 1)

Ngũyen Hòa [NGUYEENX HOAF]

*Member of the Executive Committee of the VCP Organization, Ben Tre Province; *Vice Chairman of the Agricultural Transformation Committee, Ben Tre Province; Candidate from Ben Tre Province for the 7th National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 5 Apr 81 p 1)

Đèo Thị Ly [DEOF THIJ LY]

*Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Phong Tho District, Lai Chau Province; Candidate from Lai Chau Province for the 7th National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 5 Apr 81 p 1)

Nguyen Van Moi [NGUYEENX VAWN MOWIS]

Deputy Secretary of the Executive Committee of the VCP Organization, Long An Province; Chairman of the People's Committee, Long An Province; Candidate from Long An Province for the 7th National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 5 Apr 81 p 1)

Huỳnh Thanh Mua [HUYNHF THANH MUA] aka Hai Chiến [HAI CHIEENS]
aka Huỳnh Xuân Thủy [HUYNHF XUAAN THUYR]

*Deputy Secretary of the Executive Committee of the VCP Organization, Ben Tre Province; Chairman of the People's Committee, Ben Tre Province; Candidate from Ben Tre Province for the 7th National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 5 Apr 81 p 1)

Cầm Ngoan [CAAMF NGOAN]

Deputy Secretary of the Executive Committee of the VCP Organization, Son La Province; Chairman of the People's Committee, Son La Province; Member of the Thai Tribe; Candidate from Son La Province for the 7th National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 5 Apr 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Niệm [NGUYEENX NIEEMJ]

Deputy Secretary of the Executive Committee of the VCP Organization, Lai Chau Province; *Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Lai Chau Province; Candidate from Lai Chau Province for the 7th National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 5 Apr 81 p 1)

Núp [NUPS]

Member of the Executive Committee of the VCP Organization, Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province; Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province; *Deputy Head of the Civil Proselyting Department, Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province; Member of the Bahnar Tribe; Candidate from Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province for the 7th National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 5 Apr 81 p 1)

Y Pah [Y PAH] aka Y Một [Y MOOTJ]

Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province; *Head of the VCP Committee Inspection Department, Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province; Member of the Gie Trieng Tribe; Candidate from Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province for the 7th National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 5 Apr 81 p 1)

Giang A Páo [GIANGF A PAOS]

*Deputy Secretary of the Executive Committee of the VCP Organization, Lai Chau Province, Chairman of the People's Committee, Lai Chau Province; Member of the Hmong Tribe; Candidate from Lai Chau Province for the 7th National Assembly. (NHAN CAN 5 Apr 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Thanh Quất [NGUYEENX THANH QUAATS]

*Deputy Secretary of the Executive Committee of the VCP Organization, Ha Bac Province; Chairman of the People's Committee, Ha Bac Province; Candidate from Ha Bac Province for the 7th National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 5 Apr 81 p 1)

Sô Lây Tăng [SOO LAAY TAWNG], Doctor

*Member of the Executive Committee of the VCP Committee, Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province; *Member of the People's Committee, Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province; Head of the Public Health Service, Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province; Member of the Gie Trieng Tribe; candidate from Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province for the 7th National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 5 Apr 81 p 1)

Võ Trung Trành [VOX TRUNG THANHF] aka Năm Vinh [NAWM VINH]

Deputy Secretary of the Executive Committee of the VCP Organization, Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province; Candidate from Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province for the 7th National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 5 Apr 81 p 1)

Lê Quang Thẩm [LEE QUANG THAAMR]

*Standing Member of the Executive Committee of the VCP Organization, Long An Province; *Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Long An Province; *Chairman of the Planning Commission, Long An Province; Candidate from Long An Province for the 7th National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 5 Apr 81 p 1)

Đặng Minh Tâm [DAWNGJ MINH TAAM]

*President of the Ben Tre Province Advanced Teachers College; Candidate from Ben Tre Province for the 7th National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 5 Apr 81 p 1)

Huỳnh Công Thân [HUYNHF COONG THAAN], *Major General

*Commander, Long An Province Military Forces; Candidate from Long An Province for the 7th National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 5 Apr 81 p 1)

Kpă Tinh [KPAW THIN] aka B Hâm [B HAAM], Senior Colonel

Standing Member of the Executive Committee of the VCP Organization, Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province; Military Commander, Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province; Member of the Gia Rai Tribe; Candidate from Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province for the 7th National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 5 Apr 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Trân [NGUYEENX VAWN TRAAN]

Head of the Central Institute for Research in Economic Management; Candidate from Long An Province for the 7th National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 5 Apr 81 p 1)

Trương Công Trung [TRUWOWNG COONG TRUNG], Professor, Master of Science in Medicine

*President of the Ho Chi Minh City College of Medicine and Pharmacy; Candidate from Long An Province for the 7th National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 5 Apr 81 p 1)

Hoàng Thanh Vân [HOANGF THANH VAAN]

*Member of the Executive Committee of the VCP Organization, Ha Bac Province; *Political Officer of the Military Forces, Ha Bac Province; Candidate from Ha Bac Province for the 7th National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 5 Apr 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Xiêm [NGUYEENX THIJ XIEEM], Doctor

Deputy Head of the Institute for the Protection of Mothers and the Newborn; Candidate from Ha Bac Province for the 7th National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 5 Apr 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Xuyến [NGUYEENX VAWN XUYEENS]

*Standing Member of the Executive Committee of the VCP Organization, Long An Province; *Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Long An Province; Candidate from Long An Province for the 7th National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 5 Apr 81 p 1)

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END

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HANOI PREPARES FOR SECOND PHASE OF MILITARY INDUCTIONS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 6 Aug 81 p 1

/Article: "City People's Committee Decision on Military Induction for the Second Phase in 1981"/

/Text/ On 5 August, the People's Committee and the Draft Council of the city held a conference to review the implementation of military inductions in the first phase of 1981 and make a decision concerning military inductions in phase two. Attending the conference were the chairmen and military commanders of the 16 precincts, districts and towns.

As a result of concerted leadership, close coordination and well coordinated, correct implementation of the policy concerning the first phase in 1981, the city completed its military induction task well, exceeding the number of inductees required, achieving high quality, complying with policy and meeting the deadline. All wards, districts and cities completed their tasks. Ba Dinh and Hoan Kiem Wards and the districts of Soc Son, Gia Lam, Ba Vi, Hoai Duc and Dan Phuong have begun to gain good experience in quickly, systematically and safely delivering inductees to the army in 1 day, thus completing this work for the entire phase.

The People's Committee and the Draft Council of the city seriously reviewed the shortcomings and weaknesses that exist, such as the lack of accuracy in determining the number of youths eligible for induction and the lack of accuracy in the application of standards and policies when evaluating youths. The effort to propagandize and teach the military obligation and the law is not thorough. A few central and local agency and enterprise party committee echelons do not concern themselves with guiding inductions.

The requirements of the second phase of inductions are:

Rapidly, systematically and safely delivering the full number of inductees, who must be of high quality, to the army in exact accordance with policy and by the deadline.

The scope of the induction is as follows: young men in reserve force number 2 in rural areas, on the streets and in central and local agencies and enterprises and students graduating from middle school or college in 1981.

The standards and policy concerning deferments are the same as those that were in effect for phase one and are based on Council of Ministers' decision 333/CP and Council of Ministers' decision 61/CP.

At the conference, the representatives of the people's committees of Ba Dinh Ward and Soc Son, Phuc Tho, Gia Lam and other districts reported the experiences they gained in guiding inductions in phase one, especially the experience of implementing the "six public statements" and proposed various matters requiring urgent action, such as dealing harshly with cases involving violations of the military obligation, establishing close coordination between the localities and the components at central enterprises and agencies in determining the number of youths eligible for induction and supplementing operating expenses; they also presented a number of requirements regarding materials needed to support military induction in view of the present price situation, regarding receiving inductees rapidly and systematically, supporting inductees well, etc.

The representatives of the people's committees of the wards, districts and sectors expressed determination to carry out military induction in the second phase and for all of 1981 well.

7809
CSO: 4209/11

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ATTEMPT TO FLEE COUNTRY THWARTED, ORGANIZERS IMPRISONED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 8 Aug 81 p 4

[Article: Organizers of Illegal Emigrees Punished"]

[Text] On 7 August, the City People's Court held a public trial (a trial of the first instance) of persons who enticed and organized others in an attempt to flee the country.

In early February 1980, Le Kim Bang, who is 48 years of age and lives at number 10 Trang Tien Street in Hanoi, went to Haiphong and met with a person to discuss taking his family from the country by sea.

Le Kim Bang's group purchased a boat at a price of 22,000 dong and turned it over to Le Van Bang, Bang's 28 year old son who lives at number 4, Lane 11 in Thi Trung Subward in Dong Da District and who was learning to be a pilot.

Bang also talked with Le Van Long, who is 34 years of age and resides at 61A Duong Thanh Street, and Dang Van Dan, 38 years of age, about persuading a number of persons to contribute money to the attempt to flee the country, including Vo Luan, who resided illegally in Co Nhue Village in Tu Liem District.

On the night of 3 July 1980, they were apprehended while attempting to flee.

The evidence that was confiscated consisted of 1 boat, 30 tanks of oxygen, more than 10 ounces of gold, 1,190 American dollars and much more property. After she was arrested, Tran Thi Binh also secretly sent to her family 2 diamond rings and hid 2 ounces of gold.

Le Kim Bang, Le Van Bang and Vo Luan had prior police records and refused to earn an honest living; together with Do Viet Sung and Dang Van Dan, a cadre and a state worker who had become degenerate and deviant and abandoned their obligations as citizens, they persuaded and encouraged other persons to flee the country with them.

The criminal actions of the defendants had a very adverse impact upon the honor of the fatherland and the nation.

Harshly punishing this gang of persons who persuaded and encouraged others to flee the country and organized an attempt to flee the country, the City People's Court handed down the following sentences:

--Le Kim Bang: 5 years in prison;
--Le Van Long: 3 years in prison;
--Le Van Bang: 12 months in prison (for the crime mentioned above) plus 8 months in prison for the crime of stealing a bicycle;
--Vo Luan: 12 months in prison;
--Dang Van Dan: 12 months in prison, sentence suspended. The property confiscated in this case has been deposited in public funds.

7809
CSO: 4209/11

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

UNPRINCIPLED LEAVES BY MILITARYMEN CRITICIZED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Sep 81 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Xuan Hong, P.O. Box 31A-513, Quang Ninh, in "Readers' Letters" column: "Unprincipled Leaves Taken by Militarymen Must Be Prohibited"]

[Text] While on mission, I dropped in at Military Control Station A22 in Quang Ha Town, Quang Ninh Province. After talking with station chief Hoang Huu Tuan and other comrades in the station, I had a clear idea of the daily circulation of armymen and certain units in this area. Most noteworthy is the fact that cadres in a number of units at the battalion and company levels freely allowed their soldiers to take leaves of absence without the approval of the higher echelon. This practice was rampant in Groups B95 and B23.

Many armymen were temporarily detained at the station because their documents were invalid due to the fact that the bearer's name did not coincide with that mentioned in the document, that the validity of the document had expired, that the document bore traces of erasure, that the bearer belonged to some unit but used the document issued by another and so on. Further inquiries revealed that because they failed to submit leave applications to commanders at the regiment or division level, battalion or company commanders allowed their soldiers to take leave under the condition that the latter would secure traveling documents "by themselves." Therefore, these soldiers borrowed documents and made corrections through erasures; moreover, a number of cadres even lent their own documents for the soldiers' use. Almost all soldiers taking leave in such a fashion had to simultaneously solve some problem for their own units. Some of them said they had to buy paper and ink for their companies, others said they had to buy seeds, gifts or food products and so forth. A group of soldiers of Battalion B (Group B23) were granted leave under the condition that on return each of them had to bring along five square colored bricks and deliver them to their battalion (!).

All soldiers using invalid traveling documents were detected and temporarily detained by the comrades at Control Station A22 who subsequently notified the units concerned and advised them to come in to take delivery of their men.

In view of the incidents occurring at Military Control Station A22, we suggest the following measures:

--It is necessary for units B95 and B23 and others stationed in Quang Ninh to closely control grassroots units and to prohibit the granting of unprincipled leaves to militarymen contrary to army regulations.

--Military control teams must intensively control the militarymen's circulation within the fixed areas, to promptly detect and correct militarymen acting against orders and regulations and to simultaneously detect persons impersonating armymen and using fake documents to carry out illegal activities.

9332
CSO: 4209/4

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

DAYTIME SHOOT OUT IN HANOI, BANDITS ARRESTED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 30 Jul 81 p 4

[Article by Tran Manh Tuan: "Valiantly Arresting Violent Thugs"]

[Text] On 27 July 1981, at 0800 hours, Sergeant Pham Van Thanh passing through the Sai Dong area while on official duties suddenly heard cries for help, "Pirates! Pirates!" followed by gunshots. At that moment, members of the militia and armed forces stationed nearby were pursuing the bandits. But, since they were armed and determined to return the fire, inexperienced pursuers dared not approach them. The two bicycle-riding bandits threatened, "If you chase us, we'll shoot and kill you!"

Sergeant Thanh assessed the situation and devised plans for nabbing the criminals. As his two-wheeled Honda picked up speed in the direction of the bandits, he met Corporal Nguyen Trong Bai. The latter, who also was on official duties in the district, promptly ran to a militia post and borrowed a weapon for the fight. Pham Van Thanh drove the Honda with Nguyen Trong Bai sitting behind him. As Thanh and Bai drew close, the stubborn bandits continuously fired at them. Taking advantage of the presence of a motor car in front of them, Thanh prepared to overpass the bandits, but the latter abandoned their bicycles, jumped onto the roadside, and hiding themselves behind bushes and remnants of brick walls they returned the fire. The bandits hit the Honda front tire with a bullet, disabling the two-wheeler on the spot. Thanh's left leg also received two slugs. Nevertheless, Nguyen Trong Bai promptly jumped over a high wall into an advantageous position from which he stood ready to shoot at the pirates' legs. He shouted an order, "Drop your weapons! Surrender at once!"

At that moment, members of the militia and armed forces in the vicinity stormed into the place, helping Thanh and Bai nab the violent bandits, who earlier went into a family home in Sai Dong to force a cupboard open to seize a radio set, and used weapons to threaten children and resist public security agents. Like other public security units, the one in Gia Lam District has launched a movement to study the example of "serving the People" set by the late hero Nguyen Tai Hai. The valiant action of the two police combatants, Nguyen Trong Bai and Pham Van Thanh--arresting the bandits and protecting the people's properties--illustrated the initial results of this emulation drive.

9213
CSO: 4209/10

VALUABLE MACHINERY STRIPPED BY THIEVES

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 6 Aug 81 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Harsh Punishment Meted Out to Persons Who Stripped Machinery and Stole Parts"]

[Text] In 1979, the Dong Xuan Knitting Mill received a number of modern looms. According to the economic contract, the Machine Installation Enterprise of the Hanoi Building Service was responsible for delivering this equipment to the site and installing it. Knowing that the equipment contained many valuable parts, Tran Dinh Bich, Pham Duy Xa, Vu Truong Tho and Duong Van Thanh (all of whom were workers at this enterprise), taking advantage of the noon day break, sneaked into the place where the machinery was being stored and stripped it of parts. They worked in two groups, one group going into the building to strip the equipment while the other stood guard outside.

They stripped four modern, recently delivered looms worth nearly 200,000 dong apiece and another loom worth nearly 100,000 dong. The smashed the mica covers, used knives to cut electrical cords, smashed lightbulbs and so forth in order to steal the following parts: control boards, thread guides, fans, florescent lights, indicator lights, gauges to count revolutions and so forth. They took and sold 72 202 bearings for 1,000 dong, which they spent on themselves.

The property that was reclaimed at the houses of the defendants was insignificant and of virtually no help in rebuilding these looms. Of the looms that were stripped, it will be difficult to restore four to operation because the parts must be purchased using foreign currency.

On 5 August 1981, after holding a public trial (a trial of the first instance), the city's People's Court handed down the following sentences:

--Tran Dinh Dich, who was born in 1962 and resides in Dinh Cong Village in Thanh Tri, was sentenced to 18 years in prison;

--Pham Duy Xa, who was born in 1963 and resides in Area 9, Tuong Mai Subward, Hai Ba Trung Ward, was sentenced to 10 years in prison;

--Duong Van Thanh, who was born in 1954 and resides in Hoang Van Thu Village in Thanh Tri, was sentenced to 6 years in prison;

--Vu Truong Tho, who was born in 1952 and resides at number 46 Hoang Hoa Tham Street in Ba Dinh Ward, was sentenced to 5 years in prison.

These four persons must pay damages to the Dong Xuan Knitting Mill totalling 38,961 dong.

Pham Thi Nga, who was born in 1946 and resides at E4 in the Kim Lien collective housing area in Dong Da Ward and was convicted of the crime of receiving stolen socialist property, was given an 18 month suspended sentence.

7809
CSO: 4209/11

PUBLIC ASKED TO HELP STOP IMPROPER USE OF LOUDSPEAKERS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 15 Aug 81 p 4

[Article by Nguyen Van Nhuong, the acting director of the Wired Radio Utilization and Management Enterprise: "Stopping the Improper Use of Loudspeakers"]

[Text] Our city has constructed a widespread loudspeaker system in and outside the city. This means of mass communication has helped to improve the cultural life of the residents of Hanoi. Recently, however, the wired radio system has not been operating normally and this has adversely affected the effort by compatriots to listen to news, music and literature.

Besides the reasons that lie in the poor management being provided by the enterprise and difficulties with materials and technology that have not been corrected, there is one other very widespread reason that is constantly the cause of accidents along the wired radio lines: many people are still using loudspeakers in a technically incorrect manner. They have dismantled transformers and hooked loudspeakers directly into wired radio lines, using loudspeakers of high capacity on wired radio lines without transformers. This improper action of theirs causes numerous other loudspeakers to not work at all or to only emit a very low sound; only their loudspeaker is loud. They usually hook up their loudspeakers in this manner during the hours that the most people are listening to the wired radio system. Workers of our enterprise have had to work in the evenings and at night to uncover violations of the regulations governing the use of loudspeakers. During the first 6 months of 1981, there were 34 such violations. During the first 20 days of July 1981, we filed reports on 24 violations, included among which were violations by collective areas of state agencies, enterprises, cooperatives, etc. Many of the individuals and collectives involved in these violations have no understanding of technology and gave no thought to how their incorrect use of loudspeakers would harm the interests of many other listeners. However, there are also persons who only want their loudspeaker to be loud and who intentionally violate regulations even though they know that they are infringing upon the rights of other listeners. On 28 January 1980, the Hanoi City People's Committee issued document 389 QV-BDUB, which set forth regulations on the management and protection of the information and communication lines within Hanoi. These information and communication lines include wired radio lines. These regulations state: "...Wired radio lines are under the exclusive management of the state; the mass organizations, people, units of the armed forces, enterprises, worksites, schools, local governments, various echelons and each citizen must protect their safety and insure that transmissions over information and communication lines are not interrupted." For the common interests of all listeners of wired radio, we suggest that compatriots use loudspeakers in accordance with the regulations stipulated in loudspeaker use contracts and remind everyone else to do the same. When workers from our enterprise arrive to repair breaks in loudspeaker lines, it is hoped that compatriots will help them by telling them who hooked up loudspeakers incorrectly or who took it upon themselves to hook headsets or radios into wired radio lines. The identities of the persons who make such information known will be kept secret.

7809
CSO: 4209/12

NAM DINH CRACKS DOWN ON ILLEGAL SALES

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 11 Aug 81 p 4

[Article: "Forty-Three Thousand Fines Handed Out to Small Merchants for Selling Products at Incorrect Prices and Violating Business Regulations"]

[Excerpt] In Nam Dinh City, Ninh Binh City and Ha Nam City, the finance sector has coordinated with the public security and commerce sectors to establish 50 work teams that routinely conduct inspections and supervise the implementation of industrial and commercial policies in the major markets and along the streets. In the past 2 months, these work teams have conducted inspections of and handed out 43,000 fines to small merchants for selling goods at incorrect prices and doing business in products that are under the exclusive management of the state; in the process, they reclaimed 24 ice cream making machines and stopped 6 households from illegally producing bicycle tires.

78099
CSO: 4209/12

THEFT OF BUILDING MATERIALS CONTINUES

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 7 Aug 81 p 3

/Article by "Tho Xay"(The Builder): "Not Much of a Reduction"/

/Text/ Over the past 2 years, in keeping with directive number 31 of the Standing Committee of the City Party Committee on combating negative phenomena, the various building corporations have made definite efforts to stop the theft of materials belonging to the state. These corporations have taken prompt action in hundreds of cases, action ranging from prosecution under the law and the firing of workers to demotions, warnings, requiring payment of damages and so forth. Facts have shown that losses have declined at every unit that has taken strong, serious and regular measures. However, for the sector as a whole, the reduction of losses has not been much.

At present, there are more than 100 large and small building corporations scattered throughout the city and its outskirts. Cases involving the loss of building materials occur virtually every week and every month. At one place, five cases involving the loss of cement occurred in 6 months. There was one case that involved the loss of a few thousand bricks (an entire truckload), a few pre-fabricated door frames, paving bricks, enameled bricks, iron, steel and so forth. This is not to mention the cases involving the loss of ceiling fans and construction machine parts. The perpetrators of these thefts of building materials are, for the most part, security personnel, warehouse custodians, drivers and escort personnel who conspire with one another. Is this not a loophole that the building corporations have not taken steps to close?

7809
CSO: 4209/11

SUPPLEMENTARY TRAINING OF KEY VILLAGE CADRES DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Vu Oanh: "Party Building: Supplementary Training of Key Cadres in the Villages"]

[Text] Resolution No 32 of the Council of Ministers regarding the organisational task stated that "We must pay attention to both the systematic training of cadres in regular classes and short-term on-the-job supplementation." The Secretariat of the Party Central Committee issued Circular No 125, date 30 June 1981, which stated that every year the key cadres in the villages must be given supplementary training so that they can "fully understand the new resolutions and directives of the Central Committee and know how to apply them and organise their implementation." At the same time, we must gradually improve working methods at the base level. Between now and the fourth quarter of 1981, the provincial, municipal, and district party committees must carry out the suplementary training of seven types of key village cadres so that they can understand know how to implement the principal matters in accordance with the program prepared by the departments of the Party Central Committee."

In order to profoundly understand and do a good job of implementing the resolutions of the Council of Ministers and the circular of the Secretariat, we would like to discuss a nurber of problems related to the contents of the supplementary training of cadres during the present cycle, so that you can further study them. This is the first time we have discussed supplementary training in a brief article.

At present, there are 8,500 villages in our country and there are 83,000 members of village executive committees. More than 70 percent of the key cadres have worked in the villages 5 to 10 years or more, and in some cases 15 to 20 years. More than 50 percent have completed base-level programs; more than 40 percent have completed elementary and mid-level programs; and fewer than 10 percent of the party committee members have not yet studied in party schools. Some 48.6 percent of the village party committee secretaries have attended elementary and mid-level theory programs, and 3.8 percent have studied middle-school technical agricultural curricula. In view of such numbers and levels of the base-level cadres in the villages, we must think about how to train them in order to achieve the desired results and assure the stipulated time. The actual situation demonstrates that discussions, notwithstanding, in the end it is still the base-level cadres who determine the implementation, and in the course of revolutionary work the base-level cadres mature, with one class succeeding another in victoriously carrying out the lines and policies of the party.

We may affirm that the base-level cadres are, generally speaking, good, loyal to the party, and delicated to the people, and have experienced many arduous challenges. Everyone knows that the work of the base-level cadres is like "a hundred mulberry leaves dumped on a silkworm," that they have to handle everything, from family problems to the problems of society. Many base-level cadres manifest a strong revolutionary will, work enthusiastically, seek ways to overcome difficulties, and fulfill their missions. However, some people who do not yet have a firm revolutionary foundation have a weakened will to fight and have committed mistakes with regard to revolutionary qualities and ethics.

The base-level cadres, especially in the rural areas, could not have matured if the provincial and district party committees had not recently been concerned with training them in a system of party schools and by means of many other forms, such as on-the-job training and organizing visits to advanced models in the province and outside the province.

However, the supplementary training of cadres during the recent period has failed to fully explain the lines and policies of the party and has not entered deeply into the specific work of building socialism in the villages and hamlets; the problems of economic and social management; the relationships of the party leading, the people leading, and the state managing; and the authority and responsibility of the party committee secretaries, village chairmen, cooperative directors, etc., about which the base-level cadres are confused and which they do not clearly understand and do not know how to do.

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The supplementary training of base-level cadres is intended to improve their leadership ability, fighting spirit, and initiative and creativity in work. Therefore, it is necessary to train them with regard to the new viewpoints in the directives and resolutions of the Central Committee, pay attention to improving their economic and social leadership and management ability, know how to exploit the latent capabilities of labor, land, and natural resources in each village, promote production, build material-technical bases, perfect the socialist production relationships in the rural areas of the north, and create production collectives and cooperatives in the south positively and solidly. At the same time, we must train the base-level cadres so that they can clearly understand the plots of the Beijing reactionaries and the imperialists, and heighten their awareness of vigilance, of strengthening national defense, and of maintaining political security and social order.

On the basis of supplementary training regarding the directions and tasks, we must enter deeply into the specific tasks and progress of each village. Attention must be paid to training all cadres so that they can understand how to grasp and correctly evaluate the situation, and set objectives and adopt measures that are appropriate to each locality. We must clarify the functions, tasks, and working methods of each type of key cadre in the villages, avoiding doing their work for them while also avoiding the relaxation of the party's leadership.

While improving the cadres' knowledge and ability so that they can fulfill the immediate missions, we do not regard lightly the task of teaching Marxist-Leninist theory in party schools at the various levels and the task of scientific-technical and specialized professional training conducted by the sectors.

An important matter in supplementary training is that in selecting cadres to study we cannot be concerned only with numbers but must also meet standards regarding quality and ability. We must select and positively train cadres who are faithful to the lines of the party, who have pure political qualities, are enthusiastic toward their work, dare to think and do, are not corrupt or abuse their authority, do not carouse, and have the confidence of the masses. If a key cadre does not fully meet those conditions, the district party committee must guide the base level in selecting a replacement, and then training the unqualified cadre or select a successor to undergo training before replacing the unqualified cadre. In replacing key village cadres, the masses must contribute opinions, the party organization must make the decision, and the district must approve the decision, in accordance with he stipulated principles and procedures.

Seven or eight key village cadres should be sent for supplementary training at the same time, in order to be comprehensive, systematic, and complete, while at the same time rapidly developing the results of the supplementary training. Although each sphere and sector has a different nature and different characteristics, when in operation they coordinate closely, affect one another, and are unified under the guidance of the party committee echelons. Therefore, it is necessary to teach viewpoints comprehensively and completely, and overcome the one-sided situation of a sector only knowing about that sector, which influences the results of the common endeavor. Because it trained the cadres occupying all seven key positions in the villages at the same time, Tay Ninh Province was able to uniformly improve their abilities and brought about real results.

The supplementary training of all village cadres cannot be entrusted exelusively to the district. There must be cooperation between the provinces and the districts and the provincial and district departments and sectors, under the guidance of the provincial and municipal party committees. Only then can high quality be attained.

A number of provinces and municipalities are urgently implementing the circular of the secretariat. The standing committees of the party committees of Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, and Hai Hung provinces, and the Hai Phong party committee are, along with the districts, discussing plans to hold classes to train instructors and quickly organize classes, with a spirit of preparing for the congress of party organizations at the various levels.

5616
CSO: 4209/29

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

ECONOMIC COOPERATION BETWEEN CITY, PROVINCES TO BE DEVELOPED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 4 Aug 81 p 2

[Article by Kim Vy: "Economic Cooperation Between the City and the Mekong Delta Provinces"]

[Text] A planned economy has been built on the basis of the general guidelines indicated by the central level. Realities have demonstrated that economic cooperation between the provinces and the city [henceforth, of Ho Chi Minh] is an essential requirement not only for each locality but also for the entire region and country.

Based on the above mentioned concept in trying to fulfill the norms of the central level's plan, Ho Chi Minh City and the Mekong Delta provinces have taken the initiative in holding meetings and debates, in creating the relationships of two-way exchange of goods, in sharing products and in establishing brotherhood among various precincts and districts. In the first step, the provinces and city have obtained a number of positive experiences and results from their cooperation in doing business.

Encouraging Results

As an industrial center of the entire country, what has Ho Chi Minh City done to support the Mekong Delta provinces? This is a question to be pondered by the industrial, and small industry and handicraft sector in the city.

During our fact-finding tour to the Mekong Delta provinces, we were glad to see that both the commodities and industrial production forces of the city had reached the delta districts and cities. Since 1978, with the agreement of the [Ho Chi Minh] Municipal People's Committee and the provincial people's committees, economic cooperation has been established between many precincts [of Ho Chi Minh City] and [provincial] districts. In Cuu Long Province, Cau Ngang District has pledged brotherhood with the First Precinct, Vung Liem District with Tan Binh [District, Ho Chi Minh City] and Cang Long [District] with Binh Thanh [District, Ho Chi Minh City]. In Hau Giang Province, O Mon District has pledged brotherhood with the Third Precinct and Phung Hiep District with the Sixth Precinct. A number of state enterprises in the city have made known their production capabilities and new types of commodities to the provinces and have signed many contracts with the latter.

On the basis of a two-way exchange of goods, the [provincial] districts have supplied food to the city which has, in turn, helped them install machines, process agricultural products, repair farming and fishing machines and equipment and provide vocational training.

In Vung Liem District, Tan Binh District [Ho Chi Minh City] has installed a coconut oil press factory with a daily capacity of 3 tons. The Sinco Sewing Machine Enterprise [Ho Chi Minh City] has helped [Vung Liem District] equip a sugarcane press factory with a daily capacity of 2 tons. The Tan Mai Paper Enterprise [Ho Chi Minh City] has provided Vung Liem District with the equipment to transform straw and thatch into paper pulp with a yearly capacity of 1,000 tons. In Tra Vinh City, the [Ho Chi Minh] Municipal Joint Fodder Enterprise has installed a fodder factory. In O Mon District, the Truong Son Cooperative has installed a paper production and paper pulp processing line with a yearly capacity of 300 tons and trained 60 skillful workers for the paper enterprise in the district.

As far as the corporations specialized in grain and agricultural products dealings are concerned, the relationships between the city and the provinces have become closer and obviously effective from the economic point of view. In 1978 and 1979 when the city was faced with great difficulties in grain and food, the Mekong Delta provinces suppled grain to the city according to the norms assigned by the state and even sold grain to the city at the agreed price. Since the beginning of 1980, the Grain Dealing Corporation of the city has broadened its business scope, developed its role, applied new buying prices, carried exchange goods to the provinces and has thus been able to buy a large volume of grain for the state and to partly meet the peasants' needs for industrial goods.

The Cuu Long, Hau Giang, An Giang and Minh Hai Agricultural Products Corporations have signed contracts with the Level-1 Food Corporation [Ho Chi Minh City] while consumer cooperatives [in these provinces] have supplied meat on the hoof, sugarcanes and millions of duck eggs [to Ho Chi Minh City].

The Import-Export Corporation of Hau Giang Province has exported a number of choice agricultural products through the medium of the Import-Export Corporation in the city. All that represents the good effects of the initial phase [of cooperation between the city and the provinces].

During our meeting with Ms Le Thi Sang, director of the Cuu Long Agricultural and Food Products, she told us: "Following a bumper rice and sugarcane harvest, the agricultural products of Cuu Long are abundant. The new price policy has stimulated peasants to intensify production. Pork, eggs, sugar and shrimp anf fish sauces are the goods which our province wants Ho Chi Minh City to consume."

Ms Sang then showed us the warehouse. The stock of sugar made from sugarcanes reached the roof of the warehouse and there still was not enough room to store it though the conference hall, office buildings and even the people's houses had been fully used for storage. There were more duck eggs than the corporation could buy in though its puchasing capacity had risen to 300,000 eggs and 20 tons of live-weight pork a day.

A similar situation was mentioned by leading comrades in various departments and sectors in Hau Giang. It is clear that while agricultural products are plentiful in the provinces, they are in short supply in the city and also in the eastern and central provinces. This is a reason for price fluctuations on the market.

It is obvious that economic cooperation between the city and the provinces has become an urgent requirement of production and life.

Some Shortcoming Requiring Solution

Apart from the abovementioned results from the development of effective brotherhood between [municipal] precincts and [provincial] districts, we have found out that cooperation has been patchy and has not yet really involved careful consideration of long-term economic effects.

Some municipal precincts have sent their agents to the brotherly provincial districts to strike only a few bargains. A number of municipal precincts and provincial districts have jointly invested capital but have not fully implemented their cooperation plans because of their failure to make specific calculations and to base these plans on realistic conditions. In April, the Cuu Long Agricultural and Food Products Corporation experienced heavy losses in the egg dealings because the two parties failed to reach an agreement on the prices indicated in the goods purchasing contract with the province, because of slow information and communications and because the transportation contracts made were not uniform.

A leading comrade in Vung Liem District [Cuu Long Province] told us: "On the occasion of each holiday and Tet, countless trucks and small cars come from Ho Chi Minh City to the provincial districts."

The fact that the amount of goods exchanged between the provinces and the city has increased is encouraging from the point of view of distribution and circulation. But further inquiries have revealed that a spontaneous, scattered and free business method is developing. Instead of submitting to the provincial committees' management, a number of units such as consumer cooperatives in subwards and precincts and even enterprises [in Ho Chi Minh City] have gone directly to villages and hamlets in the Mekong Delta to purchase agricultural products. On the part of the provinces, certain sectors which have come to the city to sign contracts for goods purchase or machine installation have shown a tendency to deal only with private concerns or with some negativistic elements which are prone to evade the municipal management and to do business separately. The relationships of cooperation among various sectors and between a municipal precinct and a provincial district have been subjected merely to a periodic guidance and have neither involved any long-term plan nor been followed up and urged on for the purposes of proper implementation. Though the state has issued regulations and entrusted various sectors, levels and localities with the management of a number of goods, this management is still being exercised unilaterally for convenience's sake. This is the reason for the abovementioned practices--not to speak of the fact that certain collectivized installations [in Ho Chi Minh City] have gone to provincial districts to install machines without setting rational prices, without using good-quality materials and without displaying a high sense of responsibility. After drawing a few experiences from the cooperation relationships between Cuu Long Province and the city, we have found that the city and the provinces must further strengthen leadership and overall management. Specifically speaking, any action to be taken by virtue of a contract between various sectors, between a province and the city and between a municipal precinct and a provincial district or between state and collectivized installations and enterprises must be subjected to the management of the local administration at all levels. It is necessary to establish long-term contracts, to apply the system of reward, penalty and indemnity in the execution of contracts and to consider any bipartite contract to be legally compulsory so as to ensure proper implementation.

Some New Measures

Under the guidance of the Municipal Party Committee and People's Committee, the grain dealing sector and the commercial sector in the city have recently gone to some Mekong Delta provinces to establish a system of goods exchange.

The provinces will bring agricultural and food products to the city by consigning them [to installations in the city] or by opening their own shops in the municipal precincts or key markets. This task must be urgently done by the provinces to help the city increase the sources of goods and stabilize the market.

With regard to the relationships of cooperation in agro-industrial development, the Mekong Delta provinces possess plenty of industrial crops such as soybeans and kenaf. To fully develop and exploit this source of raw materials, the enterprises [in the city] have cooperated and shared the products with the provinces instead of applying the former system of buying and selling without redemption. The Kenaf and Woolen Carpets Joint Enterprise [in Ho Chi Minh City] has established cooperation with Long An and An Giang and its share of products with these provinces has increased by 20 percent as compared with the past.

The leading comrades in Cuu Long Province have made their specific needs known to the municipal industrial sector. Can Ho Chi Minh City install a machine works or a repair station in a few years according to a long-term investment plan?

Ho Chi Minh City has been able to produce pig sties and prefabricated housings which are in great demand by the provinces. The city must meet their need.

On the other hand, the question of providing economic information and advertising the goods needed by the peasantry must also be raised.

Above are some measures which must be taken immediately to intensify and develop the relationships of long-term cooperation.

9332
CSO: 4209/9

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HOAN KIEM PRECINCT STRENGTHENS MARKET MANAGEMENT

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 4 Aug 81 p 1

[Article: "Carrying Out Directive 109, Hoan Kiem Precinct Adds More than 1 Million Dong to Budget, Discovers More than 90 Instances of Speculation, Smuggling"]

[Text] In the past 2 months, fighting speculation and smuggling the entire precinct has discovered 91 violations (including many major ones), confiscating tons of goods of various kinds totalling 2 million dong. Owing to continued, concentrated and many-sided activities, and in coordination with many sectors, the precinct has contributed decisively to stabilizing market prices.

The precinct also inaugurated a store for consignment handicraft goods at 63 Cua Nam Street. In more than 1 month, the store has signed contracts with more than 40 installations and nearly 60 individuals totalling 6 million dong. Contracts totalling nearly 100,000 dong have been fulfilled. In the days to come, market management work in wards will take another step forward. Wards, administrative bureaus and management boards at individual markets will continuously control and supervise price posting and compliance with regulations on production and business registration. The precinct will also step up building and consolidating the marketing cooperative network in wards, regarding it as a force to support state commerce in its struggle to stabilize prices, and consequently contribute to stabilizing the existence of workers, civil servants and the people. Hoan Kiem Precinct has just assessed the preliminary results of 2 months carrying out Directive 109 of the (VCP Central Committee) Political Bureau.

Although the task assigned was not on the books, the precinct has, in just 3 to 4 days, carried out the inventory of supplies and goods at 8,000 production and business households, and a drive to enforce price posting at all major precinct markets and in 6,221 service-providing households (out of a total of 8,375 ones).

In the past 2 months, the precinct has prosecuted 11,444 violations of regulations on production and business registration, and on prices, and has levied fines totalling 322,924 dong. In June, the financial bureau has collected back taxes, additional taxes based on real business income, and other taxes totalling 1,265,000 dong.
9213
CSO: 4209/10

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

ACTIVITIES OF MARKETING CO-OPS DESCRIBED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 8 Aug 81 p 3

/Article by Tran Thanh: "Subward Marketing Cooperatives Support the Two Main Meals of the People"/

/Text/ The Kim Ma Subward Marketing Cooperative was established on 15 March 1981 with 300 cooperative members (of the 11,000 persons in the 3,600 households of the subward), 1,046 shares and 5,230 dong in capital. Now, the number of cooperative members has risen to 442 and the cooperative has 1,379 shares and 6,895 dong in capital. This rate of growth is considered slow.

Although its capabilities are limited, the cooperative has managed to perform a number of beneficial jobs: purchasing fish sauce, "maggi" sauce, soap and sugar for sale to cooperative members at prices lower than market prices. The cooperative has given thought to serving two main meals, but, to achieve this objective, it must still overcome difficulties in many areas: manpower, skills, sales points and so forth. One area in which the cooperative has succeeded is obtaining bread for the people.

There are three different prices based on the amount of bread purchased each month: from 7 to 10 kilograms of bread, 0.15 dong per kilogram; from 4 to 6 kilograms per month, 0.20 dong per kilogram; and less than 3 kilograms per month, 0.25 dong per kilogram.

In April, the cooperative obtained 3,234 loaves of bread for 130 households. In May, it obtained 13,660 loaves for 548 households. In June, it obtained 19,645 loaves for 792 households. The cooperative has adopted a plan for providing a regular and fair supply of bread so that everyone receives grade 1 and grade 2 bread in order of arrival. Consumers, after several months of receiving bread at their homes, have stated that the service is very convenient. They no longer have to waste time going to the store many times and waiting for a long time.

Buying Goods To Sell at Low Prices

Continuing to purchase goods to sell at low prices to cooperative members, the Hang Dao Subward Marketing Cooperative has now purchased for each person 1 bag of wheat at a price of 5.4 dong (the normal price in state-operated food and beverage stores is 8 dong). And, as was the case with the sale of sugar and peanut candy, the wheat is being delivered to homes, that is, being taken by cooperative personnel to cooperative members and sold to them at their homes.

Recently, the cooperative conducted a trial in purchasing hogs for slaughter but did not achieve good results due to many reasons, the most significant one being the lack of the necessary occupational skills. The head of the management committee said: "We suffered a small loss of no significance; of significance is the fact that we gained valuable experiences so that we can do this again better and more effectively." The Hang Dao Subward Marketing Cooperative, which was established on 15 June 1981 and officially went into operation on 1 July, has 126 members (the entire subward has 1,700 households) and pooled capital amounting to 15,000 dong. In 1 month of operation, the cooperative did 100,000 dong worth of business and earned a profit of more than 8,000 dong.

The cooperative has adopted a plan for providing, between now and the end of the year, the residents of the subward with 2 to 4 kilograms of fresh fruit and vegetables and 1 to 2 kilograms of pork per month and will also provide them with "maggi" and fish sauce.

Processing Goods with Which To Serve the People

The Giap Bat Subward Marketing Cooperative is fulfilling its role. After processing fish sauce for sale to its members, the cooperative has processed "maggi" from soybeans and then made bean curd. Concerning this bean curd, the members of the management committee take pride in the fact that it is "similar to Mo beans in quality but much cheaper."

The cooperative, however, is not operating on a large scale, only a medium scale, because it is in the initial stage and still gaining experience. Soon, the cooperative will expand its processing not only for its own subward, but also for supply to the three neighboring subwards of Tuong Mai, Truong Dinh and Dong Tam. The cooperative will build a plant to regularly produce three products: fish sauce, "maggi" and bean curd; in addition, it will also produce livestock feed. The cooperative has been equipped by an enterprise constructed within the subward with a grinding machine. The ingredients of the livestock feed will be obtained in a district in the outskirts of the city on the basis of a product exchange between the district and the cooperative. The livestock feed will be provided to the subward and neighboring subwards. Through the supplying of livestock feed, the cooperative will be able to purchase hogs as an agent for the state and, at the same time, purchase hogs for slaughter to serve the people of the subward. The cooperative has been given a pond in which to raise fish. The operations of the Giap Bat Marketing Cooperative are diverse; they include purchasing goods for sale, processing products in order to have goods, serving boiled water, cooked rice, breakfasts and so forth. The cooperative earns about 600 dong per day from selling cooked rice and food to the workers of the Giap Bat Railroad Station.

The Giap Bat Marketing Cooperative went into operation on 1 April 1981. It started with 50 members and 50 shares. As of the end of July, it had 327 members, 918 shares and 12,000 dong in capital. These figures reflect smooth development.

7809
CSO: 4209/11

USE OF METAL HOOKS TO STEAL FOOD REPORTED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 31 Jul 81 p 4

[Article: "A Story a Day Column by The Builder: A Hook That Slits Sacks Open"]

[Text] Grain stores regularly receive rice and noodle shipments from afar. It is regrettable that when these shipments arrive at shorehouses a number of sacks, even brand new ones, are found broken. Punctured sacks cause considerable loss of goods.

Why is it that new sacks are broken? The answer is that the loader thrusts an iron hook into them. At first, the hole is small, but it widens gradually as the loader puts the sack on his back and carries it, thus allowing a steady outflow of rice or noodle. And women and children run behind picking it up. Some people have "earned" hundreds of dong a day that way. A thing deserving mention --these "pickers" often are the wives, children or relatives of the longshoremen. Rice and noodle are being strewn not only at railroad stations and harbors... but also on transportation trucks. Drivers and assistants also "pick up" a lot during each trip. It is hoped that along with educating the people about the spirit of protecting socialist properties, we must strictly prosecute those using hooks to steal rice and noodle, so that rice sacks will no longer be broken and unhealthy phenomena surrounding the "hook" story will be terminated.

9213
CSO: 4209/10

BA DINH PRECINCT STRENGTHENS MARKET MANAGEMENT

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 29 Jul 81 p 1

[Article: "Carrying Out Directive 109, Ba Dinh Precinct Has Many Synchronized Measures in Market Management Work"]

[Text] In July, Ba Dinh Precinct continued to strengthen market management work.

The precinct has concentrated on controlling compliance with business registration procedures and with price posting, as well as on fighting speculation, smuggling and price raising practices. Since the beginning of the month, the precinct has fined 306 households for violating business registration procedures, and 573 households for not posting prices and for selling at wrong prices and dealt with 76 cases of contraband and speculation; and has also discovered and caught a number of thefts of socialist properties for resale on the market, including those involving 10,000 meters of television antenna wire and the conspiracy with truck drivers to steal gasoline, oil, etc.

During the same period, the precinct financial bureau collected 16,585 dong in outstanding taxes and 30,000 dong in additional taxes from 58 households. Based on initial inspection data, the bureau has reassessed the business income levels of 53 households dealing in handicraft products and color papers production. Follow-up control showed that the current business capital of 29 households selling general merchandise has increased by 34,650 dong, and that their earned business income was higher than their estimated one by 48,200 dong. The business capital of 24 households involved in paper production and trade has increased by 29,950 dong while their business income has increased by 30,380 dong. Following control the bureau has reassessed the tax levels of these 53 business households.

At the moment, the precinct people's committee is supervising wards to expand the network of activities of marketing cooperatives so as to care for the people's two daily meals. It also is getting ready to level off a site in Giang Vo to build a market.

9213
CSO: 4209/10

MANAGEMENT OF LOCAL MARKET STILL WEAK DESPITE IMPROVEMENTS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 8 Aug 81 p 3

[Article: "Market Management in Me Linh District"]

[Text] In keeping with Political Bureau directive 109, market management in Me Linh District has been improved and begun to achieve a number of results.

Me Linh District, which has a population of 180,000, has two towns, Phuc Yen and Xuan Hoa. The town of Phuc Yen has many railroad stations, bus terminals and a main market that is open every other day. In addition to the towns of Phuc Yen and Xuan Hoa, Me Linh District also has dozens of large markets in the villages of Thach Da, Me Linh, Tien Phong, Quang Minh and so forth, which are as crowded and have as many goods as the Phuc Yen market.

On the basis of the above mentioned characteristics, the question facing the district was how to organize market management. The first step taken by the district was to reinspect small merchants and the persons who worked in the service trades throughout the district; it then educated and registered them for business licenses. The district approved and issued commercial business licenses to 380 households, food and beverage licenses to 382 households and service licenses to 332 households. The district established mobile market management units which, together with the management committees of the various markets, inspect the posting of prices and insure that goods are sold by private merchants at the prices that are posted.

In the past 2 months, the market management units have issued 317 fines for violations of business registration regulations, issued 8,240 dong worth of fines for the sale of goods at incorrect prices and requested the dismantling of 90 stands that had been illegally erected and were taking up the sidewalk from Thach Lam Village to the town of Phuc Yen. Also in the inspection, the market management units made arrests and confiscated merchandise in many cases involving the illegal transportation of goods, the sale of products under the exclusive management of the state, such as cigarettes, coal, chemically refined sugar and so forth. Since the start of June, as a result of maintaining regular market management, the prices of goods on the Me Linh market have, generally speaking, been stable. The prices of rice, meat and fish fluctuate about 1 to 2 dong from one market session to the next.

Besides the accomplishments that have been recorded, market management in Me Linh District is still marked by certain weaknesses. At the various markets, merchants only post the prices of their products to comply with regulations when cadres are conducting inspections. After the inspection, products are sold at "quoted" prices. At some markets, management committees conduct cursory inspections and operate in a form for form's sake manner, consequently, they do not expose or make arrests in cases involving private merchants selling products at incorrect prices. The practice of customers being shorted by small merchants is rather widespread but market management units do not give their attention to conducting inspections in this area, as a result of which customers complain at great length. At the Phuc Yen market, there are dozens of baskets of various types of western drugs on sale; it is not known whether these drugs are real or fake or if their prices are reasonable but no agency has the responsibility of conducting inspections and taking the necessary legal steps.

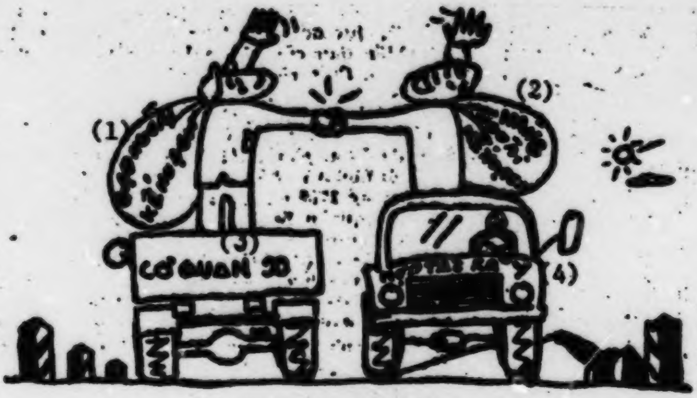
On the other hand, the operations of the state stores are weak and their network is not widespread. The entire town of Phuc Yen has 10,000 manual workers and civil servants and 5,000 non-agricultural persons but has only 1 sales outlet for grain and food products. Many manual workers and civil servants do not have time to go shopping and must ride their bicycles for several dozen kilometers on their days off to Hanoi to purchase goods under ration standards.

7809
CSO: 4209/11

LOWER ECHELON PRODUCERS EVADE DEALING THROUGH HIGHER ECHELONS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Sep 81 p 3

[Cartoon]



(5) Quan hệ « hai chiều ».
Tranh : Thuận Bình

Key:
(1) Extra-plan rice
(2) Extra-plan goods
(3) Cooperative y
(4) Agency X
(5) "Two-way" relations

CSO: 4209/35

DONG ANH DISTRICT STRENGTHENS MARKET MANAGEMENT

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 1 Aug 81 p 4

[Article: "Carrying Out Directive 109, Dong Anh District Displays New Efforts in Market Management Work"]

[Text] In coordination with financial, public security and commercial organs, the market management board of Dong Anh District has strengthened market management work and strictly controlled communication lines and key areas, such as the Dong Anh railroad station, Co Loa, To market, Nguyen Khe, etc.

In the first 6 months of the year, the district caught 333 instances of speculation, smuggling, illegal transportation and trade of goods totalling 76,198 dong--including confiscation of all supplies and goods in 286 instances totalling 66,802 dong, fines and collection of tax on temporary business in 34 instances. The district market management board instituted proceedings in an instance of attempted bribery, confiscating 490 dong which a crooked merchant used in an attempt to buy off control cadres.

Simultaneously, in the two months of June and July the market management board conducted control raids regularly, levying fines against 369 violations totalling 4,610 dong, including 112 instances of doing business without registration, 161 instances of failure to post prices, 50 instances of selling wrong commodities, and 46 instances of selling goods outside assigned places.

In coordination with the administrations of Uy No, Co Loa and Van Noi villages, market management units and management cells at individual markets have allocated places to vendors according to commodity groups. Big markets such as To, Van Tri, etc., are being consolidated and rearranged; that is why they now look neater and cleaner.

The district market management board has also joined forces with workers' control committees at the primary level in controlling compliance with distribution formulas at retail state stores and village marketing cooperatives. These control raids have discovered many violations--underweight packaging of monosodium glutamate, adulterating monosodium glutamate with white sugar, selling underweight rice to customers, diverting 5 cm-long imported nails from state stores for sale to outside buddies, and sold state goods for personal profit, etc. Contributing to overcoming the above flaws, the market management board and the workers' control committee have suggested that the organs in charge implement a number of measures with special focus on management work.

9213
CSO: 4209/10

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

DETAILS OF NEW RETAIL PRICE SYSTEM ANNOUNCED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Sep 81 pp 1,4

[Article by Tran Linh of the State Price Commission: "On the Adjustment of Retail Prices and Service Fees"]

[Text] The party and state are always concerned with guiding and managing the system of retail prices and service fees. Under the conditions of the economy being subjected to continuous warfare and natural disasters, of production developing slowly, and of there being a serious shortage of goods, the basic spirit of the retail price policy is guidance which distinguishes among the various kinds of goods and services, in order to contribute to the simultaneous fulfillment of two tasks: maintaining and stabilizing the living conditions of the working people, especially the armed forces, the workers, the civilservants, the students, and the people with direct economic relationships with the state, and contributing to the struggle to stabilize free market prices and resolve the relationships of the economy.

In that spirit, the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee has issued a directive regarding the continuation of the improvement of distribution and circulation which confirmed that there are two price systems: a system of relatively stable prices set and made public by the state and a system of prices applied flexibly in the commercial activities of state commerce and the marketing cooperatives.

In implementing the directive of the Political Bureau, under the conditions of not yet having carried out a reform of prices and salaries, the state has adopted the policy of temporarily maintaining the supply prices of goods supplied in limeted quantities or in unlimited quantities to members of the armed forces, workers, civil servants, and their families, and to students attending colleges,professinal and vocational middle schools, etc., while also adjusting the prices of the other kinds of goods, in order to eliminate irrational deficits, create more appropriate industrial-agricultural price ratio relationships, gradually overcome the situation of at-cost prices, positively serve and stimulate the development of production, carry out the redistribution of the national economy in the sphere of the entire society, contribute to consolidating and expanding socialist commerce, and gradually stabilize the market and prices. Therefore, in actuality the state price system includes three types of retail prices for consumer goods which correspond to the three types of goods distributed to the different categories and are appropriate to the consumption policy regarding the various strata of people under the present economic conditions of our country. Those three types of retail prices are:

Retail prices for the supplying of essential consumer goods and services (including both goods distributed in limited quantities and goods distributed in unlimited quantities) to members of the armed forces, workers, civil servants, and the categories supplied goods by the state according to stipulated policies. Such prices are especially tied in with the assuring of real salaries during the period in which we have not yet improved salaries and prices. Those prices are very low and the state runs up a very great deficit, so they are only used to calculate salaries and are only applied with regard to goods supplied to people who receive salaries. Fir that reason, that price system must be implemented in a strict, unified manner, along with the goods distribution system. No one has the right to arbitrarily supplement or amend it. If there are points which are deemed inappropriate to the specific conditions of each place and must be supplemented in order to be appropriate, a report must be submitted so that the Council of Ministers can review the situation and make a decision.

New guidance retail prices of goods and services are applied in the exchange of goods with the peasants, fishermen, salt-makers, handicraft workers, etc., who have signed two-way economic contracts with the state in order to strictly carry out those contracts, to organs, enterprises, and hospitals, and to meet the material supplement needs of some categories, in accordance with the stipulated systems. For example, cloth and sugar for people producing jute, rush, and tobacco, cloth to meet medical needs, labor protection equipment, some foodstuffs for those working during the third shift, working in unhealthy environments, in hospitals and clinics, etc.

The state's new guidance retail prices are set on the basis of the factors which determine prices in the new situation, which have tended to greatly increase. These prices are not based on the "free" market prices (which include the elements of speculation, sabotage, etc.), but on the policies of the party and state. They are closely related to the state purchase prices and the contracted-out prices of products in the collective and individual economic spheres.

The new retail guidance prices basically differ from the supply retail prices in that they closely reflect value and include some accumulation or no accumulation, depending on the nature of each type of goods: essential, secondary, or miscellaneous. Those prices take into consideration the supply and demand of each product, but in general must be planned and balanced with the incomes of workers and civil servants (who receive 100 percent allowances) and with the incomes of peasants fishermen, and handicraft workers (under the conditions of the new state purchasing and contracting-out prices), and must contribute to stabilizing living conditions, stimulate the development of production, facilitate the improvement of management and the implementation of economic accounting, etc. Therefore, only if we strive to stabilize those prices during the necessary periods of time can we carry out the organized exchange by means of two-way economic contracts, strengthen the state's control of the sources of goods, and prevent market prices from rising. If the new guidance retail prices increase we must review and adjust the various kinds of state purchasing prices, while also reviewing the actual salary levels of workers, civil servants, etc. The strict enforcement of the new guidance retail prices included in Resolution 220-CP ofthe Council of Ministers is very important and essential.

If the guidance prices are still lower than the free market prices and there are insufficient goods to sell on a normal basis, goods must be set aside in order to sign contracts to purchase the products of the collective and private economic sectors and there must be appropriate distribution modes, in order to avoid speculation and abuse. With regard to the goods of private mechants, disparities between the new prices and the old prices must be resolved by financial measures based on current policies.

It must be noted that the prices included in Decision No 220-CP of the Council of Ministers are standard prices that have been calculated and weighed on the basis of the value and utilization value of each type of goods. At the same time, there have been taken into consideration the relationships and imbalances of the economy: between industry and agriculture, between accumulation and consumption, etc. The standard prices must be based on the stipulated principles. Standard prices must not be regarded as minimum prices. The commercial organizations must not arbitrarily raise prices, for doing so would upset the bases on which prices are based, as discussed above, and will lead to a whole series of changes in the newly established guidance prices, especially in the buying-selling relationships based on contracts with peasants and handicraft workers.

Commercial prices are based on the goods capabilities of the state and are intended both meet the needs of the people and serve to stabilize the market and prices and contribute to resolving the relationships of the economy. Such prices can only be applied to some types of goods, such as those supplied on a nonrationed basis to the armed forces, workers, civil servants, etc., or outside the distribution to the various categories goods the consumption of which must be regulated.

Under the present conditions of the economy, in order to meet the above-mentioned requirements commercial retail prices must be guided flexibly, in a manner appropriate to the market situation, and we must select appropriate goods, accompanied by the other management measures, in order to counter speculation and illegal price increases. If guidance is not good we not only cannot hold down market prices but may exert a negative effect and the speculators may take advantage to push market prices upward.

A number of initial experiences during the recent period show that in order to effectively apply those prices the decisive matter is that there be a certain quantity of goods so that when the new prices are applied there will be sufficient goods to sell on a relatively permanent basis and stop speculation and price rises. We must not allow excessive price disparities among the various localities and areas, and it is very important that we tighten management and exercise strict control within the commercial organizations, combined with market management measures, in order to prevent speculation, hoarding, reselling, and market disruptions, which create difficulties for socialist economic activities and affect the lives of the people.

Due to the requirements of flexible, sharp guidance, of combining prices and the distribution of goods, and of combining the markets, especially the key markets, the state has assigned to the commercial ministries responsibility for guiding and leading those prices. In the provinces and municipalities, if the commercial prices are applied with regard to the products of the local economy they must also be based on the above-mentioned requirements and principles.

The retail prices of consumer goods and service fees have important plan contents, exert a profound effect on our people's living conditions, and contribute to resolving many economic and social relationships. Therefore, retail prices are guided in accordance with concentrated, unified principles. The specific prices that have been set by the competent organs must be strictly observed. The strengthening of control in order to assure that the state guidance prices are implemented well is an important and urgent mission at present.

5616
CSO: 4209/29

STATE GOODS NOT REACHING CONSUMERS PROPERLY

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 8 Aug 81 p 3

[Consumer's Notebook column by "Nguoi Tieu Dung"(the Consumer): "They Must Still be Sold to the Right Persons"]

[Text] Recently, the commerce sector has expanded its business and begun selling a wider variety of goods. However, many products are being sold freely and the heads of stores are only concerning themselves with selling these products and bringing in money instead of giving attention to whom these products are being sold. For this reason, small merchants have taken advantage of the difference in price compared to the market price of a number of ordinary goods that many persons need and have been buying and reselling these goods, thus putting pressure on consumers.

Observing the various stores, a state store worker at one store was noticed selling 10 to 20 packs of matches, 5 to 10 packages of cigarettes, 10 bars of fragrant soap, dozens of tubes of toothpaste, dozens of meters of synthetic cloth and so forth to one person at one time. There was a very large crowd of shoppers in the store and the merchandise disappeared in an instant. When customers expressed surprise, the salesperson said: "There are some products that I simply sell to whoever comes first because they are products that are to be sold normally!" At some places, because of loose management of some essential goods, state store personnel sell only a small amount at their counters in order to "comply with the law" and sell the rest on the outside to small merchants or sell it "internally" in order to earn money for themselves. There are also places at which state store personnel struggle to not sell goods to friends and acquaitances but they lack the support of store security forces.

In order for goods to reach the hands of consumers, one would think that the stores must take steps to improve the way they sell retail goods. For goods for which cadres and the people have a large need and which are sold at prices lower than "free" market prices, a suitable mode of distribution should be implemented. At present, practically all retail goods are sold during the morning, during business hours; at lunch time and in the evening, when cadres and workers have time to shop, the stores have few goods.

When expanding the business of the commerce sector it is still necessary to give attention to selling goods to the right persons, primarily cadres, manual workers, civil servants and the armed forces.

7809
CSO: 4209/11

NOTICE OF SUGAR, SOAP RATIONS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 7 Aug 81 p 4

[Article: "The Sale of Sugar in July and the Sale of Soap and Laundry Powder in the 3rd Quarter"]

[Excerpt] Sugar: square number 5 of the Hanoi food products ration coupon for July 1981 will be used for the sale of sugar from 10 August to 15 September 1981.

Granulated sugar will be used as the standard. One kilogram of granulated sugar is the equivalent of 1.5 kilograms of cube sugar or 2 kilograms of honey.

Soap and laundry powder: square number 12 in the September 1981 food products coupon will be used for the sale of soap and laundry powder from 10 August to 30 September 1981. Each square can be used to purchase 350 kilograms of cake soap, powdered soap or laundry powder of similar volume.

Attention: the ration standards for sugar in June, 1981 and for soap and laundry powder in the 2nd quarter will continue to be in effect until 15 August.

7809
CSO: 4209/11

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HANOI BUYS PIGS FROM PRIVATE CITIZENS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 14 Aug 81 p 4

[Article: "Pigs Purchased at Negotiated Prices"]

[Text] Hanoi has agreed to purchase live pigs at negotiated prices at the houses of private citizens.

Purchasing prices:

Pigs weighing from 35 to less than 50 kilograms:	22 dong per kilogram
From 50 to less than 60 kilograms:	23 dong per kilogram
From 60 to less than 70 kilograms:	25 dong per kilogram
From 70 to less than 80 kilograms:	26 dong per kilogram
80 kilograms or more:	27 dong per kilogram

Notification of pigs for sale can be made at the Ngoc Ha, Chau Long, Nga Tu So, Kham Thien, Cho Mo and Le Quy Don Food Stores and the office at number 10 Cao Thang Street.

Method of notification of sale: persons who have pigs for sale should write their name, address and the number of pigs for sale on a piece of paper and put it into the letter box at one of the sites mentioned above. Personnel of the station will come to your house and arrange a date for picking up the pigs.

7809
CSO: 4209/12

HANOI YOUTHS LEAVE FOR LAM DONG NEW ECONOMIC ZONE

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 5 Aug 81 p 1

[Article: "Bidding Farewell to Hanoi Assault Youths Leaving for Lam Dong"]

[Text] Yesterday evening, 4 August, the Hanoi municipal executive committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union held a ceremony to bid farewell to 171 members as well as youths of the assault youth unit volunteering to leave for the Hanoi NEZ in Lam Dong. This was the first departing batch of the Hanoi assault youth.

At the Hang Co railroad station, assault youth companies from four city precincts in blue uniforms lined up in impeccable order, ready to go south for the new task. On behalf of the municipal youth union, Secretary Luu Minh Tri made a statement at the farewell ceremony, emphasizing that the birth of the assault youth unit volunteering to go to the NEZ has responded to the requirement of national building, attesting to the revolutionary capability of Hanoi youths. Secretary Tri looked forward to seeing the departees overcome all difficulties in the NEZ, and promote the tradition of laboriousness and bravery and the spirit of "three assaults to achieve collective ownership" of the Hanoi youth, so as to record many achievements in opening new lands and in building and strengthening the Hanoi NEZ.

Nguyen Dong, Municipal VCP Committee standing member and Municipal People's Committee vice chairman, gave an assault youth unit banner to its members. Leaders of the four youth companies then affixed their signatures to the Union's traditional remembrance album.

Phan Van Tuyen, composite unit leader, on behalf of members of both sexes gave a pledge of unity and determination to perform properly in all areas of production, study, artistic performances and enjoyment, and sports, so as to merit of the Hanoi people's trust.

9213
CSO: 4209/10

AGRICULTURE

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL SUPPORTS CONTRACTED-OUT RAISING OF DRAFT ANIMALS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Contract Out the Raising of Water Buffaloes and Oxen"]

[Text] In cultivation, soil preparation is a basic technical task which begins the production season and has a decisive significance regarding the requirements of assuring the seasonal schedule, cultivating the entire area, and increasing crip productivity. Since most of the agricultural labor is manual, most of the soil preparation work is done by using the draft power of water buffaloes and oxen. Only about 20 percent of the total cultivated area in the northern provinces is worked by machinery. The water buffaloes and oxen are not distributed uniformly. In the delta provinces there is still a serious shortage of water buffaloes and oxen, and during many years they must bring in draft water baffaloes and oxen from the mountain region. Meanwhile, the number of water buffaloes in the delta has steadily declined.

In October 1979 the Council of Ministers issued a resolution stipulating specific points to encourage the development of water buffaloes and oxen and eliminate a number of restraints in some old policies. After that, the number of water buffaloes and oxen did not decline, and in many places it tended to increase a little. The situation of stock raising and the development of water buffaloes and oxen hasn't changed very much, especially in the agricultural cooperative sector. The situation of water buffaloes and oxen belonging to collectives not receiving the necessary care and nourishment, but having to work excessively, is widespread. Every year a considerable number of water buffaloes collapse in the cooperatives. Many borrow money from banks to buy additional water buffaloes and oxen, or to buy machinery to plow and harrow, and do not take good care of the existing water buffaloes and oxen. Their draft and breeding animals decline in numbers. Places which heavily mechanize soil preparation regard the tending of water buffaloes and oxen even more lightly.

Since the various places have expanded the contracting out of production in cultivation, the use of draft power and the raising of water buffaloes and oxen in the cooperatives have given rise to new problems. At the beginning of this year's 10th month season, many localities and cooperatives in the provinces of Ha Bac, Nghe Tinh, Ha Nam Ninh, etc., tested the contracting out of the raising of water buffaloes and oxen to groups and individual workers. Although the initial results don't amount to much, they have provided us with some good experience and a conclusion regarding some problems of widespread significance. That conclusion was that the expansion of the contracting-out of the raising and management of water buffaloes and oxen to workers is necessary and appropriate to the method of contracting-out production in cultivation. It has overcome the negative phenomena in the old management method, and the water buffaloes and oxen have begun to increase with both quality and numbers. They have been well cared for and protected, their health and draft power have been improved, and the planting schedule and soil-preparation techniques are assured, and the water buffaloes and oxen provide more fertilizer than in the past.

The improvement of the method of managing and contracting-out draft animals must meet the following principal requirements: gradually raising the quality and quantity of the draft animals and using them rationally and with high effectiveness. The delta area must pay attention to developing water buffaloes and cattle for both draft power and breeding, and advance to producing sufficient draft animals locally.

In contracting out, appropriate forms should be used, depending on the conditions of each place (concentrated livestock raising, livestock raising by groups of workers, or contracting out to individual families), but it is necessary to observe a number of common principles. Water buffaloes and oxen must be well-fed, fat, and healthy so that they can be strong and provide much fertilizer. Draft animals should not be used to distribute work points. People who agree to raise water buffaloes must meet all the necessary conditions. The cooperatives must have specific agrements regarding the tending and use of water buffaloes: there must be contracts between the cooperatives and the people raising the livestock, and an explicit system of awards and punishments must be stipulated. The points included in Resolution No 357 of the Council of Ministers, dated 30 October 1979, regarding the policy of encouraging the raising of water buffaloes and oxen and the stopping of illeged acts, must be correctly implemented.

The localities and cooperatives must plan their draft power, including the draft animals of both the collectives and the families, to form a unified structure under the management of the cooperatives. Attention must be paid to all three benefits when contracting out the raising of draft animals, and above all there must be appropriate concern for the benefit of those accepting contracting-out. The living conditions of the people raising livestock and those doing the plowing. It would be best if the people raising the draft animals and the people doing the plowing were the same, so that the water buffaloes and oxen can be well-cared for and do good work.

The contracting-out contracts must stipulate specific measures and contents regarding the utilization time of water buffaloes and oxen, health and weight standards, the area to be plowed, breeding capabilities, the fertilizer volume, the degree of weight gain when fattening draft animals for breeding, etc. Special attention should be paid to resolving the feed problem, and improving the health of the animals, ability to plow and harrow, and breeding capability.

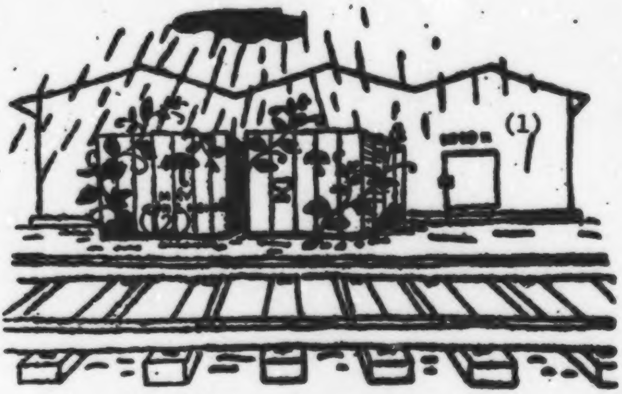
The contracting-out measures of Tan Yen District in Ha Bac Province may be regarded as good experiences.

5616
CSO: 4209/29

NEGLIGENCE RESULTS IN LOSS OF VALUABLE INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Sep 81 p 3

[Cartoon]



Không Đề

Tranh: Tiến Minh

Key:
(1) Depot
(2) Industrial machinery

CSO: 4209/35

HALF MILLION TONS OF COAL EXPORTED BY HON GAI MINE

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 24 Jul 81 p 6

[Text] In the first 6 months of this year, the Hon Gai Coal Corporation has exported 554,000 tons of coal representing 68.7 percent of the yearly year plan and an increase of 82 percent over the export norm for the first 6 months of 1980.

The two Coal Selecting Corporations of Hon Gai and Cua Ong have applied the product contract system to ensure complete loading of each ship and have offered rewards in kind to motivate male and female workers to satisfactorily maintain and operate transportation equipment and to complete coal loading prior to the contract deadline. Dozens of thousands of dollars have been awarded to workers in both corporations.

9332
CSO: 4209/9

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

IMPROVED MANAGEMENT TO INSURE COAL SUPPLY ASKED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 11 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Quang Cat: "Good Management Is Needed in Order To Improve the Supply of Coal"]

[Text] Many factories are experiencing a shortage of coal and must live "from hand to mouth." Some units have even had to stop their production because of the shortage of coal. Why does this shortage exist?

During the first 6 months of this year, the Hanoi Coal Management and Supply Corporation only received 28 percent of the coal due to it under its plan for the year; meanwhile, coal production, generally speaking, met requirements (48 percent of the plan for the year). Hanoi received very little coal primarily because of the shortage of means of transportation. Whereas it should have received some 2,000 tons of coal per day, it has only been receiving from 250 to 350 tons and the grades of coal that it has received have not met requirements.

Coal reserves are very low, especially the reserves of the various grades of coal. Whereas the corporation used to have a mountain of coal in reserve amounting to 50,000 to 130,000 tons of coal, this "mountain" has become a hole.

The discarded coal of the central and local factories and enterprises is not turned over to the corporation. These units sell a large quantity of burned coal and, as a result, make the coal shortage even worse. Last year, one unit sold to its cadres and manual workers 500 tons of burned coal and sold 9,000 tons on the outside. This year, this figure has remained unchanged. On the other hand, due to the shortage of coal, many negative phenomena continue to emerge: the theft of coal occurs routinely; drivers sometimes sell the coal they are transporting; and it is commonplace for persons who unload coal to irresponsibly and intentionally spill coal on the road. All of these factors have made the shortage of coal even worse.

In the face of this situation, the Hanoi Coal Management and Supply Corporation has made a number of efforts. The guideline of the corporation is: in order to supply coal well, there must be good management. Between mid-1980 and early 1981, the corporation, together with concerned agencies, visited various units to re-examine their coal use ceilings, conduct inspections and establish new ceilings. In Hanoi, 105 ceilings were established. In order to formulate these ceilings, work teams consisting of representatives of many sectors, including representatives of the corporation, visited the various services, cooperatives and stores within the city. Units directly subordinate to the central level also formulated some 144 ceilings. The work teams worked in the Dong Xuan Knitting Mill, the Hong Ha Office Supplies Plant, the Hanoi Distillery and so forth in order to formulate more scientific ceilings for the purpose of reducing the consumption of coal or switching to a more readily available and cheaper type of coal. Everyone recognized this as a worthwhile effort. If implemented as planned, 25,853 tons of coal will be saved this year. The shift from lump coal to "cam" coal will result in a savings of 16,000 tons.

However, it is difficult to determine the results achieved at the six installations that have implemented ceilings: the Thuong Dinh Tennis Shoe Enterprise, the Truc Bach Paper Mill, the Thuong Dinh Flour Mill, the Chua Boc Flour Mill and the Thai Ha and Ba Nhat Chemical Cooperatives. For example, at the Thuong Dinh Tennis Shoe Enterprise, the consumption of coal has risen to 0.42 ton per 1,000 pairs of shoes instead of the ceiling of 0.37 ton; at the Truc Bach Paper Enterprise, the ceiling has risen to 1.57 tons of coal per ton of product instead of the ceiling of 0.95 ton.

The use of coal has exceeded coal consumption ceilings for the following reasons: the initial weighing of coal was inaccurate; the coal that has been supplied has not been of the correct type or quality; and coal that is stolen is still computed as purchased coal. This is a common phenomenon that the various sectors must overcome.

The corporation has also been concentrating on supplying coal on a priority basis to the key units. To accomplish this, the cadres of the corporation have had to dispatch every shipment of coal arriving at the corporation. During the first 6 months of this year, the key installations were supplied with 30 to 53 percent of the coal due them under their plan for the year: the Tran Hung Dao Machine Works: 51.2 percent; the Brewery: 49.8 percent; Pharmaceuticals Enterprise Number 1: 42.2 percent; the Sao Vang Rubber Enterprise: 42 percent; and the 8 March Textile Mill: 37 percent.

However, this supplying of coal on a priority basis still amounts to a "hand to mouth" plan. In the past, some enterprises had enough coal reserves for one-half month; now, however, they only have enough reserves for 2 or 3 days.

In addition, the corporation has begun to transport coal itself in order to speed delivery, struggled against units using coal improperly, reclaimed coal taken by thieves, made full use of discarded coal and coal that does not meet specifications and so forth. This year, the corporation prepared and put into use regulations for use in the signing of contracts for the purchase and sale of coal. The corporation has worked with its customers to establish coal reclamation rates and has closely coordinated with the Hanoi Fuel Corporation to improve the management of the reclamation of coal. Compared to the same period of time last year, the reclamation of unburned coal at the Yen Phu Power Plant has resulted in 1,203 additional tons of coal. The coal lying under the sorting equipment at the Rong Dong Incandescent Light and Thermos Bottle Factory, Tool Making Machine Plant Number 1, the Nghia Do

MSG Enterprise, the Soysauce Enterprise, the Vietnam-GDR Hospital, the Bach Mai Hospital and so forth was reclaimed and supplied to other places. The effort to combat the illegal purchase and sale of coal has been intensified. At present, the corporation, in coordination with the Public Security Service, is holding 1,000 tons of illegally acquired coal of another corporation.

The Hanoi Coal Management and Supply Corporation is in charge of a large area which includes, in addition to Hanoi, a number of other provinces. It is acquiring more and more customers. It faces an extremely complex situation due to the shortage of coal and its many customers. During the preliminary review of work during the first 6 months of the year, the corporation's leaders pointed out the shortcomings in management, control work and compliance with policies and also set forth corrective measures. For the foreseeable future, many difficulties will continue to be encountered in the purchasing and transportation of coal. The corporation must improve its management, supply coal in an efficient, scientific and fair manner, revise coal consumption ceilings, formulate new ceilings and so forth. The concerned agencies must organize the development of local sources of peat, accelerate the use of economized coal and wage a strong struggle against coal thieves and persons who conspire to steal coal. Only in this way is it possible to reduce the difficulties being encountered at present in supplying coal.

7809
CSO: 4209/12

SHORTAGE OF LOCOMOTIVES IN HO CHI MINH CITY

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 11 Aug 81 p 4

/Article: "The Railroad Sector Supports the North-South Line"/

/Excerpt/ Recently, in the routing of equipment, the railroad sector has provided locomotives that are in good condition to support the North-South line and guided the rapid handling of strategic goods. Practically all of the locomotives in the Ho Chi Minh City area are General Electric locomotives manufactured by the United States; they have now broken down and there is a shortage of repair parts. The sector organized the transfer of locomotives from the northern rail lines and reduced the transportation of cargo and passengers of the various localities in order to give priority to north-south transportation and resolve the southern region's difficulties with locomotives.

7809
CSO: 4209/12

NEGATIVE PRACTICES IN PUBLIC HEALTH SECTOR DETECTED

Hanoi SUC KHOE in Vietnamese 20 Aug 81 p 6

[Article by Thu Nga: "A Preliminary Review of the Movement Against Negativism in the Public Health Sector"]

[Text] The public health sector recently held a conference to summarize the movement against negativism in 1980 and in the first 6 months of 1981 in units subordinate to the Ministry of Public Health.

Over the recent past, the movement against negativism has been conducted in all subordinate units and public health installations in the provinces and cities of North Vietnam. The Bach Mai Hospital, the Traditional Medicine Institute, the Protection of Mothers and Children Hospital, the Opthalmology Institute, Hospital E and the Hanoi Medicine College have been chosen by the Ministry of Public Health as key units to initiate the movement against negativism since the beginning of 1980. Bad habits such as theft, bribery and oppression of the masses--especially the theft of medicines--have been considered by the public health sector to be primarily important targets which are closely related to the patients' lives and to the state property.

Throughout the movement against negativism, Steering Committee No 79 of the Ministry of Public Health has detected many gaps in the management and distribution of medicines such as losses of medicines in the transportation process (Level-1 Pharmaceutical Products Corporation), losses of medicines due to storage negligence (Level-1 Pharmaceuticals Corporation), losses of medicines due to loose management in the production process (Pharmaceutical Products Corporation 1) and introduction of medicines into the free market following "phony prescriptions" given by physicians to public health cadres and personnel to enable the latter to buy medicines and then sell them to make a profit. A large amount of medical equipment and machines have been irrationally maintained and used (as in the case of Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Hospital). The norms set in the systems designed to invigorate patients and concerning their grain and food rations have been cut down (Bach Mai Hospital). Many fabric items such as clothes and swaddlings, basins and so on intended for patients have also been lost in large quantities (Saint Paul and Hai Ba Trung Hospitals). Other negative practices such as bribery and oppression of the masses have also been uncovered and corrected.

Through the movement against negativism, the Bach Mai, Dong Da and Hai Ba Trung Hospitals and the Dong Da Drug Store have promptly prevented negative practices by struggling against medicines theft, taking precautions against theft and insuring that medicines reach patients. Cases of loss have been reduced markedly. Compared with 18 cases of theft in 1978, the public health units in Hanoi City experienced only 9 in 1980 with a noticeable reduction in the value and quantity of the losses.

Yet, the movement against negativism has neither developed evenly nor brought about great results. Negative practices have decreased but have not yet been completely eradicated. Ever since the application of the two-way agreed price system, negative practices have taken a new turn: A number of installations have used the supplies and raw materials provided by the state to produce according to plan No 3 and have distributed goods within their own confines and raised private cash funds to easily make expenditures. In some units, a low spirit and a bad attitude have sometimes been shown in treating patients and there have been scattered instances of bad temper, scolding and authoritarianism toward patients and negligence in taking care of them.

According to the guidelines and program of action against negativism, the public health sector will henceforth continue to concentrate its efforts on the struggle against the habit of stealing medicines, against the physicians' practice of issuing "phony prescriptions" and taking bribes, against the loss of valuable medicines during the transportation process and against the overbearing and oppressive attitude toward patients or the improper behavior with regard to medicine buyers. The public health sector will pay special attention to continuously and satisfactorily managing antiepidemic and preventive medicines, curing social diseases and promoting planned parenthood.

9332
CSO: 4209/4

PUBLICATIONS

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF 1976 TRUONG CHINH BOOK OF SELECTED WORKS

Hanoi CACH MANG DAN TOC DAN CHU NHAN DAN VIET-NAM in Vietnamese 1976

/Publishing information, introduction and table of contents of Volume II of the selected works of Truong Chinh entitled "The National Democratic Revolution of the People of Vietnam"; published by Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1976, second printing; 50,200 copies printed at the Tien Bo Printing Plant in Hanoi, printing completed on 25 May 1976/

/Text/ The War of Resistance Will Surely Be Victorious (pp 7-144)
(full text of 1947 book by Truong Chinh, the introductory note to which follows)

Introduction

The country of Vietnam is being ravaged and torn asunder by the enemy. The people of Vietnam are waging a heroic war of resistance, determined to avenge themselves. Will Vietnam survive? This is a question being asked by our compatriots and even by notable personalities overseas.

Our response to this question is that the nation of Vietnam shall never perish! Because, the effort to liberate Vietnam is a part of the new and surging democratic movement in the world. The enemy of Vietnam, French colonialism, is a part of the antiquated, decaying system of imperialism, which has been denounced by history.

At present, the army of Vietnam is still weaker than the enemy's army; therefore, we must fight a protracted war; we must fight while developing our forces, must spread out the forces of the enemy so that we can totally annihilate them some day in the future. All the people must fight the enemy; they must fight the enemy in every way, militarily, politically, economically and culturally; we must fight in such a way that the enemy encounters our strong resistance everywhere, that the enemy is suffocated, surrounded and unable to live quietly in our country.

The material presented here sets forth the guideline of being determined to fight the French colonialists in order to win true independence and unification for the fatherland, maintain and expand the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and make a small contribution by the Vietnamese to the cause of protecting peace and democracy in the world.

The war of resistance of Vietnam is a just war. A just war usually has the participation of many persons and an abundant source of strength within the people. However, the experience of the Abyssinians in their resistance against Italian fascism from 1935 to 1936 proved that a just war can be defeated if the military is commanded incorrectly, if propaganda, agitation and diplomatic activities are poor. The Abyssinian example must light our way today.

Winning final victory in this long and difficult fight will not be easy. Victory can only be won when we meet the following fundamental conditions: our political and military lines must be correct, we must tightly unite all the people, our rear area must be strengthened, our army and people must be heroic and our commanders must be talented.

This corps of resistance has heightened the prestige of the nation of Vietnam in the world and developed upon the best traditions of the descendants of Lac and Hong. All of the people in the country have been and are arising, responding to the sacred appeal of the fatherland. Everyone is emulating everyone else in the struggle, determined to repay their debt to the country and not prove themselves unworthy of their forefathers.

The greatest strengths of the war of resistance fought by the House of Tran were a high degree of resourcefulness and shrewd planning.

The grestest strongpoints of the war of resistance fought by the later Le Dynasty were patience and perseverence.

The greatest strongpoint of the war of resistance fought by the Nguyen Quang Trung Dynasty was rapid and strong attacks.

Under the guidance of President Ho Chi Minh, our national hero, a combination of historic experiences and experiences of foreign countries is being implemented in order to turn defeat into victory. All the people are making tremendous sacrifices and efforts.

Therefore, regardless of how aggressive and evil the French colonialists become, our people's long war of resistance will surely be victorious.

"The War of Resistance Will Surely Be Victorious," this is our unshakeable belief. It is also a motto that we have used as the title of this book (which consists of articles on the war of resistance that were printed in SU THAT Newspaper, issues 70 through 81(1), were reread and supplemented), published by Su That Publishing House on the second anniversary of the Nam Bo war of resistance.

Bac Bo, 19 September 1947
Truong Chinh

FOOTNOTES

1. These issues covered the dates from 4 March 1947 to 1 August 1947.

Marxism and Vietnamese Culture (pp 145-237)
(full text of report at the 2nd National Cultural Conference held in July, 1948)

The Soviet Union and the People's Democratic States Officially Recognize the Government of Ho Chi Minh (pp 238-242)
(full text of article printed in SU THAT Newspaper, No 128, 18 February 1950)

The U.S. Imperialists Have Directly Intervened in the Indochina Issue (pp 243-249)
(full text of article printed in SU THAT Newspaper, No 129, 15 March 1950)

Making Preparations for and Strongly Shifting to a General Counter-Offensive (pp 250-265)
(full text of article printed in TAP CHI CONG SAN, No 1, July 1950)

The United National Front Policy of the Party (pp 266-276)
(full text of speech at the United National Front Congress held on 3 March 1951)

The Guidelines for the Combat Operations and Buildup of Our Forces at This Time (pp 277-282)
(full text of article printed in NHAN DAN Newspaper, No 4, 15 April 1951)

Patriotic Emulation and the New Heroism (pp 283-306)
(full text of speech at the 1st National Congress of Emulation Warriors and Exemplary Cadres held from 1 to 6 May 1952)

Implementing Land Reform (pp 307-402)
(full text of report delivered at the 1st National Conference of the Party held from 14 to 23 November 1953)

The Strategic Guidelines of Our Party (pp 403-450)
(full text of article printed in TAP CHI HOC TAP, January 1960)

The Immediate Tasks of the Vietnamese Revolution (pp 451-466)
(excerpt from report at the Re-Education Conference on the Central Level held on 13 March 1961)

Firmly Grasping the Relationship Between the War and the Revolution in Vietnam in Order To Bring the Resistance Against the United States for National Salvation to Victory (pp 467-487)
(full text of article written for TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, September 1965)

The People's National Democratic Revolution and the Socialist Revolution (pp 488-508)
(excerpt from the book "Generations Shall Be Grateful to Karl Marx and Follow the Course Charted by Him," 1968; title provided by the author)

Front Activities at This Time (pp 509-569)
(full text of speech delivered at the 3rd Congress of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, December 1971)

7809
CSO: 4209/485

PUBLICATIONS

PUBLISHING INFORMATION, TABLE OF CONTENTS OF PHAM VAN DONG BOOK ON EDUCATION

Hanoi SU NGHIEP GIAO DUC TRONG CHE DO XA HOI CHU NGHIA in Vietnamese 1979

[Publishing information, table of contents of Pham Van Dong book entitled "Education Under the Socialist System"; published by Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1979; 15,200 copies printed at the Tien Bo Printing Plant in Hanoi, printing completed on 15 May 1979]

[Text] Part I

The Importance of General School Education and the Responsibilities of the Corps of Teachers (pp 11-22)
(full text of speech at the National Congress of the General School Education Sector of North Vietnam on 24 March 1956)

We Must Train the Corps of Teachers To Insure the Quality of the Training of the New Man (pp 23-39)
(excerpt from speech at the re-education class of the Ministry of Education, 7 May 1961)

Education Must Be Combined with Productive Labor (pp 40-53)
(full text of speech at the conference of Ha Dong Level II and Level III schools, November 1963)

The Matters of Prime Importance in General School Education (pp 54-69)
(full text of speech at the Vinh Teachers College, 15 May 1964)

The General School Education Program Must Reflect Basic, Modern Knowledge and Be Closely Linked to the Realities of Vietnam (pp 70-77)
(excerpt from speech at the conference to discuss the formulation of the general school program, 27 July 1965)

Improving the Qualifications of Teachers Is the Most Important Element in Educational Reform (pp 78-88)
(excerpt from speech at the Educational Reform Research Camp, April 1966)

Our Corps of Cadres Being Forged Within the Schools Must Be Politically Firm and Skilled in a Special Field (pp 89-106)

(excerpt from speech at the Resistance Against the United States for National Salvation Emulation Congress of the Higher and Vocational Middle Schools Sector, 5 May 1966)

Training the Young Generation To Be Brave, Intelligent and Creative Soldiers (pp 107-128)

(excerpt from speech to the political education class of the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Middle Schools, 1 January 1968)

The Methods of Teaching and the Specific Subject Matter Taught Must be Closely Linked to Production (pp 129-150)

(full text of speech to the cadres of the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Middle Schools, 17 June 1970)

Being Determined To Advance the "Two Goods" Emulation Movement to a New Level of Development (pp 151-165)

(full text of speech at the conference to review and disseminate the experiences of the advanced model units of the education sector, 24 June 1971)

Our Education Must Be Constantly Improved To Meet the Tremendous Requirements of the Revolution (pp 166-176)

(full text of speech at the conference of the heads of the Education Services, 4 April 1973)

Endeavoring To Build a Conventional, Modern System of Colleges and Vocational Middle Schools (pp 177-195)

(full text of speech at the conference to commemorate the achievements of the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Middle Schools, November 1973)

Learning and Working at the Same Time--a Good Method for Training the Socialist Man (pp 196-205)

(full text of speech at the Hoa Binh Socialist Labor Youth Schools, 9 May 1974)

Part II

We Must Find Gifted Students Early and Train Them Well (pp 206-209)

(full text of speech at the symposium on the teaching of mathematics in the special classes, 1968)

Further Improving the Quality of the Teaching and Learning of Foreign Languages (pp 210-217)

(full text of speech at the Hanoi Foreign Language Teachers College, 13 January 1972)

Teaching Literature Is a Process of Comprehensive Forging (pp 218-225)

(full text of speech at the Ministry of Education, 8 September 1973)

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CSO: 4209/485

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF 1976 PHAM VAN DONG BOOK

Hanoi THANG LOI VI DAI, THONG LAI HUY HOANG in Vietnamese 1976

[Publishing information, introduction and table of contents of Pham Van Dong book entitled "A Great Victory, a Brilliant Future"; second printing, published by Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1976; 10,100 copies printed at the Tien Bo Printing Plant in Hanoi, printing completed 15 March 1976]

[Text] Publisher's Note

The most brilliant war of resistance in the history of our nation, the resistance against the United States for national salvation, has ended in a great victory. The Vietnamese revolution has travelled a course filled with treacherous obstacles and is now advancing strongly into the new stage, a stage with a heroic spirit and extremely bright prospects.

In order to record the recent brilliant period of history and its feats of arms, we have selected a number of representative reports and speeches by Premier Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the Vietnam Lao Dong Party Central Committee, and compiled them in book form under the title "A Great Victory, a Brilliant Future."

This book has the value of a collection of important historic documents. Through the articles written from 1954-1955, when the U.S. imperialists directly invaded South Vietnam, to 1975, the book helps us to systematically and comprehensively review the aggression against Vietnam by the U.S. imperialists; the intolerable, barbarous crimes they committed in both North and South Vietnam; and the continuous defeats suffered by the U.S. imperialists in the face of the unyielding fight waged by a nation that has a long standing tradition of resisting foreign aggression. In particular, this book helps us to understand the origins of an event of epochal significance: the victory by Vietnam, a small, backward, agricultural country with a small population, over the U.S. imperialists, the ringleader of the imperialists, the most powerful, aggressive, cruel, shrewd and reactionary imperialist in the capitalist world. These origins were the role and the wise leadership of our party, the great Vietnam Lao Dong Party, a party that adheres to ever victorious Marxism-Leninism and was founded, organized and forged by President Ho Chi Minh and the lines of the party, the correct and creative political line, military line and international line, which always reflected initiative and creativity. It was these correct, creative, independent and autonomous lines of the party that awakened and highly developed the extremely valuable traditions of the nation; mobilized all the energies and intelligence of our 40 million compatriots from the north to the south and made them determined to fight and win; won the tremendous assistance of the fraternal countries and our friends throughout the world; rallied practically every freedom and justice loving force in the world, including progressive Americans and established a world people's front that sympathised with and supported Vietnam in its victorious fight against the U.S. pirate aggressors.

Our people's war of resistance against the United States for national salvation has won total and complete victory. The Vietnamese revolution has entered a new period, the period of the socialist revolution and socialist construction throughout the country, the brilliant period of development of a Vietnam of peace, independence, unity, democracy, prosperity and strength.

Hanoi, November 1975
Su That Publishing House

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

GOVERNMENT TROOPS AMBUSH REACTIONARIES IN DAC LAC

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Duong Minh Hoat: "Destroy Reactionaries in Deep Jungles of Central Highlands"]

[Text] Battalion 6 of the Dac Lac local forces and the militia had the task of cutting across jungles to search for and destroy an enemy group. Along with the local administration and mass organizations our combatants mobilized the masses and educated minority nationalities, relying on the people's help to track down enemy agents to their hideouts.

Following days of torrential rains, the sky on the Central Highlands became dry and fair. The people reported to Battalion 6 commander on the existence of an enemy communications corridor, and on an enemy group attempting to cross the border to pass on important directives from international reactionaries to reactionary ringleaders in Dac Lac.

Acting on this information, Battalion 6 promptly organized a team of cadres and combatants familiar with the terrain to move across jungles to track down, intercept, and destroy the enemy. Under the guidance of two local cadres and militiamen, the team left the base the same night. Many suffered bruises after one night crossing springs with impetuous currents, inching along rock gorges covered with slippery moss and squeezing through vine and ramie forests. Another day elapsed and there still was no enemy trace. At sunset, mountains and forests on the Central Highlands looked gloomier. The commander ordered the team to stop for a rest at the middle of a mountain slope. Then the team resumed the operation so as to be on time to intercept the enemy at an advantageous spot. Another night and another day were spent traversing jungles. Past midnight the following day, the commander ordered the team to stop at the planned ambush point. This was a tiny trail close to the border. Y Had, a militia guide, suddenly noticed scattered traces of puppet troops' shoes on a piece of land, nearly obliterated by jungle rains. Human footprints were mised with spoors of deer and wild rabbits.

The commander immediately ordered the team to lie in ambush formation in an area sandwiched between a virgin forest and thatch and reed thickets, each combatant receiving a specific assignment. One hour, two hours, three hours elapsed, the combatants kept on observing quietly and waiting patiently. Then they heard a deer's cry. They had learned from many previous trips across jungles on the Central Highlands that approaching human presence had frightened deer into crying. All pairs of eyes were focused on the direction from which the noise originated. As expected, at the other end of the reed forest a human form appeared, cautiously moving forward. Stunned by the deer's cries, the man halted, looked around, then gingerly moved on. Probably he thought that the revolutionary armed forces could not penetrate the heart of these dense virgin jungles to chase him and his group. All team members clearly saw a group of persons emerging from the forest. These unquestionably were reactionaries attempting to cross the border. They had forced a local villager wearing a rattan knapsack to act as guide. Behind him, three revolutionaries toting AR-15 guns moved in ready-to-fight formation. As the entire enemy group came within firing range, brief AK volleys of the unit suddenly rang out. The commander who led the blocking element, promptly burst into the trail to nab the foremost enemy. The next two reactionaries opened fire in counterattack, but they were outfired by waylaying combatants on both sides of the trail. Wounded, one reactionary ran to a spring bank. Taking advantage of the terrain, he tried to resist while finding ways to slip away, but the rear element had blocked his escape. Two militiamen and an armyman emerged in front of him, mowing him down with an accurately-directed AK volley.

So, after three long days and nights pursuing and staying close to the enemy in deep jungles, the combatants had neatly destroyed an enemy group, taken prisoners, and confiscated weapons as well as important documents.

9213
CSO: 4209/16

VIGILANCE AGAINST LACKEYS WHO FAILED TO BE REEDUCATED URGED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 23 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "High Level of Vigilance Towards U.S.-Puppet Henchmen Who Refuse to Be Reeducated"]

[Text] The Ho Chi Minh City People's Court has just meted out severe sentences in the case of a group of counterrevolutionaries guilty of robbery and murders and engaged in organizing flights of people abroad. The four leaders of the group, Phan Van Tan, Vo Xuan Duong, Pham Cong Hien, and Nguyen Minh Sang, have been sentenced to death. The others have received lighter or heavier sentences depending on the nature and level of criminality of their actions.

Our people have enthusiastically welcomed the enlightened decisions of the court which has dealt really severely towards the ringleaders, the masterminders of the crimes, and shown leniency towards the accomplices.

Who are they, Tan, Duong, Hien, Sang and the others who are seriously implicated in this case? Are they merely regular, common criminals?

Definitely no. They are a bunch of fiendish henchmen of the U.S. imperialists and the country sellers belonging to the old puppet army and government, those who have nurtured in their very blood hatred towards the revolution, those who have directly participated in the shooting and killing of our compatriots, in the massacre of our people, in the service of the aggressive aims of the U.S. bandits. Through years working as lackeys of the U.S. bandits in killing and slashing down the people, they have been successfully trained by the enemy to become totally devoid of human feelings, ready at any moment to wallow in the blood of our innocent compatriots in cold blood so as to realize their criminal schemes.

In the case of these elements, the shameful rout of the U.S. bandits in the spring of 1975 has not awakened them. On the contrary, they have only further nurtured their hatred towards the revolution and towards the people who have totally taken over the ownership of the land. This is why they stubbornly fought against the generous policy of leniency of the Government and of the people, they stayed away from study and reeducation, they stealthily lived out their lives as bandits to fight against the people and sabotage the country at a level of criminality which is even higher, more repulsive than in the past. The evidence shown of their murders, performed in many different savage ways, adduced in the trial clearly shows that they were nothing but the continuation of a long chain of crimes that they had perpetrated under the U.S.-puppet days. It is also equally clear that these crimes are blood related to the counterrevolutionary, nation betraying nature of these puppet soldiers who refused to be reeducated. In the case of these bandits their nature can no longer be reformed.

The U.S. imperialists and Peking expansionists have failed miserably in their aggressive war against our country. But they have yet to give up their dark schemes which they entertain towards our country. Disruption of our political security and public order, economic sabotage and inducement of people to flee abroad, etc. these are all part and parcel of their vicious plots. Considered from this vantage point, Tan, Duong, Hien, Sang and their ilk have acted in exact accordance with the plot of foreign enemies through their kidnappings, murders, robberies, and their organizing flights of people in order to extort money and gold. In accordance with the trick which has since been used by a number of lackeys of the enemy, they have also spread the news of the establishment of this counterrevolutionary "force" or that phantom "government" so as to cause certain effects in the people's opinions, hoping thereby to unsettle people's psychology, which will then make it easier for them to carry out their activities of robbing and killing the people.

But they have run against a stubborn reality and that is, the unalterable hatred and enmity of our compatriots towards the evil lackeys of the U.S. bandits and their high-level vigilance towards those who stay away from reeducation and reform, which makes it that they keep relentlessly after such elements. In the eyes of our compatriots their crimes and robberies have by themselves patently demonstrated their cheating, treacherous political tricks. It was precisely the hatred and keen vigilance of our people and of the security forces which made them follow closely their actions and trap them in a fully deserved net so that today they could be brought out to be sanctioned by the law.

We have just crushed a counterrevolutionary den, a source of calamity for the peaceful life of innocent people. But around us it cannot be said that these despicable weeds have all been uprooted.

This trial serves as a reminder that no one should relax his vigilance, that no one should entertain fuzzy opinions regarding the nature of these U.S.-puppet lackeys who stayed away from reeducation. To remain unclear and not to stay awake in their case is to create the conditions for them to survive and continue their crimes, hitting us in our very body.

The Ho Chi Minh City people and security forces ceaselessly raise their vigilance and do really well the movement for protecting the security of the Fatherland. Fully awake, they look clearly into the face of each criminal of yesterday who may still be in hiding so as to be ready to knock them down even before they could continue to cause calamity for the people and for our country.

1751
CSO: 4209/8

ARBITRARY USE OF GRAIN AT COLLECTIVE MESS HALLS REVEALED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 26 Aug 81 p 4

[Article: "'A Story A Day' Column by 'The Builder': Why These 'Extra' 15,200 kg of Grain?"]

[Text] Right after receiving information from a security organ that at Enterprise 107 (of Building Corporation 1, Ministry of Building) hundreds of persons listed as workers were not present at worksites, the Grain Service sent a control unit to the 107 collective mess hall to look into the use of grain. With the active help of the People's Organ of Control of Ba Vi District, the control unit examined the books from January through July 1981, and initial check showed a surplus of 15,200 kg of grain which must be returned to the state.

Asked about the reason for that grain surplus, the managers of mess hall 107 were quite embarrassed. Not to speak of the fact that the amount of grain requested for non-existent persons had damaged state properties for years, that grain surplus alone was enough to reflect the grave nature of the arbitrary use of grain at a collective canteen.

In light of this story, The Builder believes that grain control should be conducted regularly, especially at places of frequent manpower turnovers, such as building worksites, schools with collective boarding and lodging, etc. Experiences have shown that timely control, settlement and prosecution, including measures to take back grain excesses, to make wrongdoers compensate for the loss, and to strictly punish willful violators, etc., will recover for the state a quite sizable volume of grain for distribution to society.

9213
CSO: 4209/24

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

NGHE TINH CONFERENCE ON OIL, GAS PROTECTION

BK190739 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] The paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN [date not given] has reported that in compliance with a directive from the chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Rear Services General Department and Nghe Tinh Province organized a joint conference recently to assess the duty of the soldiers and people in the province to protect gasoline and oil pipelines and depots.

The conference served to make localities in the province more fully aware of the role of gasoline and oil in economic development and national defense, the causes of their losses and the province's specific responsibilities in protecting these installations. Localities are also aware that the pipelines, depots, tanks and tankers within the province's jurisdiction are socialist property which the party and state have entrusted to the provincial party and administrative organizations for management and protection.

Responsible echelons must educate and motivate the people not to violate state property and, whenever an accident occurs to the pipeline, not to take away gasoline and oil without permission. They must also activate the people to help prevent all illegal acts.

Law-enforcement organs will exercise intensive control of socialist property, promptly settle cases of violation and conduct open trials of and severely punish dishonest persons.

Together with the POL units, the province will organize uniform control of the POL facilities. Public security and self-defense and militia units, which are the main force in protecting these facilities, will work out coordinated protective combat plans to ensure the safety of the pipelines, depots and tanks.

CSO: 4209/42

PHAM VAN DONG MESSAGE TO WORLD WOMEN'S CONGRESS

OW081535 Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi VNA 8 October--Chairman of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong has sent a message of greetings to the world women's congress held in Prague, Czechoslovakia, from 8-13 October.

After welcoming the Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF) and other women's organizations for sponsoring the congress, the Vietnamese premier said:

"Having followed with keen interest the development of the world women's movement for years since their congresses in Mexico City and Berlin in 1975--Women's International Year--I express my admiration for the considerable contributions made by millions of heroic mothers, millions of intelligent, courageous and altruistic women to the persistent struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and the liberation of women.

"The present world is facing an arduous and complex struggle between the peace-loving forces and the U.S.-led warlike forces which are scheming to accelerate the arms race, expediting the production of neutron bombs and other lethal nuclear weapons, rekindling the cold war and threatening world peace. Together with other progressive people, women on all the five continents are strengthening their solidarity in an inevitable victorious struggle to defend peace and detente in the world as a whole.

"In this spirit, we are confident that the Prague congress will be an important forum to voice the strength and iron-like determination of millions of women in the world."

Premier Pham Van Dong also thanked women's organizations and other movements in the world for their valuable assistance to the Vietnamese people in their socialist construction and national defence.

CSO: 4220/46

BRIEFS

CUBAN SPECIALISTS DECORATED--Hanoi, 25 Sep (VNA)--Authorised by the council of state, Vu Thang, president of the Binh Tri Thien Province People's Committee, has conferred Vietnam's Friendship Order on Miguel Martinez Sosa and Hogolio Capotillo Beja, respectively head and member of the Cuban building group working at the Vietnam-Cuba friendship plyclinic in the provincial capital of Dong Hoi. Speaking at the presentation ceremony held in Binh Tri Thien Province on 23 September, Miguel Martinez Sosa expressed his gratitude to the Communist Party and the State of Vietnam for the award which he described as an honor for all the Cuban specialists engaged in the construction of the Dong Hoi hospital. [Text] [OW010635 Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT 25 Sep 81]

HANOI ARMY DAY RECEPTION--Hanoi, VNA, 6 October--Czechoslovak Military Attache Colonel Pravomil Resch gave a reception here tonight to celebrate the 37th anniversary of the Czechoslovak People's Army. Present were Deputy Defence Minister Lieutenant General Tran Van Quang, Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Luong, and other Vietnamese officials. Members of the diplomatic corps in Hanoi are also present. Toasts were raised to the constant development of the militant solidarity and fraternal friendship between the peoples and armed forces of Vietnam and Czechoslovakia. A meeting for the same purpose has been held by the Vietnam People's Air Force Command. [Text] [OW061551 Hanoi VNA in English 1534 GMT 6 Oct 81]

COOPERATION ACCORD SIGNED IN PRAGUE--Hanoi, VNA, 7 October--A Vietnamese-Czechoslovak agreement on scientific and technical cooperation from now to 1990 and a programme for cooperation for 1981-1985 have been signed in Prague. The signatories were Le Khac, head of the Vietnamese State Commission for Sciences and Technology, and Ladislav Supka, minister of technical and investments development of Czechoslovakia. During his stay in Czechoslovakia, Le Khac was received by Rudolf Rohlicek, vice-premier and president of the Czechoslovak section of the Czechoslovak-Vietnamese Commission for Scientific and Technical cooperation. [Text] [OW071533 Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 7 Oct 81]

UNICEF DELEGATION VISITS, HOLDS TALKS--Hanoi, VNA, 7 October--A delegation of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) led by its vice-director general, Charles Egger, has paid a week-long visit to Vietnam. While here, the delegation called at establishments built with UNICEF's assistance, the guests also met with officials from various serivces involved in UNICEF's aid programme for Vietnam for the period 1983-86. At a meeting with the delegation on 3 October, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Tran Quynh expressed his gratitude for UNICEF's aid and his hope for further cooperation between the two sides. [Text] [OW071545 Hanoi VNA in English 1525 GMT 7 Oct 81]

AMITY ASSOCIATION HOLDS 6TH CONGRESS--Hanoi, VNA, 8 October--The Federal Republic of Germany-Vietnam Friendship Association has held its Sixth Annual Congress with the participation of more than 100 branch representatives and Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Tuan Lieu to the F.R.G. Fessor E. Ulff [as received], president of the association, reveiwed its past work and announced a plan for next year to step up the movement for solidarity and assistance to the Vietnamese people. He condemned the collusion between China, the United States and other reactionary forces against Vietnam. In its resolution, the congress pointed out that the Sino-U.S. collusion was a danger to the independence and sovereignty of the Indochinese countries and to peace and stability in the whole of Southeast Asia. [Text] [OW080837 Hanoi VNA in English 0701 GMT 8 Oct 81]

10-DAY VISIT, MONGOLIAN PARTY ADVISER--Hanoi, VNA, 9 October--A. Nama, adviser to the Commission for Ideological work and lecturer, of the People's Revolutionary Party of Mongolia Central Committee, has paid a ten-day visit here. He visited the house of the late President Ho Chi Minh in Hanoi, and gave talks at several localities on the revolution of the 18th P.R.P.M. Congress. [Sentence as received] The lecturer was received by Hoang Tung, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and head of the party commission for propaganda and training. [Text] [OW091756 Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT 9 Oct 81]

ENVOY VISITS LUXEMBOURG CPCC--Hanoi, VNA, 9 October--Ambassador Mai Van Bo on 5 October called on the Central Committee of the Luxembourg Communist Party on the occasion of his accreditation to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. He was cordially received by L.C.P. Chairman Rene Urbany, who expressed the warm feelings and consistent support of Luxembourg communists and workers for the Vietnamese people in socialist construction and in defending Vietnam from sinister schemes of Chinese expansionism, U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces. Rene Urbany voiced full support for the correct proposals of the three Indochinese countries for the settlement of issues pertaining to Indochina and Southeast Asia. [Text] [OW090713 Hanoi VNA in English 0701 GMT 9 Oct 81]

JAMAICAN PEOPLE'S PARTY CONGRESS GREATED--Hanoi, VNA, 9 October--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam today sent a message of greetings to the 43d Congress of the Jamaican People's National Party. The message praises JPNP's untiring efforts in the struggle against North American imperialism and its agents, for the people's independence, sovereignty, democracy and welfare, and for peace and security in the Caribbean. It wishes for the constant consolidation and development of the militant solidarity between the two parties and peoples. [Text] [OW090323 Hanoi VNA in English 0255 GMT 9 Oct 81]

DONG, GANDHI EXCHANGE GREETINGS--Hanoi, VNA, 10 October--Mrs Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India, on 9 October sent the following message to chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong: "When overflying Vietnamese territory on my way home, I convey to your excellency warm wishes for your good health and for the welfare and progress of the friendly government and people of Vietnam. I am sure that the existing close relations will be further strengthened in the years ahead." Following is Premier Pham Van Dong's message of reply: "I would like to convey to you my warmest greetings and sincere thanks for the fine sentiments and resolute support your excellency, the Indian Government and people have extended to our just cause. May the friendship and multi-sided cooperation between our two countries be consolidated and developed with every passing day. Please accept, excellency, my best wishes for the prosperity and happiness of the Indian people and for your good health." [Text] [OW101631 Hanoi VNA in English 1530 GMT 10 Oct 81]

AIR SERVICE--Hanoi, VNA, 10 October--An air route between Ho Chi Minh City and Sofia, the second of the city to the outside world, will open on 12 October 1981, it was announced at a press conference held recently in Ho Chi Minh City by representative of the Vietnam General Department for Civil Aviation and the Balkan Airline. It will be serviced by T-154 jet liners capable of carrying 160 passengers. There will be a flight weekly every Sunday from Sofia to Ho Chi Minh City and vice versa. [Text] [OW101617 Hanoi VNA in English 1521 GMT 10 Oct 81]

CULTURAL WEEK IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA--Hanoi, VNA, 13 October--A "cultural week in honour of Vietnam-Czechoslovakia friendship" was observed in Olomouc, Czechoslovakia, from 7-12 October to conclude a drive of cultural activities in celebration of Vietnam's 36th National Day. During the week, Vietnamese films were screened, talks on Vietnam were held and photographs of Vietnamese land and people were exhibited in schools, libraries and factories in the Czechoslovak city. Vietnamese Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Nguyen Tien Thong attended the opening of a photo exhibition of Vientam at the Olomouc Medical College on 7 October. [Text] [OW131800 Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 13 Oct 81]

ENVOY IN LUXEMBOURG--On 7 October, after SRV Ambassador Mai Van Bo to the grand duchy of Luxembourg presented his credentials, Grand Duke Jean had a cordial talk with him, expressing the hope that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples and governments of Vietnam and Luxembourg will be finely developed in the interest of the peoples of both countries. [Text] [OW111105 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 9 Oct 81]

SOCIALIST SPORTS CONFERENCE DELEGATION--Hanoi, 10 Oct (VNA)--A delegation led by Mai Van Muon, deputy head of the General Department for Physical Culture and sports, left here today for the second conference of sports organisations of socialist countries to be held in Varna (Bulgaria) from 12 to 16 October. [Text] [OW111105 Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 10 Oct 81]

BULGARIAN MUSIC PERFORMANCE--Hanoi, 8 Oct (VNA)--The Bulgarian Diane Express Orchestra gave its premiere at the municipal theatre here tonight. Its audience included minister of culture Nguyen Van Hieu, vice-president of the Vietnam committee for the celebration of the 1300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state; Vice Foreign Minister Hoang Anh Tuan; Bulgarian Ambassador Filip Markov; and other members of the diplomatic corps in Hanoi. The Bulgarian artists won warm applause for their 14-item program. The ensemble is scheduled to perform in Ho Chi Minh City and Bac Thai Province as well. [Text] [OW111105 Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT 8 Oct 81]

SOLIDARITY WITH SOUTH AFRICANS--Hanoi, 10 Oct (VNA)--The Vietnam Committee for Afro-Asian peoples solidarity has sent a message to the African National Congress on the international day for solidarity with the South African political prisoners. "The Vietnamese people are very indignant at and energetically condemn the South African apartheid authorities for continuing to repress, terrorize and detain South African patriots who have valiantly struggled against the Botha racist regime for their legitimate fundamental national rights," the message says. It demands that Pretoria release all these South African patriots, and stresses, "together with all people of independence and freedom, we firmly believe that the just struggle conducted by the South African people for national independence, equality and social progress under the leadership of the African National Congress will be successful." [Text] [OW111105 Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 10 Oct 81]

AFFORESTATION IN SOUTH--Hanoi, 8 Oct (VNA)--Logging camps in the Mekong River Delta Province of Ben Tre this year have planted more than 1,000 hectares of forest. The province has produced 500,000 saplings for planting this rainy season. In a tree-planting drive, the province has lined the roads with 2.5 million shade and fruit trees. Long An, another province in the Meking River Delta, has replanted 300 hectares of defoliated Cajeput forest. In Duyen Hai, a suburban district of Ho Chi Minh City, 3,000 hectares of virgin land have been cleared over the past 3 months. Half of the area was put under mangroves. [OW111105 Hanoi VNA in English 0312 GMT 8 Oct 81]

BAC THAI ROAD CONSTRUCTION--Hanoi, 8 Oct (VNA)--Nearly 1,000 kilometers of rural roads were built in the mountainous province of Bac Thai, North of Hanoi, in the 5 years from 1976 to 1980. The new roads, many of them leading to newly opened lands, were built mostly with voluntary contributions in materials and manpower from the local population. Bac Thai has also completed eight simple suspension bridges across rivers and streams. Some districts have combined roadbuilding with the expansion of irrigation works and the reshaping of fields. The local people have made more than 13,000 simple means of transport, consisting chiefly of oxen- or horse-drawn carts. [Text] [OW111105 Hanoi VNA in English 0310 GMT 8 Oct 81]

CSO: 4220/46

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DECISION ON CITY WARD ADMINISTRATION

BK210902 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] The Council of Ministers recently issued a decision on the functions, tasks and organization of the administrative apparatus at the city ward level. The decision points out:

The city ward is a grassroots municipal administrative unit set up to cover an area of the city's main streets with a population of approximately 7,000-10,000.

The principal function of the administrative apparatus at the city ward level is to conduct state administrative and social management and care for and serve the local populace.

Under the guidance of the immediate higher people's committee, the city ward people's committee organizes and performs the following duties:

1. Political duties: Organize and mobilize the people in the ward to implement the party's policies and lines and the state law.

2. National defense and security: Struggle against all plots of the counterrevolutionaries and other criminals, suppress saboteurs, administer and educate political and criminal targets or recommend their rehabilitation to the higher authorities, assure political security and social order and security, eradicate social evils and oppose negativism and enemy psychological warfare.

--Adopt measures to protect the socialist assets and the people's property.

--Reconcile civil disputes.

--Build the civil and self-defense forces in the ward, ensure the fulfillment of military obligations and implement the local army logistics unit.

--Perform the people's task of inspection, promptly detect and report all violations of the socialist law to the higher authorities and handle all law violations within their jurisdiction.

3. With regard to the management of the population and society:

--Register births, deaths and marriages.

--Authenticate applications, police records, housing status certificates, food ration coupons, and so forth.

--Organize and care for the people's material and cultural lives and the disease prevention and control.

--Promptly settle or report the people's claims, complaints and petitions to the higher authorities for settlement.

4. With regard to labor management:

--Fulfill all labor norms, arrange jobs for all labor-fit people or report cases of unemployment to the higher authorities for solution.

--Organize and guide the people in accelerating production in various handicrafts, artisan industry and service sectors as planned, and organize and implement some of the city economic management tasks as assigned by higher authorities.

5. With respect to industry, trade and tax management:

--Implement the regulations on registering industrial and trade business and cooperate with the immediate higher people's committee in issuing business licenses and organizing and managing the individuals and corporations engaged in handicraft and artisan industry production, transportation and other jobs and professions as assigned.

--Organize and implement the tasks of socialist transformation and market management, oppose hoarding, contraband and illicit trade while transforming small merchants and organizing and managing the cooperatives of consumers and services and self-employers, and administer and transform small markets.

--Supervise the retail shops and outlets in the ward to ensure fair and convenient distribution of commodities to the people.

--Participate in the determination of taxes and the collection of industrial and trade taxes, and directly collect the slaughter tax, fees and other items of revenues.

6. With respect to culture, education and public health:

--Organize and carry out a new civilized lifestyle and new cultural family life pattern, and implement all tasks concerning culture, information broadcasting, education, nurseries, kindergartens, public health, sanitation, birth control, sports and physical training, war invalids and social welfare; educate youth and administer all the cultural, educational and entertainment installations in the ward.

--Supervise and participate in the issuance of licenses to freelance cultural workers and cultural and professional class organizers in accordance with the state regulations.

7. With regard to land and housing management:

--Supervise the construction, repair and use of houses and land; build houses and make suggestions concerning the distribution of houses to the people in the ward.

--With respect to those wards which still have some agricultural and forestry land for production, these ward authorities should manage these areas of production like village authorities.

8. Concerning plans and budget:

--Participate in the formulation of plans and organize and implement plans and financial operations as assigned by the higher authorities.

Concerning the organization of the city ward people's committee, the Council of Ministers decision specifies:

The ward people's committee is composed of seven members including the chairman, his deputy and secretary and four other members. The permanent elements of the committee include the chairman and his deputy and secretary.

The ward people's committee chairman provides overall leadership and directly takes care of the ward's administrative affairs, people's livelihood, taxation, market management and socialist transformation.

The committee's deputy chairman, secretary and other members will be assigned other duties as appropriate.

Directly under the city ward people's committee are street population cells, work teams and special subcommittees run by the ward people who volunteer to participate in the overall management of streets under the direct control of the ward people's committee.

This decision will be implemented in all city wards throughout the country effective with publication. In Ho Chi Minh City in particular, the decision will be implemented on a trial basis in accordance with Decision No 53-QDUB which was issued by the city people's committee on 20 March 1981. All previous regulations contrary to this decision will be void.

CSO: 4209/41

TWO NEW DISTRICTS IN DAC LAC PROVINCE

BK160957 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Sep 81 p 4

[VNA report]

[Text] The Council of Ministers recently decided to establish two new districts and adjust the territorial boundaries of Buon Ma Thuoc City and Krong Pac District (Dac Lac Province) as follows:

A new district called Krong Ana will be established to include the villages of Ea Bong, Ea Na, Ea Tien and Quang Dien--which formerly belonged to Buon Ma Thuoc City--and the villages of Hiep Hoa, Ea Bhok and Ea Ktur--which formerly belonged to Krong Pac District. The new district's main office will be located in Ea Bong village.

The boundaries of this new district will be as follows: It borders in the north on Buon Ma Thuoc City and Krong Pac District, in the south on Lac District, in the east on Krong Pac District, and in the west on Dac Min District.

Another new district called Krong Bong will be established to include the villages Ea Trul, Hoa Son, Khue Ngoc Dien, Krong Bong, Hoa Le, Hoa Phong, Hoa Tan, Hoa Thanh, Cu Kty and Ea Yieng--which formerly belonged to Krong Pac District—with its main office located at Khue Ngoc Dien village.

The boundaries of this new district will be as follows: It borders in the north on Krong Pac District, in the south on Lac District [Dac Lac Province] and Lac Duong District of Lam Dong Province, in the east on Mo Drac District [Dac Lac Province] and Dien Khanh District of Phu Khanh Province, and in the west on Krong Ana District.

Also according to this decision, the Council of Ministers has adjusted the territorial boundaries of Buon Ma Thuoc City and Krong Pac District.

CSO: 4209/42

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

CONFERENCE HELD ON STRUGGLE AGAINST DECADENCE

BK200756 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] A conference was recently held in Ho Chi Minh City by the personnel in charge of training, education, culture and arts in the provinces, cities and special zones from Thuan Hai Province southward. The conference was convened to draw upon the experiences of the past 5 months in coordinating the struggle against decadent and reactionary culture and to build a revolutionary culture in order to step up this struggle continually and vigorously in the new stage.

The conference was cochaired by Vo Van Kiet, alternate member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City party committee, and by Minister of Culture Nguyen Van Hieu.

The greatest result recorded during this phase of struggle was that large numbers of cadres, party members and people have become increasingly aware of the importance and complexity of the ideological and cultural revolution in the process of conducting the three revolutions in those localities where the five economic elements still exist and at a time when the enemy is resorting to plots and acts of comprehensive sabotage against us.

The party's policy has been broadly supported by all sectors and circles and has sparked a mass movement. The struggle has been staged on both fronts--opposition and construction--in nearly all provinces, cities and special zones in an effort to resolutely wipe out all that is reactionary and backward while urgently and positively bringing new elements to the cultural and spiritual activities of the people.

The conferees set forth new programs for cooperation among various localities and stressed the role of Ho Chi Minh City and the central cultural units stationed in the city in such operations as broadcasting, research, the performing arts, training, fostering cultural and artistic centers and building a mass artistic movement.

CSO: 4209/41

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

QUESTION OF ISSUING CARDS TO UNFIT VCP MEMBERS RAISED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Sep 81 p 1

[Article: "Ensuring Completion of Issuing VCP Membership Cards"]

[Text] The party organizations are urgently completing issuing party membership cards. These last phases of the card-issuing job are taking place in many weak installations and must at the same time resolve in a resolute manner quite a great deal of cases that have been postponed from the previous phases. Therefore, considering such cases and drawing conclusions are encountering many difficulties and thus requiring a tight leadership and a thorough understanding of the standards.

Some party installations have the wrong tendency to do the job very quickly and superficially in order to finish it early, thus disregarding the quality of their work. There are installations that have not yet been consolidated, but members are being issued cards anyway. In other places, district VCP committees have decided to issue cards even in the installations that are having serious problems. In the consideration of membership eligibility, there exists the phenomenon of being indulgent and lowering standards. In units in a number of sectors where there are many negative signs, the numbers of party members having been recognized as being qualified for accepting cards all reach the high percentages of 80-90 or more. These results do not truly reflect the state of the party members' ranks in such installations. A check of many basic party organizations where cards have been issued shows that in almost all of them there still are party members who are of no usefulness because they are no better than the common people outside of the party. In the case of a number of party members who had been issued cards, as they appeared unfit, their cards have been revoked.

The purpose of issuing cards is to raise the quality of party members, to raise the fighting power of party organizations, to make members clean and strong and to satisfy the new needs of the revolutionary undertaking. Therefore, it is necessary to eliminate from the party organizations those who have become backward and deviant and are no longer qualified as party members.

The strength of party organizations lies in the quality of every party member. The party has issued a directive requiring expelling from the party "those who have obviously violated the political standards; those who have acts of disorganization, indiscipline and irresponsibility as they refuse to implement or deliberately implement wrongly the party policies and the state laws; those who cause serious division; those who have become backward and deviant and have abused their positions and authority to steal, to accept bribes, to commit acts of reprisals against good people and oppress the masses; those whose revolutionary fighting will has declined and who refuse to carry out party resolutions, are no longer effective as leaders and no longer enjoy the trust of the masses; those whose political understanding is too poor and who have made no progress after being educated and blame the objective conditions for their failure to fulfill the assigned task; and those who have given up party activities without any legitimate reasons." The many recent cases of delaying the issuance of cards actually were due to rightist tendencies and the failure to resolutely and immediately expel the unfit members from the party.

We must have tight control over our own ranks, strengthen education to raise the qualities and qualifications of party members, make every communist party member truly become a revolutionary combatant and vanguard in the socialist construction and defense of the fatherland, attract outstanding people into the party and at the same time resolutely expel from the party those who do not have the qualifications of party members.

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CSO: 4209/32

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

DECISION ON VILLAGE ADMINISTRATION TASKS

OW191353 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] The Council of Ministers has just issued a decision on the function, tasks and organization of the village-level administrative apparatus as follows:

The village is the state's grassroots administrative unit in the rural area. The village-level state administration includes the village people's council and people's committee. Elected by the people according to the constitution and the law, it is the state governing agency in the village.

The village-level administration has the function of managing all state activities in the village in order to ensure that the constitution and the law are respected and strictly observed in the region, thus guaranteeing and developing the working people's right of collective mastery, assuring the citizen's rights and caring for the material and cultural life of the people in the village. It should motivate all citizens in the village to fulfill their obligations toward the state.

After outlining the tasks and powers of the village-level state administration, the decision points out:

The village people's council is the state power agency in the village. It works according to the conference system, meeting once every quarter, but may hold extraordinary meetings when necessary. It discusses and decides on measures aimed at ensuring strict observation of the constitution and the law in the region and on important activities relating to the village plan and budget and relating to obligations and rights affecting the local people's day-to-day life, sentiments and customs. The people's council's resolutions must be passed by a majority of votes.

The village people's council supervises the implementation of tasks assigned to the village people's committee and special committees of the village. The village people's committee and special committees must seriously answer the questions posed by the members of the village people's council.

The members of the village people's council must implement in an exemplary manner and are expected to motivate the local people to strictly implement the party policies, the state laws, the higher-level administrative agencies' instructions and resolutions and the village people's council's resolutions.

The village people's committee is the executive agency of the village people's council and the state administrative agency in the village. It is responsible to the village people's council and the higher-level state administrative agencies for all aspects of tasks assigned to it.

The village people's committee works according to the principle of collective leadership and division of responsibility. Each member of the village people's committee has common responsibility for the committee's activities and is responsible for the tasks assigned him by the collective.

CSO: 4209/42

VCP CC SECRETARIAT DIRECTIVE ON COLLECTIVIZED PEASANTS

BK171612 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] The party Central Committee Secretariat recently issued a directive to strengthen the leadership of various party committee echelons over the organization and operation of the Vietnam Association of Collectivized Peasants.

The directive says: To ensure the unified organization and operation of collectivized peasants associations throughout the country, the Secretariat has decided to publish the bylaws of the Vietnam Association of Collectivized Peasants. The bylaws stipulate the nature, purpose and mission of the association and its organizations at various levels and in various primary production installations. The stipulations are standing procedures for the organization and operation of the association.

All party committee echelons must strengthen their leadership and guidance over the organization and operation of collectivized peasants associations in order to vigorously develop the peasants' collective mastery. They must struggle to successfully implement all the revolutionary tasks in the new stage and make all the cadres and party members and the laboring peasants throughout the country thoroughly understand this directive and the bylaws of the Vietnam Association of Collectivized Peasants.

Members of the party committee echelons and qualified cadres should be appointed to assume these tasks. At the central, provincial and district levels, a council of the Association of Collectivized Peasants should be established. The standing agency of this council in connection with the party's agricultural committee constitutes a part and parcel of the central, provincial and city agricultural committees in both the north and south.

At the district level, the member of the district party standing committee who is in charge of agriculture must be appointed to directly chair the Association of Collectivized Peasants. He must be assisted by some qualified cadres who assume the routine work of the association.

CSO: 4209/42

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

NEW ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS IN QUANG NAM-DANANG

BK151253 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] The Council of Ministers recently decided to establish the following new administrative units in Quang Nam-Danang Province:

Binh Nguyen village (Thang Binh District) will be divided into Ha Lam town and Binh Nguyen village.

Dien Minh village (Dien Ban District) will be divided into Vinh Dien town and Dien Minh village.

Zo Nong village (Giang District) will be disbanded to establish Thanh My town. The remaining two hamlets of Zo Nong village will be merged into Ca Dy village of the same district.

Tien Tra village (Tra My District) will be disbanded to establish Tra My town.

Tien Ky village (Tien Phuoc District) will be turned into Tien Ky town.

The Council of Ministers has also decided to establish and adjust the boundaries of some village-level administrative units in Tra My, Tien Phuoc, Que Son, Phuoc Son and Hoa Vang Districts of Quang Nam-Danang Province.

CSO: 4209/41

QUALITY CONTROL TO BE VITAL PART OF ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Product Quality"]

[Text] Product quality is a constant concern of consumers and a severe requirement of producers. In the recent past, in the situation of production encountering difficulties, many production installations were still trying to stabilize and improve product quality. Beside the products that received the grade 1 seal from the state, other lines of goods such as transformers made by the Hanoi Tranformer Plant, water pumps by the Hai Duong Pump Manufacturing Plant, various kinds of lathes, drills and planes by Machine Tools Factory No 1, etc. still satisfied the specified quality norms. From means of production to consumer goods, every sector did have products that reached considerable quality level. The progress that has been made is commendable, but it is far from stable and steady. There still are very many goods, mostly consumer goods, the quality of which is declining. The quality norms for many products used as important means of production usually are not stable. Coal for production is still mixed with unwanted materials and soil and rock fragments. The quality of electric power has declined in both frequency and voltage. About building materials, the percentage of grade A bricks and tiles usually is lower than what the plan calls for. About consumer goods, the quality of many kinds of goods, including cotton materials, writing paper, towels, bicycle tires, light bulbs, etc., has gone down. Grain and foods show in distribution the phenomenon of losing quality: rice contains grains of paddy and gravel, with the proportion of paddy being sometimes 10-15 times the authorized one; vermicelli tends to become sour and lumpy because it has not been thoroughly dried; tea and tobacco are damp and affected with mildew; moisture in sugar is too high, etc. While a shortage of goods exists, some collective production installations, mostly individuals, have brought to the market many products that satisfy no quality standards and have very low use value; they do not include the counterfeit goods that sometimes endanger consumers' health and lives. That is a tremendous waste.

In addition to stepping up production, the control and management of product quality must be effectively carried out in every sector, locality and production installation. "We better have few but good products" or "we better have few than have none" -- these are two different ways to deal with the question. There is no conflict between the needs for quantity and quality. Quality standards for a product are always determined on the basis of actual production conditions, mostly in connection with materials, raw materials, industrial program, technical knowledge and occupational skills of workers. If these material production conditions are poor while the need for quality is set at a high level, it will be impossible to attain these standards no matter how few the products to be made are. On the contrary, if because of the need for large quantities the quality standards are disregarded, what will unavoidably happen is the fact that we make a lot of products but can use only a few of them and that products wear out quickly and bring no use value to society while we waste raw materials and energy. The correct view on production is the one that is clearly stated in the resolution of the 6th Plenum of the VCP Central Committee, namely, "pay attention to both quantity and quality, strive to attain the quantity and quality that our practical abilities allow us to have and avoid working carelessly and sloppily, causing waste of raw materials and creating bad habits in production and management." While we do our best to encourage the use of domestic materials and raw materials and the more common materials in the place of the precious and rare ones and to exploit both manual and semimechanized capacities to make more consumer goods, we cannot have too high a demand for quality. As for the products that are made under unchanged material production conditions, there is no reason to lower the quality norms. Any decline of quality because of cuts of materials and raw materials, abandoning of technical program, careless and sloppy work or shortcomings in storage and transportation is undefensible.

The management of quality of products and goods must truly become an important economic management standard. We must reorganize and strengthen all three major aspects of our work: standardization, measures and control. In the state plan, the quality norms are regulation ones for production installations and circulation organs as well; unless they are fulfilled, the state plan cannot be considered completed. Such economic measures as the policies about wages, bonuses and prices must have appropriate encouragement in terms of quality, to make it clear that those who make a lot of better goods will get more profit than those who make poor-quality goods. Market management includes the task of eliminating from commerce any counterfeit goods and properly dealing with those who make and circulate such goods. Our efforts must be directed toward stabilizing and gradually improving the quality of products and goods even in the present situation and satisfying better and better the people's needs.

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CSO: 4209/32

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

NEW EXCHANGE RATES FOR VIETNAMESE DONG

Paris DOAN KET in Vietnamese 19 Sep 81 p 8

[Text] Effective 6 July 1981, the Vietnamese State Bank has readjusted the official exchange rates between the capitalist countries' monetary units and the Vietnamese dong as follows:

-1 French franc equals 1.579 Vietnamese dong.*
-1 U.S. dollar equals 9.000 Vietnamese dong.
-1 British sterling equals 17.577 Vietnamese dong.
-1 Swiss franc equals 4.443 Vietnamese dong.
-1 West German mark equals 3.782 Vietnamese dong.
-1 Hongkong dollar equals 1.610 Vietnamese dong.
-1 Japanese yen equals 3.998 Vietnamese dong.

According to the market situation, the abovementioned rates will be sometimes adjusted slightly. If the adjustment is substantial, we will notify readers.

In fact, the abovementioned decision tantamounts to a devaluation of the Vietnamese dong or is, in other words, a move aimed at bringing the official exchange rates closer to the actual ones. With regard to overseas Vietnamese, the decision will have the effect of encouraging them to send money gifts to their relatives at home through the agency of the Vietnam Foreign Trade Bank. Indeed, instead of fetching only 0.53 Vietnamese dong as in the past, a French franc now brings in 1.579 Vietnamese dong--not to speak of a "reward".

Also, as of 6 July 1981, when sending money to their relatives at home or when going home for a visit and exchanging foreign currencies at the Foreign Trade Bank, overseas Vietnamese will receive an allowance usually called "reward" which will amount to:

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*[DOAN KET footnote]: This is the "buying price" of the Bank--that is, the rate to be applied when we give foreign currency to the bank in exchange for Vietnamese currency. Conversely, when customers give it Vietnamese currency in exchange for foreign currency, the Bank will apply a "selling price" at another exchange rate--for example, 1 French franc for 1.595 Vietnamese dong. This is in line with the normal business operation effected by all banks in the world. We do not publish the selling price list here because it does not concern the life of overseas Vietnamese (when they send money home or when they exchange foreign currencies during their visit to the country).

-30 percent if the foreign currency to be exchanged has a value of less than 10,000 Vietnamese dong (by applying the abovementioned exchange rates); and
-40 percent if the foreign currency to be exchanged has a value of 10,000 Vietnamese dong or more.

Here is a concrete example: An overseas Vietnamese sends 1,000 French francs to his relatives at home. Like all other banks, the Vietnam Foreign Trade Bank will take 1 percent for service charge--that is, 10 French francs in this case. The remaining 990 French francs will be exchanged at the official rate as follows:

990 X 1.579 = 1,563.21 Vietnamese dong to which a reward of 30 percent [of 1,563.21 Vietnamese dong] will be added. The total will be 2,032.17 dong.

With the former official exchange rate (1 French franc for 0.53 dong) and the 120 percent reward, the abovementioned sum of money would bring in only 1,154.34 dong.

"Certificates"

Moreover, on receiving money from their relatives abroad through the Foreign Trade Bank, the people at home will be issued a "Foreign Currency Exchange Certificate" which will permit them to buy commodities at special shops.

Following up the abovementioned example, if an overseas Vietnamese sends 1,000 French francs to his relatives at home, the latter will receive 2,032.17 dong together with a certificate stating tht they had exchanged foreign currency valued at 1,563.21 dong (this value being calculated on the basis of the official exchange rate and excluding the 30-percent reward). With this certificate, his relative at home will be entitled to buy import goods or commodities intended for export at the Ben Thanh shop or the "Imex" shops in Ho Chi Minh City. They may buy once or many times until the value of all the goods bought totals exactly 1,563.21 dong.

To avoid misunderstandings and undeserved complaints, we must reiterate that the abovementioned rates (and the figures shown in the example) may be modified according to the market situation. In practice, the Vietnam State Bank usually readjusts the rates once every 6 months or whenever some major change occurs to the international market. In fact, from 6 July to 1 September, the Bank continued to apply the abovementioned rates though the U.S. dollar rate had jumped from 5.7 to 6.00 French francs on the international market.

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CSO: 4209/13

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

PHAM VAN DONG SPEAKS TO SUPPLY SECTOR

BK220932 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] On the afternoon of 19 October 1981 the Ministry of Supply held a ceremony to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the Vietnam supply sector. The anniversary falls on 18 October.

In the course of the anniversary celebrations, cadres and workers were very pleased to welcome Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong who addressed them.

After pointing out the essential and important role of supply in the national economy and commending cadres and office and manual workers of the supply sector for their efforts over the past 20 years, Chairman Pham Van Dong said:

The supply sector must quickly establish an organizational system for the management and trading of materials. This system must include a unified structure for the management of materials from the central down to the grassroots level and must be organized so as to produce the best results.

Touching on the urgent tasks of the supply sector at present, the chairman stressed: The supply sector must struggle harder to stamp out negative phenomena in the sector itself as well as in society so as to gradually do away with the loss, wastage and theft of state-owned materials and property. It must satisfactorily carry out the task of receiving materials and goods imported from other countries and simultaneously must attach great importance to thrift in the supply and use of materials, regarding austerity as a national policy. It must formulate specific plans to stop misuse of materials, especially the misuse of such strategic materials as gasoline, oil, iron and steel.

In conjunction with efforts to strictly economize on the use of materials imported from other countries, the supply sector must quickly study the possibility of organizing the production of various kinds of materials and replacement spare parts domestically in order to meet current demands in production.

The chairman urged the supply sector to concentrate on satisfactorily carrying out the following five tasks during this year and in the years ahead:

--Establish an organizational system for managing the supply and trading of materials, and formulate an appropriate supply plan.

--Apply the system of economic accountancy and profitable trade.

--Work out measures to prevent and gradually do away with theft and waste of materials.

--Formulate plans to economize on the use of materials and evaluate the effect of such plans.

--Prepare programs of activity and targets to be achieved for each specific period by the entire sector.

On behalf of the cadres and workers of the supply sector, Comrade Tran Tam, member of the party Central Committee and minister of supply, promised Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong that they would strive to develop past achievements, overcome and positively correct existing shortcomings, and satisfactorily implement what the chairman had instructed so as to improve the management and supply of materials and satisfactorily serve production, combat and the people's livelihood.

CSO: 4209/42

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS PRICE POLICY DECISION

BK131140 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] On 26 September, the Council of Ministers issued Decision No 95-HDBT on the purchasing prices of agricultural products and the selling prices of production materials applied to collective and family economies in the north, the provinces along the southern Trung Bo coastline and in the central highlands.

The Council of Ministers points out the following guidelines and principles for the implementation of purchasing prices of various kinds of agricultural products:

1. Purchasing prices of agricultural products must be determined within the general framework of the national economy aimed at achieving increased production; encouraging agricultural cooperatives, production collectives and peasants to sell more products to the state; accelerating the movement for agricultural cooperativization; and consolidating new production relations in the rural areas.

2. Purchasing prices must be linked reasonably to production output and production costs so as to enable the producers to cover all the expenses involved in production fully and earn profits accordingly.

3. Efforts must be made to ensure a reasonable rate of exchange between the purchase prices of agricultural products and the prices of production materials and consumer goods sold to the peasants by the state on the general principle that the state will not be compelled to absorb losses while agricultural cooperatives, production collectives and the peasants get their profits.

4. The purchase prices of paddy in the northern provinces, the provinces along the southern Trung Bo coastline and in the central highlands must be based on those in the Red River Delta region in order to ensure reasonable price differentials among various regions due to different production conditions in terms of land, water and weather in each region. It is also necessary to use the purchase prices of paddy and the production costs of each kind of agricultural product in a rational manner in fixing the purchase prices of such subsidiary crops as dried sweet potatoes and manioc and other agricultural products used as raw materials for industry and for the production of export goods within the framework of a reasonable rate of exchange among various kinds of crops in different regions.

5. The state will apply a two-price policy for the purchase of agricultural products in the localities mentioned above. It will purchase these products

within set quotas at directed or fixed prices and beyond the obligation norm at agreed-upon prices.

The purchase prices of various kinds of agricultural products are as follows:

1. Purchase prices of grain within set quotas.

A. Purchase prices of paddy:

In Zone One--including Thai Binh, Hai Hung, Ha Nam Ninh and Ha Son Binh Provinces, with the exception of former Hoa Binh and Hanoi and Haiphong City--prices will be adjusted from 0.52 or 0.56 dong per kg at present to 2.50 dong or to 2.75 dong in localities where production is facing difficulties.

In Zone Two--including Vinh Phu, Ha Bac and Thanh Hoa Provinces--prices will be adjusted from 0.56 or 0.60 dong per kg at present to 2.75-3.00 dong.

In Zone Three, including the provinces from Nghe Tinh to Thuan Hai--prices will be adjusted from 0.60 or 0.65 dong per kg at present to 3.00-3.30 dong or up to 3.50 dong in localities encountering great difficulties.

Zone Four--including provinces in the mountainous region and localities in the highland areas of the provinces belonging to the three above-mentioned zones--prices will be adjusted from 0.65 or 0.72 dong per kg at present to 3.30-3.50 dong.

B. The purchase prices of dried corn, sweet potato and manioc:

Purchase prices of corn will be adjusted from 0.65 per kg at present to 3.20 in Nghe Tinh and other localities in the mountainous region and from 0.58 dong per kg at present to 2.75 dong in the Red River Delta region and localities.

The purchase prices of dried sweet potato will be adjusted from 0.65 dong per kg to 2.70 or 3.20 dong, depending on production conditions and the habit of consumption of subsidiary crops in each zone.

The purchase prices of dried manioc in each zone--0.75 dong per kg at present--will be increased by 60-120 percent of the paddy prices in that zone, depending on production conditions, production output and quality, that is, whether it can be used for immediate consumption or as raw material for industry.

2. The purchase prices of animal husbandry products within set quotas.

The purchase prices of pork: From 18 to 20 dong per kg for pigs weighing from 40-60 kg per head and an increase of 10 percent of the directed prices for pork purchasing from the grain belts of cities and industrial complexes.

The decision also specifies the purchase prices of other agricultural products within set quotas.

Regarding the selling prices of agricultural production materials according to two-way economic contracts, the decision specifies:

The selling prices of insecticide will be applied in accordance with the State Pricing Commission's Decision No 35/VCNN/TLFX dated 28 August 1981. The wage for plowing land by tractor in areas from Thuan Hai Province northward is 250 dong per hectare. Rates for irrigation and water conservancy services will be announced later.

Regarding organization and supervision of the application of these prices, the decision specifies:

1. The application of these directed or fixed purchase and selling prices must be carried out along with the acceleration of production, improvement of economic management, transformation of socialism, the perfection of socialist production relations in agriculture and the strengthening of market management.

2. The State Pricing Commission, people's committees of provinces and cities and information and propaganda organs must extensively disseminate the contents of this decision to enable peasants and cadres to understand clearly that the state policy of adjusting the purchase prices of agricultural products, the selling prices of production materials and the retail prices of consumer goods is aimed at serving and encouraging production development and appropriately settling the relations between capital accumulation and consumption between the state and peasants and between workers and peasants.

3. On the basis of the standard prices specified in this decision, the State Pricing Commission, in coordination with various ministries, shall handle the purchase and supply of products and fix and announce the purchase and selling prices of specific products according to their quality. Lists of the purchase prices of agricultural products and the selling prices of production materials in each locality must be made public. Localities, state-operated and collective purchasing and supplying organizations must abide by these price lists. They have no right to increase or decrease prices arbitrarily, which may cause losses to the state and the peasants and result in uneven exchange rates between industrial and agricultural products which the state has correctly fixed.

Concerning the differences in prices according to regions, the State Pricing Commission, drawing on the stipulations in the Council of Ministers Resolution No 10-CP of 8 January 1978, advises sectors and localities not to adjust price differences according to regions by themselves. The people's committees of provinces and cities have specifically fixed the agreed-upon purchasing and selling prices within the framework of the Council of Ministers directed prices designed for each crop and locality according to reasonable exchange rates between the purchase prices of agricultural products and the selling prices of production materials. The State Pricing Commission, ministries responsible for the purchase and supply of products and materials and people's committees of all echelons must closely follow up the purchasing and selling activities and review market management and prices in order to correct mistakes and shortcomings promptly and ensure scrupulous implementation of the state's promulgated policy.

4. The new directed or fixed prices specified in this decision are applied to collective and family economies in all localities of the north and provinces along the southern Trung Bo coastline and in the central highlands as of 10 October 1981.

Regarding the products of state farms, ministries and general departments responsible for production management must study and recommend wholesale prices for approval. Pending their approval, the above-mentioned purchasing prices are to be temporarily applied to collective and family economies.

CSO: 4209/42

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

IMPROVEMENT OF GRAIN DISTRIBUTION

BK091723 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 6 Oct 81

[NHAN DAN 6 October article on the improvement of grain distribution]

[Text] For several years now, despite many difficulties in grain production, the state has made great efforts to ensure the distribution of grain to nonagricultural people according to standardized rations and stabilized prices.

Entering the new revolutionary stage, the economic development becomes a central task along with the urgent requirements for accelerating production and improving the people's livelihood. As the problems of organization and economic management in accordance with the socialist procedures have been raised, the old policy of grain distribution is no longer suitable. The expanded system of rationed distribution has become a widespread system of subsidization seriously tending to egalitarianism, which violates the principle of distribution according to labor, impedes the development of production, interferes with circulation, causes losses in manpower and commodities, creates false demands and a psychology of petty hoarding, and leads to many negative phenomena in the economic and social lives.

The improvement of grain distribution has, therefore, become an urgent requirement. The struggle guideline is to quickly shift from the system of widespread subsidization to a socialist business system. On this basis, we should vigorously develop the role and influence of socialist trade over grain production and consumption, surge forward to resolve the grain problem, and positively contribute to developing the economy under the current 5-year plan. This is a very important and difficult objective fraught with many problems which call for a radical solution which is to vigorously accelerate grain production while enhancing thrift in grain use and the strict management of distribution and circulation. We should ensure that large quantities of grain and commodities are concentrated into the state hands for distribution in a way which is most beneficial to socialist construction and national defense.

The improvement of grain distribution must be aimed at this objective. The following are the specific measures to be taken:

1. Improve the policies, procedures and prices concerning the sales of grain to various consumers and the use of grain in meeting various demands. At a time when the need to balance grain distribution within the state field is still urgent, the grain sector is unable to sell grain regularly to all consumers

and to meet all demands. As a result, we should further oppose widespread subsidization through grain distribution by classifying various objectives and demands in order to properly adopt the policies, procedures and prices concerning each objective and demand.

With regard to workers and civil servants, we should continue to maintain the system of grain distribution according to standardized rations and at the current retail supply prices.

With regard to those people and collectives engaged in fisheries, salt work, planting of vegetables and industrial crops, construction, transportation and handicrafts and artisan industries who have some economic relations with the state through various contracts and orders, and who sell products to the state, they may buy grain from the state at the newly directed retail prices, depending on the extent to which their economic contracts with the state has been filled. When the state changes its grain sales prices, it will also adjust the prices at which it collects, purchases and orders products as appropriate.

With regard to producers, businessmen and other self-employers who have not any economic relations with the state, they will be distributing grain at the commercial prices, depending on the availability of commodities.

2. Concentrate the distribution forces on the main tasks and targets. When we meet with some difficulties in balancing grain distribution, priority in the use of the forces must be given to the most needy objectives, such as the armed forces, workers and civil servants in the most critical areas, major cities, northern border provinces, industrial complexes and vital state construction project sites. Ensuring the distribution of grain to the aforementioned objectives and areas is also of great significance to the stabilization of markets and prices, and bears a good effect on production and the state collection, purchase and control of commodities.

3. Provide price subsidies for office and manual workers in areas capable of solving their own demands for grain without needing grain supplies from the state. Not only is this measure instrumental in reducing the quantities of grain to be supplied and transported by the state, but it is also suitable to the working and living conditions of those people working in the rural areas, as these people and their families have planted grain crops and are able to conveniently purchase grain at the local market.

4. Regularly inspect the distribution of grain to those who are entitled to it in accordance with their requirements. Quickly detect and deal with those cases involving the false declaration of the number of people entitled to grain, and the violation of the state's policies and the system governing grain distribution. It is necessary to struggle against frauds and losses and ensure economical use of grain. As an immediate task, we must closely link such inspections with the current efforts to classify those people who are entitled to grain in various areas. Through the classification we may detect many grain distribution irregularities.

5. Satisfactorily regulate the distribution of grain and closely control the quantities of goods in each phase. With the production and consumption of grain in various areas throughout the country still imbalanced, it is very important for us to achieve a balance between the production and consumption of grain. This must be carried out in a scrupulous and timely manner. We must especially refrain from acting on our own in the implementation of various grain procurement orders. In addition, responsible organizations must closely control and satisfactorily protect the grain stock, both in quantity and quality throughout its purchase, storage, processing, transportation and distribution. They must resolutely prevent and minimize damage, losses and decreasing quality of grain in order to avoid losses for the state and an impact on the consumers. All the above-mentioned managerial measures must be closely linked with efforts to strengthen market management, to struggle against negative phenomena, and to severely punish speculative hoarders and those who have stolen state-owned grain.

6. Improve organization and distribution methods. The grain distribution network must be rearranged and reorganized to suit new policies and methods in order to render convenient services to consumers. All shopping outlets must strive to provide sufficient and regular supplies to consumers, especially to key consumers and areas. They must struggle to ensure the quality of goods for sale and to minimize bureaucratic red tape which is inconvenient for the buyers.

The above measures can only be satisfactorily carried out through the close leadership and guidance of the party committee echelons concerned and the administration at all levels, through the efforts and socialist cooperation of various sectors concerned, especially the grain sector, and through the people's active cooperation and participation.

CSO: 4209/41

EDITORIAL URGES STATE TRADE SECTOR TO CONTROL SOURCES OF GOODS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Concentrate Sources of Goods in the State"]

[Text] To help improve distribution and circulation, the socialist commercial sector has made great efforts since the beginning of this year to intensify the purchase of goods and to grasp their sources. In the southern provinces, in particular, fairly satisfactory norms have been achieved in purchasing many kinds of agricultural and food products such as soybeans and other types of beans, unhulled peanuts, pork, tobacco and sugar. For some categories of goods, the norms attained are several times higher than those obtained in the same period last year. The progress made in the purchasing task reflects a production development and simultaneously demonstrates the appropriateness of the purchasing system. Under this system, the exchange of goods between the state and the peasantry has been directly effected at rational and proportional price rates between agricultural and industrial products, thereby ensuring the peasants' benefit while effecting a rapprochement between the prices of agricultural products and those of industrial ones, which will be beneficial to industrial development.

Though having been on the increase, the volume of agricultural products purchased does not yet fulfill the planned requirements and is still small compared with the amount of products and commodities in circulation. In many areas, traders are still buying goods competitively and disturbing the market. Problems relating to the packing and transportation of goods have not yet been solved satisfactorily. Difficulties are still experienced in purchasing industrial goods and controlling their sources. While certain enterprises are infringing discipline in the delivery of products, the commercial organization fails to take energetic and positive measures to grasp the sources of commodities. For various reasons, the buying prices are not yet rational so that the state trade sector sometimes has to buy the same category of product at different prices from enterprises and has even to pay more for a subsidiary, second-quality product or commodity than for a staple, first-quality one.

Overcoming the above-mentioned difficulties and shortcomings, stepping up the purchase of goods and concentrating their sources in the state is a task of prime importance of the commercial sector. Only by grasping the sources of goods can socialist trade become master of the market, plan the circulation of goods and provide enough supplies for cities, industrial zones, manual and office workers and the armed forces.

To master the sources of goods, it is necessary for commercial organizations--both those engaged in purchase and those specialized in wholesale--to apply new buying and selling methods and to completely shift from a pluralistic administrative system to a commercial business mechanism. Instead of doing business for the mere purpose of making a profit, these organizations must aim at fulfilling the role of the entire society's housewife by doing business to accomplish their task of supplying goods and managing the market in order to promote production and the people's life. Acting as a bridge between production and consumption, the commercial sector must not show a passive attitude by waiting for the delivery of goods to start selling them or by selling only the amount of goods at its disposal; on the contrary, it must take the initiative in urging on production, creating sources of goods and purchasing commodities in order to stimulate production development. A regular duty of every trade corporation is to get to thoroughly know the market and consumption needs in order to be able to place orders of goods on the production sector and to practically help create new production capacities; at the same time, it must get in touch with production installations to establish trading relationships and to help them overcome difficulties and obstacles in the production process, thereby actively creating sources of goods and firmly controlling them. An effective method would be to simultaneously apply two formulas--buying according to two-way contracts and buying at agreed prices. Two-way contracts are the principal formula to be applied to cooperatives and production collectives. The more broadly this formula is applied, the more beneficial it will prove because it will turn the exchange of materials and goods between the state and production installations into a stabilized, organized and planned procedure in strict accordance with the price policy.

The dealings in industrial and commercial goods must also be effected by contracts signed with enterprises. The ordering of goods must constantly be expanded and perfected with a view to firmly grasping the sources of goods and to simultaneously ensuring that the products meet ever more satisfactorily the market demands in quantity, quality, standards and types of goods. The small industry and handicraft sector is fully capable of producing consumer goods. To firmly ensure that the sources of goods produced by this sector are exploited, it is necessary to correctly implement policies on prices, raw materials and grains with the aim of encouraging collective and individual organizations to enthusiastically produce and sell goods to the state.

These tasks cannot be satisfactorily fulfilled without a strong organization. Purchasing organizations belonging to the state need be continuously strengthened with regard to both their mechanisms and their material and technical facilities. The task of purchasing goods and grasping their sources must be supported by exercising a tight administrative management over the commercial business activities of individuals, by effectively employing collectivized trade units and by creating conditions for the state trade sector to develop its efficiency and play its leading role.

9332
CSO: 4209/23

PRIVATE MERCHANTS' ROLE IN PURCHASING PADDY TO BE MINIMIZED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Sep 81 p 2

[Article by Tran Van Minh: "Using Private Merchants to Purchase Grains in Hau Giang"]

[Text] Of the total amount of grains purchased every year in Hau Giang, the volume going through the medium of private merchants represents 70 percent and more while the quantity bought directly from peasants is only less than 30 percent. In view of the fact that the contingent of cadres is still insufficient and weak, that the buying network is still undeveloped and that there is still a shortage of material facilities, the grain sector has employed private merchants to buy and collect the rice which the people need to sell. On the other hand, because of a lack of transportation means, peasant households who have five or seven gia [20 kgs each] of paddy and who need to sell them have been obliged to sell through the medium of private merchants in order to save time to do more profitable things.

Actually, grain purchase through the medium of private merchants is quite complicated. When buying from peasants, private merchants usually try to lower the price, to buy on the basis of each gia, to make a distinction between different qualities such as freshness, dryness and the percentage of impurities and to offer different prices. Yet, before delivering grains to the state warehouses, they mix up all types of grain into a single category which they call good-quality grain and sell at the price fixed by the state. In some areas, they dampen paddy by spraying water on it in order to increase its weight and make a profit. Taking advantage of shortcomings in the grain quality control, many private merchants have bribed cadres and connived with them in carrying out fraudulent weighing and in improperly implementing regulations on the control of quality and categorization. They have even tried to find means to send away peasants coming to directly sell paddy to the grain purchase stations. Their usual trick is to have their men stand in a long line in front of grain purchase stations at an early time in order to force peasants having brought in their paddy to wait for a long time. Many peasants who have come to sell five or seven gia of paddy and who have waited all the day long without having their paddy weighed lose their temper and immediately sell their paddy to the private merchants right at the door of the purchase station.

The private merchants' trick of offering low prices to peasants is a widespread practice. After making sure that most peasants will have to sell paddy through their medium, the private merchants resort to another trick to exploit them. While the purchase is in full swing, they slow down the purchase tempo and launch the rumor that "since the buying price set by the state is too low, peasants are unwilling to sell paddy" and that "this is the reason why it is possible to purchase only a small amount of paddy." Because of a frequent failure to carry out the necessary investigations to fully understand the situation, many areas have asked the management agencies at the higher level to raise the price. Seeing that the money disbursed and commodities mobilized by the state cannot catch up with the purchase tempo, private merchants then spend a lot of money buying price at a very low price because they know they can take advantage of the peasants' willingness to sell paddy at a lower price provided cash is paid them immediately.

Apart from the amount of paddy they buy for and sell to the state, private merchants withhold another amount of paddy of fairly good quality, hull it and then sell the rice in the market at a lower price.

Some people say that the grain sector has been able to satisfactorily fulfill the paddy mobilization norm only because it has secured the private merchants' assistance in buying and collecting grain. In reality, making use of the private merchants' activities is an appropriate measure at a time when the purchase network is still thin and unable to meet the requirements of purchase, collection and transportation. But it is unadvisable to protract this situation and to neglect inspection and control. It is necessary to quickly set up purchase stations in villages to purchase and receive grain directly from peasants.

Paddy and rice production in Hau Giang has a commercial character and peasants produce rice with the objective of selling it. If the purchase organizations set up by the state prove convenient, peasants will sell directly to the state without using private merchants as intermediaries. To grasp commodities at their very sources, grain purchase organizations of the state must improve their business activities. In Hau Giang, there are 170 villages each of which can mobilize thousands of tons of paddy on the average each year. Since the Hau Giang grain sector already has 145 fixed purchase teams, it must continue to strengthen and establish a purchase station in each village or associated village to assume the task of collecting and carrying paddy from land to water transportation means and to groups of warehouses subordinate to the district and provincial levels in order to make the current task of mobilizing a large volume of grain effective.

9332
CSO: 4209/23

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

CHAOS, CONFUSION ON HANOI'S MONEY-GO-ROUND

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 9 Sep 81 p 4

[Article by Alan Dawson]

[Text]

VIETNAM'S new currency regulations, like many new regulations in many countries, are a bureaucrat's dream and an efficiency manager's nightmare. The rules keep changing, they differ from locality to locality, and the paperwork is incredible.

Vietnamese have been given several conflicting instructions on what they have to do to comply under the new decree laws. Foreign residents have been complaining loudly, often and not only because of the shrunken potential for black market money dealing.

The black market is the main reason for the regulations. In formerly straight Hanoi, the dong-to-dollar rate on the street had risen to more than 40-1, compared with the legal exchange rate of just over 3-1 for individual transactions.

Alarmed that the city was, literally, moving to a dollar-based economy with inflation at an almost immeasurably high rate, the Cabinet last month ordered all Vietnamese and foreigners to turn in their foreign currency, sell and/or register their gold, silver and precious stones; devalued the dong by some 350 per cent to 9.09 to the dollar, and issued a new form of dollar scrip.

From that first announcement in the Hanoi newspaper New Hanoi (a journal circulated only in the capital), confusion began to reign.

One announcement, repeated several times, said that all gold, silver and precious stones had to be sold to the State Bank at prevailing prices. Even stores engaged only in cleaning jewelry would have to apply for special licences.

This was followed by an article in the official communist newspaper Nhan Dan by State Bank officer Pham Ngoc Phong the day before the July 31 deadline for legal sales of the foreign currencies and jewelry. Phong's story said that Vietnamese had to register their gold, silver and diamonds, but would be allowed to keep — with no fear of confiscation, just over an ounce of gold, 11 ounces of silver and three carats of diamonds, a not inconsiderable amount.

To this day, according to travellers from Hanoi, no one is quite sure just what the real rule is.

Vietnamese holding "hard" foreign currency, preferably US dollars, were given half of it in the new scrip for use in foreign-currency shops usually inaccessible to them and the rest in a dong bank deposit at the devalued rate.

Residents report that thousands of Vietnamese mobbed the foreign currency shops on July 30 and 31, beating the deadline for a chance at luxury items such as foreign cigarettes and liquor, canned Coca Cola, radios and tape recorders simply unavailable on the local economy.

For the foreigners there was also chaos, since for goods and services which foreigners have to pay for in dollars — hotels, car rentals, airplane tickets and simply changing money for use on the economy — real US dollars were no longer acceptable.

Instead, they had to exchange their hard currency for Vietnamese "exchange certificates" or "dollar As." A wartime slang left over from the days of the American military's scrip more commonly refers to the "Vietnamese dollars" as red dollars, the colour of the first scrip one-dollar bills used in Saigon.

Here, an incredible bureaucracy that would have had Job raging and pounding a desk, reigned supreme. The first problem, naturally enough, was that there were very few red dollars available.

Regulations on who could get the dollars, and how and where they could be obtained, conflicted seemingly from desk to desk within the banks, government money changing offices, airports, hotels and foreign currency shops authorised to change real dollars for red ones. (Actually, they are green.)

To date, some embassies and other foreign offices have been unable even to pay their staff for two months because of the muddle.

"I suppose they'll get it all worked out in the end," said one Hanoi resident on a short Bangkok vacation. "But in the meantime, it's the most frustrating problem I've ever been involved with."

FOOTNOTE: The red dollars are a bit like travellers' cheques, although even more complicated.

A bank official must sign, stamp and date by hand each of the scrip notes, and the purchaser must also sign when he exchanges.

When the note is actually spent, the user must countersign.

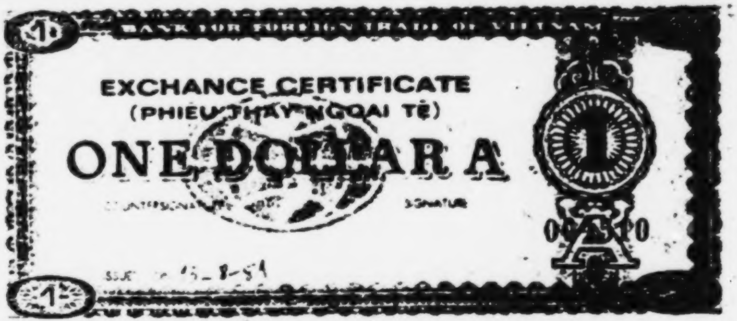
The red dollars are good only for a year from date of issue and it is against the law to remove even one from Vietnam.

The reason for this last regulation is undoubtedly at least partly to try to guard against counterfeiting. The red dollars are on simple paper and look more like a lottery ticket than money.

One unlucky embassy aide was given the task of exchanging 1,000 US dollars for 1,000 red dollars and presented himself at the appropriate bank wicket to complete the deal.

Officially, red dollars come in denominations of 1, 5, 20 and 50 dollars. But the horrified aide found that the bank had only the $1 denominations on hand.

He had to wait for the Vietnamese official to sign, stamp and date each one of the 1,000 bills, and then had to sign — and later countersign when he spent the lot on an embassy bill — each one as well.



BANK FOR FOREIGN TRADE OF VIETNAM

EXCHANCE CERTIFICATE

(PHIEU THAY NGOAI TỆ)

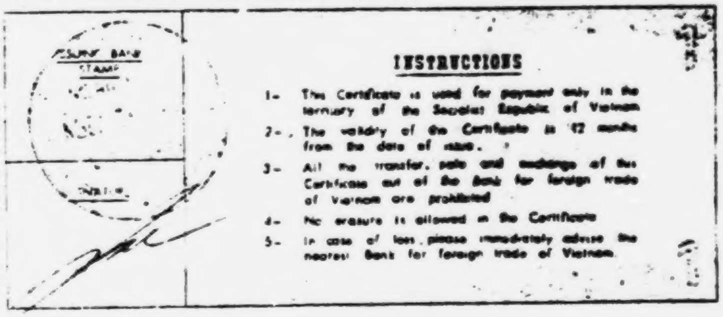
ONE DOLLAR A

COUNTERSIGNATURE

SIGNATURE

15_8-84

A Vietnamese dollar A, illegal because its owner has not signed it, complete with English-language misspelling.



ISSUING BANK STAMP

INSTRUCTIONS

1- This Certificate is valid for payment only in the territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam

2- The validity of the Certificate is 12 months from the date of issue.

3- All the transfer, sale and exchange of this Certificate out of the Bank for foreign trade of Vietnam are prohibited

4- No erasure is allowed in the Certificate

5- In case of loss, please immediately advise the nearest Bank for foreign trade of Vietnam.

CSO: 4220/50

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

VCTU DIRECTIVE ON SOLVING GRAIN PROBLEM

BK211000 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] To develop the responsibility of the workers, civil servants and trade unions in the struggle to solve the grain problem, the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions [VCTU] on 29 September issued Directive No 18CT-TCD urging trade unions at all levels to carry out satisfactorily the following tasks:

--Conduct propaganda among the workers and civil servants to explain to them that solving the grain problem at present is one of the party's important, urgent and strategic tasks and to make them understand fully all the concrete policies and measures adopted by the party and the state to solve this problem. This is aimed at enabling them to develop their sense of collective mastery so that, together with their families and units, they can contribute positively to the implementation of these policies and measures in their localities.

--Step up the emulation movement among workers and civil servants to support agricultural production in accordance with Resolution No 3 of the VCTU Executive Committee and the guiding plan of the VCTU Secretariat so that, together with the peasant class, they can contribute positively to the fulfillment of all agricultural production plans. Attention must be given on a priority basis to districts and major grain-producing localities.

--Satisfactorily accelerate and launch the movement of workers and civil servants to increase grain and food production and, in the immediate future, to plant winter and winter-spring grain and food crops actively. It is necessary for trade union locals to set production norms in a specific and practical manner so as to help increase the source of grain for their members' families and society alike.

To carry out these tasks, trade unions at all levels should implement Directive No 306/TTG dated 18 November 1980 of the SRV premier--which provided instructions for workers and civil servants to produce part of the grain for their own use--and Plan No 28DS/TCD dated 26 November 1980 of the VCTU--which provided guidance for the movement to increase grain and food production among workers and civil servants.

It is necessary to provide practical guidance so that the emulation movement can be carried out vigorously among the workers and civil servants and in the communications and transportation sector. Efforts should also be made to motivate everyone to help fulfill the grain collection plan satisfactorily and to enhance a sense of responsibility for the struggle to preserve grain against theft, waste, damage and loss while improving the transportation and distribution systems.

Effective from October 1981, instead of supplying them with grain, the Council of Ministers will give cash compensation to workers and civil servants who, having left their families behind in the countryside to take up jobs in the districts and cities, can afford their own grain rations.

It is, therefore, necessary for all provincial and municipal trade union federations and district and city trade unions to grasp the status of the workers and civil servants firmly in order to make suggestions to the party committee and people's committee echelons and sectors concerned in their localities, so that concrete measures can be adopted to settle their problems.

They must avoid giving cash compensation to these workers and civil servants indiscriminately or leaving them without grain at a time when they still cannot afford their own rations. It is also necessary for all these trade union federations and trade unions to participate in assessing grain prices in order to be able to determine cash compensation differentials quickly and settle other matters concerning these workers and civil servants conveniently.

Trade unions at various levels in all localities and sectors should observe the implementation of these policies toward workers and civil servants in their localities, sectors and units closely in order to be able to discover and discuss any difficulties or obstacles with the local party committee and administration echelons and sectors and report them to the higher echelons promptly.

Meanwhile, all provincial and municipal trade union federations and district and city trade unions should guide trade union locals and inspection teams and workers' control committees--those assigned to supervise the protection, transportation, supply and distribution of grain at various establishments of the grain sector--in investigating the cases involving falsified reports on grain stocks at certain state farms and state organs and enterprises, so that efforts can be made to recover stolen grain and legal actions can be taken against any violations.

CSO: 4209/41

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

STATE INSURANCE--The state insurance sector--a new sector of the national economy--is set up to help meet the demand for economic development. The premiums collected from various individuals and units are for use in compensating any of them for any loss under stipulated conditions. These premiums can also be used for investment in other economic sectors. [BK081021 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 4 Oct 81]

CSO: 4209/42

REPORT ON DEVELOPMENT OF NORTHERN COOPERATIVES

BK121331 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Sep 81 p 1

[VNA report]

[Text] There are now 6,708 agricultural cooperatives in the northern midland and mountain provinces. This figure accounts for 60.5 percent of the total number of cooperatives and one-third of the arable land in the north (excluding nearly 1,800 cooperatives in the mountain areas of the northern delta and former Zone 4 provinces).

In recent years, the cooperativization movement in the northern midlands and mountain areas has made headway in strengthening organization, improving management and maintaining production. Many new factors in management and production organization have emerged and have exerted a positive impact on various localities and grassroots units.

Along with readjusting the scale of cooperatives to a reasonable level and organizing production units on an appropriate scale--thereby creating favorable conditions for cooperatives to stabilize organization quickly, improve management and step up production--the mountain provinces have also provided them with more guidance and have concentrated efforts on strengthening hundreds of weak or inefficient cooperatives and organizing a number of new ones. In Hoang Lien Son Province, 127 cooperatives have been strengthened. In Lang Son Province, more satisfactory efforts in strengthening cooperatives have prompted 90 percent of the peasant households in five of the six border districts to join collective production organizations. In Cao Bang, Lang Son, Hoang Lien Son and Ha Tuyen Provinces, 60 more villages, after satisfactorily strengthening existent cooperatives, have established a number of new ones.

Striking progress has been made by many midland and mountain cooperatives in managerial work. This is the fine result they have obtained in applying product contracts with labor groups and laborers.

Most of the midland and mountain cooperatives implemented product contracts for the 1980-81 5th-month spring crop and the 1981 10th-month crop. More than 1,000 cooperatives in the 6 mountain provinces, or nearly 19 percent of the cooperatives in the north, also applied product contracts.

Generally speaking, the cooperatives which have adopted the new contractual system have obtained good results in many fields and have truly contributed to strengthening themselves, developing production, increasing their members' income, boosting the accumulation of collectives and augmenting their contributions to the state. In the mountain cooperatives in particular, the new contractual system has motivated and encouraged the people of various nationalities to pay attention to the intensive cultivation of wet rice and upland rice, thereby curbing the destruction of forests to create upland fields. For the 1980-81 5th-month crop, the Vinh Hai cooperative in Chiem Hoa, Ha Tuyen Province, applied product contracts with laborers in cultivating all of its rice and corn. As a result, both its rice and corn crops were successful, producing high yields.

Concerning the rice crop in particular, the area planted in rice went up by 16 hectares and its yield, the highest ever obtained by Vinh Hai, represented an increase of 5 quintals over that of the previous crop. It is noteworthy that, as members of the cooperative set aside laborers to carry out intensive cultivation on the contracted ricefields satisfactorily, both the rice and corn crops were successful and their yields were high. This has enabled the cooperative to increase the income of its members and improve their living standards, thus preventing them from turning to private production work for fear of a food shortage. It has also prompted the people of different nationalities in the area to give up the old habit of burning forests to create upland fields.

Thus, the Vinh Hai cooperative has succeeded in preventing its members from abandoning the collective and turning to cultivating their families' upland fields.

Despite scant materials and equipment and despite the difficulties caused by natural calamities and enemy sabotage, many midland and mountain cooperatives, especially the progressive ones, have maintained and even improved production and the living standards of their members.

Many cooperatives have achieved an average annual grain output of approximately 400 kg per capita and some have even produced 500 kg per capita. In a number of cooperatives, subsidiary food crops have accounted for 40-50 percent of the total cultivated area; the amount of grain contributed to the state has reached the level of about 1 ton for every planted hectare; agricultural products such as tea, soybeans, tobacco, sasanqua, tung tree and so forth, have been sold to the state for the first time; the value of a man-day has increased to 1 dong or more, or 1.5 to 2 kg of grain; and the monthly amount of grain distributed for personal consumption has gone up to about 20 kg per capita. In addition, some cooperatives have excelled in a number of jobs and have gained valuable experience in production work.

However, the midland and mountain cooperatives still have some weaknesses which must be overcome. For instance, their organization and production have not yet been stabilized; the quality of the cooperativization movement in general is still low, especially as far as the collectivization of the means of production and managerial work are concerned; and the leadership and management organization of various sectors and echelons are still not suitable to the characteristics of the midlands and mountain areas or the cooperatives established there.

Moreover, many state policies and regulations bearing directly on the tasks of strengthening cooperatives and developing agricultural and forestry production--such as the policies on investment, on the prices applied in the collection and purchase of products, on distribution and circulation, on the basic and advanced training of cadres, and so forth--have not yet been satisfactorily implemented by various sectors and echelons.

For the coming period, on the basis of firmly grasping the tasks of developing agricultural and forestry production and the need to improve managerial work, the northern midland and mountain provinces have adopted measures aimed at strengthening the organization of cooperatives and enhancing their managerial work. These measures are also designed simultaneously to promote production in the immediate future and create favorable conditions for cooperatives to develop long-term production in a fashion consistent with the characteristics and conditions of each area. The provinces will also combine consolidating and developing cooperatives with consolidating villages and strengthening the district level. They will also ensure solidarity among the people of different nationalities and closely coordinate economic building with national defense efforts.

The provinces will determine a logical production orientation and production pattern for each cooperative; make another study of the situation so as to determine a logical form and scale of organization for cooperatives; and study and carry out the decentralization of managerial responsibility for production, trading and distribution activities in cooperatives to suit the characteristics of each locality. The provinces will continue to promote the application of product contracts in cooperatives and study ways to satisfactorily resolve the problem of policies aimed at further consolidating cooperatives and promoting the development of production.

The provinces will step up the training of cadres for cooperatives, especially cadres recruited from among the various ethnic minority groups, so as to develop the cooperativization movement in the midlands and mountain areas steadily and in the right direction.

CSO: 4209/41

HANOI BROADCASTS 10-DAY AGRICULTURAL REVIEWS

11 October Report

BK111427 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Review of agricultural news for the past 10 days]

[Summary] "According to the General Statistics Department, as of 5 October, the northern provinces and cities had harvested more than 75,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, or more than 5 percent of the cultivated area. This was twice as much as the area they harvested during the same period last year. Hai Hung Province, working at a fairly brisk pace, has to date harvested nearly 20,000 hectares, while Ha Bac Province has reaped more than 10,000 hectares. Meanwhile, Ha Nam Ninh, Thanh Hoa, Bac Thai, Ha Son Bimh and Thai Binh Provinces have brought in 3,000-7,000 hectares each.

"The yields of the early 10th-month rice already harvested were low, mainly because of the serious damage caused by typhoons and leafhoppers to rice plants while they were heading. The yields of some early 10th-month rice areas affected by brown leafhoppers have gone down by 30-50 percent.

"Various provinces are now making full use of their work forces to harvest the 10th-month rice as soon as it ripens so as to free the fields for growing the winter crop. The widespread rainfall that came during several days in early October has created favorable conditions for the main 10th-month rice crop to head. Rice areas that were hit by drought have now been adequately irrigated. The drought-stricken rice acreage has been drastically reduced. In the region from Thanh Hoa Province southward, however, heavy downpours have caused flooding in more than 10,000 hectares of rice in low-lying areas. Those localities affected by waterlogging are actively working to save rice.

"To date, most of the main 10th-month rice crop has headed, while the late 10th-month rice crop is continuing to head. Judging by their look, the rice plants that have headed in various localities promise a fairly good main 10th-month crop. In fact, rice plants in many areas are developing more satisfactorily than last year. If not affected by leafhoppers, rice yields in these areas may exceed those of the early 10th-month crop.

"Harmful insects, however, have continued to ravage the 10th-month rice in a number of northern provinces, although the affected acreage last week was reduced compared with that of the previous week. At present, about more than 300,000 hectares are affected, but most of this acreage has been sprayed with insecticides. The area hit by brown leafhoppers still amounts to about 60,000-70,000 hectares, most of them planted with sticky rice and the Nong Nghiep 22 variety. The localities concerned are continuing to spray the affected areas with insecticides, striving to prevent the damage caused by brown leafhoppers from reaching epidemic proportions.

"Most noteworthy now is the problem of stem borers. Various localities have reported that stem borer larvae and caterpillars have appeared in many places. Although the insect density is low, large areas have been affected. All localities must remain alert and immediately devise extermination plans so as to prevent stem borers from developing and causing serious damage.

"In the south, the planting of the 10th-month crop is drawing to a close. Some provinces have basically completed the planting of the 10th-month rice and have shifted to caring for the rice plants. As of early October, the southern provinces and cities had planted more than 1.9 million hectares, fulfilling 92 percent of the norm. Specifically, Tien Giang Province has overfulfilled its rice planting plan by 9 percent and Cuu Long Province by nearly 1 percent. Elsewhere, An Giang, Dong Thap, Gia Lai-Cong Tum and other provinces have fulfilled their plans by 93-97 percent. Working at a slower pace, some localities such as Ben Tre and Phu Khanh Provinces and Ho Chi Minh City have fulfilled only more than 80 percent of their rice cultivation plans. Many provinces have stopped planting the 10th-month rice after fulfilling only more than 90 percent of their plans. A number of provinces in western Nam Bo which are in the habit of growing late rice crops are continuing to transplant rice in some more areas. Despite these efforts, the southern localities are unlikely to achieve the acreage target set for this 10th-month crop season.

"Although the southern provinces' 10th-month rice planting plan is not fulfilled, the acreage of 10th-month rice already transplanted represents a substantial increase over the same period last year. This is one of the 10th-month crop seasons with the largest acreage of rice transplanted.

"A fact worth noting is that in this year's 10th-month crop the southern provinces have planted many new high-yield, leafhopper-resistant rice varieties such as Nong Nghiep 3A and Nong Nghiep 7A. For this reason, the damage caused by harmful insects to the 10th-month rice crop in the south has been less extensive than last year. Transplanted on schedule and properly cared for, rice plants are developing fairly strongly, promising high yields for the season. Various provinces are striving to protect rice from waterlogging and harmful insects and preparing to grow the winter-spring rice crop."

Concerning the planting of vegetables, subsidiary food crops and industrial plants, rainfall has slowed down cultivation activities toward the end of last week. To date, the northern provinces and cities have grown only more than 50,000 hectares of these winter crops, fulfilling 14 percent of the norm. Despite the fact that the corn and sweet potato planting period is nearly over, so far only 17 percent of the sweet potato acreage plan, 16 percent of the corn acreage plan and nearly 20 percent of the acreage plan for various vegetables and leguminous plants have been fulfilled. For soybeans, more than 30 percent of the acreage plan has been fulfilled.

Now is the best time to plant winter crops. All localities should concentrate on quickly growing subsidiary food crops, especially sweet potatoes and corn.

With regard to animal husbandry, the hog and cattle population has increased, but epizootic epidemics are still continuing to reduce their numbers in some areas. All localities must try to promptly stamp out these epidemic outbreaks so as to prevent them from spreading.

In the future, the northern provinces should continue to protect the 10th-month rice areas not yet harvested, pay attention to controlling stem borers and step up the planting of winter crops. For their part, the southern provinces should try to complete the planting of the 10th-month rice crop in mid-October and prepare seeds and draft power for the winter-spring crop season.

21 October Report

BK211227 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Agricultural review for the past 10 days]

[Summary] "According to statistics provided by the General Statistics Department, as of mid-October provinces and cities in the north had harvested 10th-month rice on more than 140,000 hectares, or more than 10 percent of the sown area."

By the middle of last week, rain was reported in many areas. "Heavy rains and strong monsoon winds hit the former Region 4--from Thanh Hoa to Binh Tri Thien--destroying more than 10,000 hectares of rice and waterlogging tens of thousands of hectares of 10th-month rice awaiting harvest. In Nghe Tinh Province more than 5,000 hectares of rice were submerged under floodwater and more than 1,000 hectares each in Thanh Hoa, Ha Nam Ninh and Ha Son Binh Provinces." These localities are making full use of available pumps to save the ricefields from being destroyed.

"In the past week, the insect-infested 10th-month rice area in the northern provinces was reduced by nearly 200,000 hectares as compared with the preceding week. At present about 150,000 hectares of 10th-month rice are being ravaged by insects, particularly brown leafhoppers and stem borers." Localities are striving to eradicate insects harmful to rice, determined not to let them spread into late-sown 10th-month rice areas.

"The provinces in the south have concluded the planting of 10th-month rice on 1.92 million hectares, or more than 93 percent of the originally planned target. Quang Nam-Danang, Tien Giang and Cuu Long Provinces overplanted their planned acreages."

As for the planting of vegetables, subsidiary food crops and industrial crops, by mid-October, provinces and cities in the north nad been able to plant only some 80,000 hectares. Although this planting pace is faster than the same period last year, it is far behind schedule. As evidence, some provinces have so far been able to plant only a total of 1,000 hectares of potatoes.

Localities should concentrate on carrying out the following major tasks in the period ahead:

--The northern provinces should continue to protect 10th-month rice against insect destruction and quickly harvest 10th-month rice so as to clear the land for planting winter crops. Localities which are faced with waterlogging in ricefields should use every means possible to combat waterlogging and should satisfactorily care for winter crop areas already sown.

--The southern provinces should stop planting 10th-month rice and protect the 10th-month rice areas already sown from destruction by natural calamities and insects. They should make necessary preparations for the cultivation of rice, vegetables and subsidiary food crops in the winter-spring season.

CSO: 4209/42

PRODUCT CONTRACTING, MANAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Broaden the Product Contract System and Improve and Raise the Management Standard"]

[Text] Contracting is a form of economic management. Each form of contract reflects specific management subjects. Establishing a product contract with laborers is a new form of management which coordinates production organization and labor assignment with remuneration according to the production result, which is aimed at directly associating the laborers' responsibilities and rights with the end product and which requires cooperative management to meet the demands of the new form of contract and to build diverse managerial aspects into a suitable mechanism.

Crop product contracting must conform to a rational production pattern for each agricultural season and crop. Based on the production guidelines set forth according to the regional project, each cooperative must arrange an appropriate production pattern in order to be able to fully use the land and labor potential and to simultaneously create conditions to transform and increase land fertility. Only by applying a progressive production pattern can a cooperative effectively manage and use all types of land entrusted by contract to its members for complete cultivation, prevent unilateral practices in carrying out the contract, obtain the even development of all kinds of crop in each agricultural season and create favorable conditions for the contractors to interplant different crops.

The plan drawn up by a cooperative will serve as a basis for assigning works on contract. For this reason, this plan must exactly reflect the theme of the production plan from the financial point of view. It must determine production development norms, ensure a balance among labor, technical supplies and capital and rationally resolve problems regarding income and expenditures for each sector, crop and production team. When applying the product contract system to laborers, this plan must be more meticulous and must determine a symmetry between various production factors for each piece of field. Raising the planning standard is simultaneously heightening the accounting level so as to do profitable business to increase the cooperative members' income and accumulate more capital for the cooperative. It is necessary to link the production plan to the distribution plan (including money and material resources) and to harmoniously associate the three benefits. Toward this end, essential conditions must be created for cooperatives to draw up plans and especially to consider it important to build a system of economic-technical norms conformable to production conditions. Only by setting realistic and accurate economic-technical norms can one obtain a scientific basis for calculations aimed at ensuring a balance among various aspects of the plan and also for letting out work on contract with each individual.

Labor organization and assignment is a condition for cooperatives to achieve high effectiveness in production. The first things to do are to distribute the labor forces within the cooperative, to closely coordinate primary with auxiliary labor, to determine various forms and organizations of labor and to strengthen and consolidate production teams to turn them into real basic production units. In applying the system of end-product contract with laborers, conditions must be created to fully use all labor potentials and to simultaneously help increase labor productivity and enable everyone to work as much as he can for the collective's benefit and also to earn a higher income in terms of money and grains from each man-day.

The qualities and managerial capabilities of cadres constitute a decisive factor in heightening the overall managerial standard of a cooperative. The managerial apparatus must comprise persons who are enthusiastic about common affairs, who have a high sense of responsibility, who are receptive to novelties, who have an organizational and managerial know-how and who respect the masses' opinion and develop the cooperative members' right to collective ownership. Cadres responsible for managing cooperatives and production units must be fully trained in leadership and management according to the new system.

The agricultural product contract movement is promoting the structural improvement of cooperatives as well as their overall management standard. To raise the management standard is to make it possible to vigorously and extensively apply the system of end-product contract with laborers.

9332
CSO: 4209/23

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL ON CROP CULTIVATION

BK130509 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Oct 81

[NHAN DAN 12 October editorial: "Cultivate the Best Winter-Spring Crop"]

[Summary] "Preparations are being made by localities for cultivating the winter-spring crop, marking the opening of the 1982 agricultural production plan. The results of this crop will decide the implementation of the agricultural plan for the entire year.

"The winter-spring crop usually gives a high yield, and its rice output is higher than those of the summer-fall and 10th-month crops. Favorable natural conditions and scientific and technological advances provide great capabilities for developing the winter-spring crop."

Weather conditions during the winter-spring crop are relatively stabilized, and there are no storms and typhoons. The expansion of the spring rice area in the north and the cultivation of the additional winter-spring crop in the south with high-yield, insect-resistant rice varieties are new, important features in agricultural production.

"Particularly in the Nam Bo provinces, if the irrigation problem can be solved while the water level of the Mekong River is low and if there are measures for improving the acidic and saline soil, the coming winter-spring crop area can be expanded to as many as 1 million hectares. At present, only 570,000 hectares have been planted with this crop.

"The norms for the 1981-82 winter-spring crop are higher than those of the successful 1980-81 winter-spring crop. Specifically, its area must be increased by about 5 percent; its productivity, more than 3 percent; and its total volume of production, nearly 9 percent." Moreover, there will be no increase in the supply of materials, and the amounts of some kinds of these materials will be smaller than in the past.

"The recent winter-spring and 10th-month crops show that in spite of the insufficient supply of production materials and the unexpected occurrence of natural calamities during the coming winter-spring crop, localities and production establishments will be able to make it a success if they develop the spirit of revolutionary offensive, overcome all difficulties, exploit existing and latent potentials in manpower, land and all available materials and technical facilities, improve the management and leadership of the application of technical advances and bring into full play the effect of the new, production-encouraging policies."

In cultivating the coming winter-spring crop, localities and production establishments must review, readjust and rationally carry out their zoning plans and choose suitable rice varieties in order to achieve the highest economic efficiency.

Irrigation remains one of the most important tasks in the winter-spring crop because drought may occur during this season. According to forecasts, the water level of reservoirs, lakes and rivers will be lower than in the past year. Therefore, localities must plan to conserve water in ricefields and ponds right now.

Nitrogen fertilizer will be insufficient. So field fertilizer and animal manure must be prepared in abundance and used extensively. Plans must be worked out to ensure the adequate supply of rice seeds so that the entire area will be transplanted on schedule according to proper techniques.

"The product contract system in agriculture must be applied to the 1981-82 winter-spring crop throughout the country. The Nam Bo provinces must make every effort to accelerate the trial application of this system and expand it steadily to all production collectives and cooperatives. New state policies on increasing the purchasing prices of agricultural products and improving the methods of distribution of production materials, and other production-encouraging policies will contribute to accelerating the production of the coming winter-spring crop."

CSO: 4209/41

CONFERENCE ASSESSES 1981 RICE PRODUCTION

BK161551 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Sep 81 p 1

[Excerpt] The Ministry of Agriculture recently held a conference of delegates from various agricultural services and bureaus in a certain number of provinces and cities to assess grain production during the 1980-81 winter-spring crop season and the 1981 summer-fall crop season and to estimate the production volume of the 1981 10th-month crop season, including rice and subsidiary food crops equivalent to rice. On the basis of an assessment of the situation, the conferees set forth specific measures to continue the struggle to implement the 1981 grain production plan and to prepare for the 1982 production plan.

Although grain production is much better this year, the 1981 plan norm, as well as the national requirements, demand even greater efforts from the agricultural production sector. Despite an increase of 223,600 tons of grain--mainly rice in the northern provinces--in this winter-spring season over the last one, or a 4.3 percent increase, the plan norm is still not fulfilled. Some localities, mainly in the south, achieved a good yield in the summer-fall crop. However, due to drought and insects, the cultivated area was 63,000 hectares below the plan norm and 35,000 hectares less than the 1980 summer-fall crop.

Productivity in some other localities is low and it is likely that they will not fulfill their plan norms for production volume. Some 3.1 million hectares of the 10th-month crop have been planted, falling behind the plan norm by 270,000 hectares. Of this figure, 1.31 million hectares are in the north, the largest area ever cultivated in that part of the country.

In general, rice has developed well but there still are more than 200,000 hectares seriously affected by insects, despite the fact that several insect control drives have been conducted in a positive manner. Damage was caused primarily by leafrollers, brown bugs and rats.

The southern provinces and cities have planted about 1.8 million hectares of 10th-month crop at a rate quicker than that in the 1980 crop season. However, it will be difficult to meet the plan norm because drought and floods have caused a decrease in the cultivated area and has adversely affected the rice yield.

The conferees concentrated on discussing the following issues:

To ensure the fulfillment of the rice cultivation plan, the southern provinces will continue to plant 10th-month rice on the remaining area, completely harvest the summer-fall rice and quickly harvest the extra crop planted in the highlands in order to transplant the third crop and the fall-winter crop--between 90,000 to 100,000 hectares--promptly.

In the north, the early 10th-month rice will be harvested quickly and completely so that the winter crop can be planted on schedule. Efforts should be continued by all provinces and cities to care for and protect rice from drought and pests, especially brown bugs, leafrollers, rats and army worms. Fertilizer will be concentrated in those areas of belatedly transplanted and multicropped rice in order to secure an increase of 2 or 3 quintals of rice per hectare over the plan norm.

During the 1980-81 winter-spring season, 1.2 million tons of subsidiary food crops equivalent to rice were harvested, some 2.2 million tons below the 1981 plan norm. This requires all provinces and sectors to exert outstanding efforts in the summer-fall, fall-winter and winter crop seasons. In the summer-fall season, some 271,000 hectares of subsidiary food crops have been planted throughout the country, 30,000 hectares less than in the same period last year. The Ministry of Agriculture requests all localities to harvest the summer-fall (1st crop) crop quickly and overfulfill the area plan norm for the fall-winter crop (2nd crop), and intensively cultivate the fall-winter crop in order to secure a high yield in compensation for the decrease in cultivated area.

CSO: 4209/41

FIGURES ON HANOI AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS GIVEN

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 20 Aug 81 p 3

[Article: "Do You Know?"]

[Text] In 1979, Hanoi exported only 2.5 million dong worth of agricultural products, including processed commodities. In 1980, the value of its agricultural exports nearly reached 10 million dong owing to the grain pricing policy directed at a number of crops such as peanuts and sesame, and the active guidance of the Federation of Imports-Exports Corporations in agricultural purchases and two-way barter outside the plan. This year, Hanoi will purchase 15 million dong worth of agricultural products for export, representing from 5 to 8 percent of the total value of agricultural products.

In 1980, the planned export of five agricultural products broke down as follows:

Peanuts: 250 tons

Red pepper: 20 tons

Flowers: 400,000 flowers (up 200 percent from previous years)

Silk: 20 tons

Jute: 500 tons.

In 1981, the list included four new commodities:

	As Planned	Capable of Producing
Peanuts	600 tons	1,000 tons
Sesame	50 tons	100 tons
Red Pepper	150 tons	50 tons
Dried tamarind	50 tons	70 tons
Medicinal agents	100 tons	120 tons

	As Planned	Capable of Producing
Jute	1,200 tons	900 tons
Silk	20 tons	20 tons
Flowers	500,000 flowers	1 million flowers
Vegetables (carrots and cabbage)	3,000 tons	3,000 tons

In 1980, the Federation of Imports-Exports Corporations began to reward districts and purchasing stations for fulfilling purchasing norms and ensuring quality on a number of commodities, as follows:

--Peanuts: a reward of 150 dong for fulfilling plan; 300 dong for exceeding plan by 1 ton.

--Dried tamarind: 200 dong for 1 ton.

--Duck feathers: 200 dong for exceeding plan by 1 ton.

The districts receiving awards in 1980 included:

Gia Lam, for purchasing 34 tons of sesame outside the plan.

Dan Phuong-Hoai Duc for purchasing 17 tons of dried tamarind outside the plan.

Dong Anh, for purchasing 62.6 tons of potatoes outside the plan.

Son Tay, for purchasing 18.6 tons of ripe bananas outside the plan.

Soc Son and Me Linh, for purchasing a great quantity of peanuts outside the plan.

Tobacco and peanuts, the two main industrial crops of Soc Son District, can be exported.

9213
CSO: 4209/24

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES TO BE CONSOLIDATED, DEVELOPED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Sep 81 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Midland and Highland Provinces in North Vietnam Carry out Measures To Consolidate and Develop Agricultural Cooperatives"]

[Text] The northern midland and highland provinces have 6,708 agricultural cooperatives, which account for 60.5 percent of the total number of cooperatives and have one-third of the cultivated area in the north (excluding nearly 1,800 cooperatives in the highlands that belong to the delta and former Zone 4 provinces).

In recent years the cooperative movement in the midlands and highlands made some progress in terms of consolidating organization, improving management, maintaining production and having many new factors in connection with organization of management and production, with such factors now showing their positive effects in the localities and production installations.

In addition to readjusting the scale of cooperatives to make it rational, organizing production units of appropriate size, creating favorable conditions for cooperatives to quickly stabilize their organization to make it easier for management and stepping up production, the highland provinces also strengthened leadership, concentrated all efforts on the task of consolidating hundreds of poorly organized or weak cooperatives and organized a number of new cooperatives. Hoang Lien Son Province consolidated 127 cooperatives. By consolidating its cooperatives better, Lang Son succeeded in having 90 percent of farmer families joining collective production in 5 of its 6 border districts. Cao Bang, Lang Son, Hoang Lien Son and Ha Tuyen Provinces had over 60 additional villages having successfully consolidated their existing cooperatives or established new ones.

The outstanding progress made by the midland and highland cooperatives in management was the fact that many of them obtained good results in the adoption of product contracts with labor groups and laborers.

In the 1980-1981 fifth-month and spring season and the 1981 tenth-month season, almost all cooperatives in the midlands and highlands signed product contracts.

Six highland provinces also had over 1,000 cooperatives -- nearly 19 percent of the total number of cooperatives in the highlands -- signing product contracts.

As an overall observation, the cooperatives that adopted the new way of contracting did obtain good results in many activities as they really succeeded in helping to consolidate themselves, developing production and increasing income for members, accumulation for the collectives and contributions to the state. For the cooperatives in the highlands, the new way of contracting mobilized and encouraged the tribal people to pay attention to intensive cultivation of wet and upland rice and to limit the practice of destroying forest land to turn it into upland field. Vinh Hai (Chiem Hoa District in Ha Tuyen Province) Cooperative, in the 1980-1981 fifth-month and spring season, signed product contracts with laborers for its entire area of rice and corn cultivation. Both rice and corn crops were good and their yield was high.

As to the rice crop alone, the area increased by 16 hectares and the yield by 5 quintals/hectare as compared with the previous crop, both being the highest figures until then. What deserves attention is the fact that since its members were devoting their labor to intensive cultivation in the assigned fields, both rice and corn crops were good and high yields were obtained, which raised the income and improved the standard of living of its members, thus preventing them from working for their living on an individual basis and burning forest land to turn it into upland fields as the tribal people had been doing before.

Vinh Hai also succeeded in putting an end to the situation in which members would stay away from the collective ricefields and grow crops in upland fields of their own families.

Although the midland and highland cooperatives had weak material and technical bases and encountered difficulties caused by natural calamities and enemy-inflicted misfortunes, production and the standard of living of members of many cooperatives were maintained and improved, particularly in the progressive cooperatives.

Many cooperatives obtained an average annual per capita grain production of about 400 kilograms and, in some cases, even 500 kilograms. Subsidiary food crops in some localities accounted for 40-50 percent, with grain contributions to the state reaching about a ton per hectare of cultivated land and for the first time such agricultural products as tea, soybean, tobacco, camellia, tung tree, etc. being sold to the state; a working day had the value of 1 dong and more and 1.5-2 kilograms of grain, with the monthly food consumption being about 20 kilograms per person. A number of cooperatives which excelled at some aspects of their work had a lot of precious experience.

However, the highland and midland cooperatives still have many weaknesses that need to be overcome: their organization and production are far from stable; the quality of the movement to establish cooperatives has been generally poor, mainly in two aspects -- collectivization of the means of production and management. Leadership and organization of management as provided by different sectors and echelons have not yet been suitable for the characteristics of the midlands and highlands and the cooperatives there. Many state policies and procedures that are directly related to consolidating cooperatives and developing agricultural production and forestry, such as those that deal with investment, purchase prices, distribution, circulation and training of cadres, have not yet been satisfactorily resolved by these sectors and echelons.

For the time to come, on the basis of adhering to the task of developing agricultural production and forestry and the need to improve management, the midland and highland provinces in the north have proposed some measures designed to consolidate organization and to raise different aspects of cooperative management in order both to ensure stepping up production in the immediate future and to create favorable conditions for their cooperatives to have long-term production development suitable for the characteristics and conditions of individual localities. To consolidate and develop the cooperatives is closely linked with consolidating villages, strengthening the district level, ensuring tribal solidarity and closely combining economic matters with national defense.

The provinces also determine rational production direction and structure for each cooperative; review the situation and determine rational form of organization and scale; and study and apply managerial decentralization for production, business and distribution in the cooperatives to make them suitable for the characteristics of different localities. They continue to step up signing product contracts in the cooperatives and study policy matters to resolve them properly so as to consolidate the cooperatives and to promote development of production.

They are going to step up consolidating and strengthening the training of cadres for the cooperatives, particularly cadres among tribal people, to make the cooperative movement in the midlands and highlands develop in the right direction and steadily.

5598
CSO: 4209/32

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURE MINISTER HAILS WORLD FOOD DAY

OW161521 Hanoi VNA in English 1454 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 16 Oct--"Vietnam welcomes FAO's initiative in organising a World Food Day yearly beginning from this year," said Nguyen Ngoc Triu, minister of agriculture, chairman of the Vietnam Committee for the World Food Day, in an interview with Viet Nam News Agency.

After dealing with the vital importance of food for human life and the urgency of the food problem, the minister said: "Food remains a problem of foremost concern for our party, government and people. We have met with innumerable difficulties in striving to solve the food problem. After the victory of the 1945 August revolution Vietnam was left with the grim heritage of French colonialism in the form of two million deaths of famine and millions of others suffering from undernutrition and related diseases. In the ensuing wars of resistance, the imperialists dropped millions of tonnes of explosives and toxic chemicals on the ricefields, villages, forests and sea of Vietnam, killing, maiming or disabling tens of thousands of people mostly those engaged in food production. The bombs, shells and chemicals not only destroyed the crops and domestic animals, forest and marine resources but also wreaked havoc on the major part of the infrastrucutre for the production, processing, storing, transportation and distribution of food. Today, at a time when Vietnam is putting allout effort into overcoming the heavy consequences of 30 years of war and the frequent natural disasters especially during the past few years, the Beijing expansionists in collaboration with the U.S. imperialists and their agents are undertaking a series of maneuvers aimed at sabotaging, disrupting and presenting [as received] food production in Vietnam, especially in the northern border provinces.

The minister went on: "With the devoted and valuable assistance of the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and friendly countries and international organisations, the Vietnamese people have overcome many difficulties and obstacles and obtained encouraging results in food production. We are exploiting the vast potentialities of our land, plants, animals and tropical climate and other natural advantages as well as the great potential in manpower in service of food production.

"In the years to come, we will continue to step up food production through intensive cultivation, multiplication of crops and expansion of the cultivated area.

"Experience has shown that in the present natural conditions of Vietnam many plants and animals are capable of giving outputs from one and one'half times to three times and even more compared with present outputs if we can make proper and adequate use of some elements which can be brought about through our own efforts.

"There remains a relatively large area of land and water that can be put under cultivation or aquatic production, especially in the Mekong River Delta and the central highlands. Plans have been adopted to invest steadily and gradually more funds, technology and manpower in food production (the latter being part of the overall plan of redistributing manpower on a national scale), and also to better organize the labour force. We are confident that if such measures are properly carried out we will be able to increase our food production in a substantial way.

"Along with solving the food problem we must also ensure good implementation of the family planning program and other related questions."

CSO: 4220/46

NEW RICE STRAINS BOOST PRODUCTION IN VIETNAM

OW181539 Hanoi VNA in English 1449 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi VNA 18 October--Vietnam has 8,090,000 hectares of food crops of which 5,544,000 hectares are grown with rice.

The old rice strains generally gave low yields, had long stems and required long periods of cultivation, some as much as 330 days. They have been gradually replaced by new hybrids obtained from crossing with imported strains. Since 1975, eight new strains have been produced and put under large-scale cultivation.

The northern provinces are chiefly grown with the "N.N 75.2" strain which is harvested in summer, and the early autumn rice strain named "NN 75-6" which is harvested in autumn. The "NN 75-2" crossed by the Institute of Agriculture technique requires a growth period of 200 days and can be planted on phosphate-deficient soils. It is also resistant to cold and pest and has a higher yield than the old summer rice species. It has been sown on tens of thousands of hectares of low-lying fields, giving an average of from 3.5 to four tonnes per hectare. the "NN 75-6" crossed by the Institute of Food Crops has a growth period of only from 90 to 95 days and gives from three to three and a half tonnes per hectare. It is being cultivated on tens of thousands of hectares in the north.

The shorter growth periods of the new rice strains have made it possible to add a vegetable crop or a subsidiary food crop in between two rice crops in a year.

In Southern Vietnam, many rice seed farms and institutes and research centres on agricultural techniques have been set up since liberation. Up to 1980, with the collaboration of international agencies chiefly with the I.R.R.I. in the Philippines, five new speicies have been produced. In the three years of 1976, 1977 and 1978, millions of hectares of rice were affected by brown plant-hoppers, but the damage was greatly reduced thanks to the cultivation of these pest-resistant rice strains.

In particular, the new strains have boosted the gross rice output in 1980 by nearly one million tonnes compared with 1975.

CSO: 4220/46

BRIEFS

MARINE PRODUCTS--Hanoi, 14 Oct (VNA)--Over 306,000 tonnes of marine products were exploited during the last nine months, accounting for 76 percent of the 1981 annual plan and marking a six percent increase over the figure in the whole of last year. The five coastal provinces of Central Vietnam, namely Quang Nam-Danang, Binh Tri Thien, Nghia Binh, Phu Khanh and Thuan Hai, have achieved ninety percent of their annual programs which account for half of the marine produce of the whole country. Particularly, the Vung Tau-con Dao special sector, including the Con Dao state-run enterprise which has captured domestic headlines for its shaply increased output, has achieved 98.2 percent of its 1981 plan. [Text] [OW151415 Hanoi VNA in English 0321 GMT 14 Oct 81]

GIA LAI-CONG TUM UPLAND RICE--Peasants of various nationalities in Gia Lai-Cong Tum Province are intensively caring for almost 60,000 hectares of upland rice. Agricultural cooperatives and production collectives in the province have moved thousands of tons of fertilizer to the ricefields to care for this rice. [BK081021 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 5 Oct 81]

CSO: 4209/42

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

PROSPECTS OF ENERGY SECTOR DEVELOPMENT DISCUSSED

Hanoi TO QUOC in Vietnamese No 6, Jun 81 pp 17-20

[Article by Ha Hoc Trac, Assistant Professor of Electric Network: "Prospects for Development of the Energy Sector"]

[Text] A characteristic of the scientific-technical revolution in the second half of the 20th century is a rapid increase in the need for mulfiform energy and, first and foremost, the widespread introduction of electric energy into all fields of activity of mankind. At present, one can hardly find any national economic sector the overall development of which is not influenced by energy as the principal factor.

Shortage of energy--especially electricity--has done tremendous damage to our country with its undeveloped industry. If conditions permit an accurate assessment of the economic damage in terms of money, the figures to be attained will make many people thoughtful. We have not yet spoken of other important drawbacks which cannot be evaluated in terms of money such as the [bad] influence in the political field, on [the people's] confidence and on socio-cultural, communication and propaganda activities. No matter whatever his position, everyone is clearly aware of this situation and has to bear its direct effects on both his task performance and daily life. For example, for many months it has been impossible for a college to carry out a semiconductor production experiment which requires a 24-hour continuous electric supply only once: I have had the opportunity to participate in the activities of the Science and Technology Commission in the city and to discuss the electric supply possibilities with the comrades in the Municipal Party Committee and People's Committee but it regrettably appears that we are almost helpless and resigned to accepting the fact that, like cities in the 19th century, ours has to live by a dim. reddish flickering light!

This problem is one which causes great obstacles and exercises a bad influence to our detriment. However, it is very difficult to solve. The root cause of the abovementioned situation is the decisions made in the past and also the characteristics of the energy sector, in general, and the electric one, in particular. These characteristics are constituted by a very large capital investment and a very long construction time. If we are short of rice, we may immediately organize its purchase and transportation from areas that have it in excess or we may spend some amount of foreign currency to import it. But to receive the first electric current from the Hoa Binh Hydroelectric Plant, we must wait at least 7 years from the time construction is started under the same conditions as those normally prevailing in the Soviet Union. To have an atomic electric plant with a capacity of about 1 million kilowatts, it will take, under ideal conditions, 10 to 12 years from the time its construction is decided to the moment it begins to operate. To establish a 500-kilovolt superhigh-tension wire to link North to South Vietnam and to carry the electric current from the abundant electric sources in the north to the economic and industrial regions in Central and South Vietnam, it will take 5 years to do research and planning and 10 to 12 years to do the construction work. This means that if we propose to have such a wire by the year 2000, we will have to make a decision right in the next few years. We are concentrating all our forces and means on rapidly building the Pha Lai thermoelectric plant in an attempt to save the northern region and the Hanoi capital area from the present electricity shortage but we cannot hope to commission the first machine group by 1983. There still will be a shortage of electricity after Pha Lai [has been built]. To date, no preparation has been made to acquire any additional source of electricity prior to commissioning the Hoa Binh hydroelectric plant. Even though any decision to be made now will prove belated, we have not yet made up our mind! Compared with the capital city of Hanoi, the electricity supply to Ho Chi Minh City is better mainly because of nearly 1 billion of kilowatt hours of power provided by the Da Nhim hydroelectric plant. Yet, if this power plant or the 230-kilovolt wire which carries electricity into the city breaks down (this possibility will in all probabilities only be more likely as time goes by), the damage done by electricity shortage to this city will be much more serious. It is, therefore, necessary to urgently start building the Tri An hydroelectric plant which will be located 80 kms from Ho Chi Minh City, which will have a capacity of 280 megawatts, which will have a yearly power output of 1.2 billion kilowatt-hours and which may be commissioned at the beginning of the fourth 5-year plan to provide timely support for the southern electricity network.

In matters of energy, we are indeed faced with great difficulties which are, however, inherent to maturity and to the inception of a socialist industrialization stage based on a widespread small-scale production system. From a subjective point of view, we also have some shortcomings such as the lack of a long-term plan for development of the energy sector and for a balance of energy on a stable scientific basis.

Our country possesses very abundant and multiform potentials of energy. From now to the end of this century and to the beginning of the next one, we may have our mind at ease on the energy problem (even on the basis of the current scientific-technological standard in the world). As for the capitalist world, the energy crisis is a difficulty because of its own nature. France has a hydroelectric potential equivalent to that of our country but has exploited it to depletion. On the contrary, we still have 70 to 80 billion kilowatts of hydroelectric technical reserve (which can be exploited under the present technical conditions). Though being a great petroleum producer, the United States has to import everyday a volume of petroleum nearly equal to that imported by us every year.

After the 1973 energy crisis, energy has become a primary matter of concern for many nations, a cause of fundamental changes in the economic-scientific-technical strategy of many countries and also a reason for numerous political disturbances.

As for our country, what problems must it focus on solving to enable the enrgy sector to rapidly develop, to fulfill its mission a step ahead of time and to provide a motive power for other economic sectors? This is a subject matter for study and involves also problems requiring solution within the framework of the key state programs of scientific-technical progress in the field of energy--first and foremost.

of the program for optimal fuel-energy balance throughout the nation and in each region during the 1986-1990 period and up to the year 2000. Within the limits of this article, we wish to present only some ideas.

First of all, we would like to deal with the problem of norms which is obsessing many people. At present, to estimate the rate of development of the energy sector and electrification of a country, one usually employs two types of norm--the energy consumption norm (tons of standard fuel) and the electric energy consumption norm (kilowatt-hour) on a yearly per capita basis. For the first norm, we have achieved a little bit above 120 kgs (versus the average yearly per capita norm in the world which is over 2 tons of standard fuel). This norm has scarcely been used by us and the method of calculating it is not yet really accurate. Concerning the second norm, we are still at a very low level--about 100 kilowatt-hours (while the average yearly per capita norm is nearly 2,000 kilowatt-hours throughout the world and has even surpassed 10,000 kilowatt-hours in many countries such as Norway, Canada, Sweden, the United States and so on). Though important, this norms does not determine the economic strength of a country and the standard of its moral and material life. The Soviet Union has become one of the two great powers with the greatest economic strength in the world but, with regard to this norm, still ranks after dozens of countries and has attaned only half the U.S. norm.

There has been the opinion that by 2000 we will have to reach the yearly per capital norm of 2,000 kilowatt-hours. Actually, this norm is not high because it is only half the world average norm in 1980. To attain it by the year 2000, however, we will have to produce 150 billion kilowatt-hours which is equivalent to the output of 450 plants of the type of the Thac Ba hydroelectric plant (with a yearly production of 300 to 350 million kilowatt-hours)--that is, we will have to complete the construction of at least 15 plants of the size of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric plant or 50 plants of the size of the Pha Lai thermoelectric plant. It will be impossible for us to reach so great a capacity in 15 years--not to mention the need to build the corresponding networks of electric transmission and distribution wires as well as industrial, communication and transportation projects designed to serve and use the energy produced. Nevertheless, it is still possible and necessary for us to build a moral and material life with a standard which must not only be superior to the present world average level but also be appropriate for the year 2000. We do not need to run after the yearly per capita norm of 2,000 kilowatt-hours. Our new outlook is to fully meet the demand of economy and daily life by means of a minimum energy consumption norm. To depict the relationships between the energy development rate and the economic development standard, one uses an index determined by the ratio between the energy consumption development rate and the national income increase rate. This index differs greatly with each country (for example, 0.21 in Denmark versus 1.36 in the Netherlands in 1973) because it depends in a very large measure on numerous factors--not only on the process of utilizing industry but also on the socio-economic policy, consumption pattern, living customs, etc. of a county.

The energy problem is really a matter of concern for mankind. One has already to take the future generations into consideration in formulating any policy to exploit and use energy. In studying and managing such an important sector, each country has found it necessary to set up and empower state organs and research institutes to work out major basic policies on energy development. What differs the energy sector from other economic ones is that it has the most definite systematic character. Not only has it close relationships with the activities of all other national economic sectors and all aspects of socal life but, by its very nature, it is also a vast sector composed of many branches (such as coal, oil, natural gas, electricity including thermoelectricity, hydroelectricity and so forth). It follows that individual ministries do not have the functional, competent and professional capabilities to manage and study aggregate and systematic problems of the energy sector such as the issue of energy balance.

In recent years, many countries have paid attention to investing in intensive research into various forms of reproduced [thais sinh] energy. Many solar and wind-operated power plants have been built and commissioned but their capacities are still small and their cost high. In November 1976, the Odeillo solar power plant in France began to generate electricity into its network with a 64-kilowatt capacity. Recently, in Ouessant Island (France), a wind-operated power plant has been commissioned with a capacity of 100 kilowatts connected to the electric network in the island. At present, there are more than 70 solar pumps operating in 20 African and South American countries to carry out agricultural irrigation, to pump drinking water for the inhabitants, to provide light for villages and town, to supply electricity to refrigeratingwarehouses to preserve agricultural products and so forth. But solar energy is used most extensively and effectively when low temperatures are required such as to boil drinking water, to carry out drying, warming and cooling and for use in combination with other forms of energy in building housing projects. By the year 2000, the multiform reproduced energy will not yet represent a notworthy ratio in the energy balance. Usually, the electricity generating works which were recently inaugurated in certain industrially developed countries are more of a research, experimental and advertising nature suitable for export purposes than are designed to contribute to the electricity network to replace other sources of energy.

Our opinion is that, in the near future, our country needs to concentrate efforts on providing a more intensive guidance for the research into the use of biological gas energy. This is a trend with good prospects and of great practical significance since it will require only a simple equipment, the possible use of local materials and an uncomplicated operational technique. By following this trend, we will be able to meet many very urgent needs such as simultaneously cleaning the environment and increasing the nitrogen quantity in fertilizers while cultivating algae to feed domestic animals, and to provide fuel and light for the people and investigating the possible use in internal combustion engines, etc. From 1973 to 1976, India built and operated more than 40,000 biological gas producing tanks. This is a practical fact which we need to investigate.

9332
CSO: 4209/13

USE OF PEAT AS FUEL URGED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 26 Aug 81 p 3

[Article: "Use Peat As Fuel, Conserve Anthracite"]

[Text] Recently, the Hanoi Coal Supply Corporation held a conference to disseminate the experience of Ba Vi in using peat. Le Thuc, vice minister of Mines and Coal, attended the conference, as well as representatives of the General Coal Corporation, the Ministry of Mines and Coal Technological Department, the Fuel Corporation, the Municipal Planning Commission, the Commercial Service, the Mineral Fertilizer Enterprise, and a number of coal-using units from the Son Tay area.

Son Tay is a locality endowed with a peat bed and a reserve of about 1.2 million tons. So far, peat has been used only as fertilizer in acid and salty soil areas. Scattered places have used it as a fuel, but still not in large quantities. Of late, the management bureau of the People's Police Officers' Academy mess hall used peat to cook meals for thousands of cadres and students. After experimenting with different mixtures, they have found an adequate formula, blending 40 percent of powdered coal and 20 percent of pond mud with 40 percent of local peat. Since April 1979, the management bureau has reduced powdered coal consumption by 40 percent, made a 22,000 dong profit for the collective, cut down coal shipping costs, and averted the pain of buying coal at high prices, etc.

At the conference, Academy representatives spoke about their experiences in organizing the exploitation, production and storage of coal, and about guidance to achieve the use of peat as a fuel. The participants then inspected the peat producing center and the improved mud ovens designed to conserve coal. The conference unanimously adopted the guidelines on using local peat and building improved collective ovens to conserve anthracite.

9213
CSO: 4209/24

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

YEN VIEN-GIA LAM RAILWAY UPGRADED, WIDENED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Hang Vu: "Upgrading and Widening of Yen Vien-Gia Lam Railway Completed"]

[Text] Competing for achievements to celebrate National Day on September 2 and the Fifty National Party Congress, Railway [Line] 8 Corporation (Railroad General Department) cadres and workers have completed work on upgrading and widening the railway section from Yen Vien to Gia Lam via the Duong bridge.

Previously, the northern railroad system accommodated two sizes of cars--1 meter and 1.435 meter-wide--until Yen Vien only, thus causing many difficulties to transportation as well as repair.

To enable 1.435 meter-wide cars to reach the Gia Lam railroad station, and to bring large-size locomotives into the Gia Lam Rolling Stock Works for repairs, Railway Corporation 8 has urgently upgraded, widened, and added double rails to the 6.7 km-long line from the Yen Vien railroad station to the Gia Lam railroad station and Rolling Stock Works; and has installed five double switches and three simple switches. During the construction process, cadres and workers have overcome all difficulties and shortages of supplies, introduced tens of initiatives to improve work, and contracted out various categories of work to production groups. After three months of work, they have excavated 12,000 cubic meters of earth and more than 7,000 cubic meters of stone, and installed 9,000 crossties and 6.7 km of large-size rails. The project was completed and put in commission three days ahead of schedule.

On September 1, 1981, at 1500 hours, the 1.435 meter-wide locomotive bearing no GP 6 1045 conducted by the Duong Dinh Chuc drivers' team, brought large-size cars into the Gia Lam railroad station and Rolling Stock Works for the first time.

On that occasion, cadres and workers at the Rolling Stock Works held a meeting to receive the first large-size locomotive for repairs. They stated their determination to complete the repairs ahead of schedule so as to support transportation and salute the Fifth National Party Congress with outstanding achievements.

By upgrading and widening the Yen Vien-Gia Lam railway and accommodating locomotives and cars measuring 1 meter and 1.435 meters, a major contribution has been made to raising transportation capabilities and partly overcoming draft power difficulties in the railroad sector.

9213
CSO: 4209/16

DISTRIBUTION, MOVEMENT OF GOODS CALLED KEY OF ECONOMY

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 28 Jul 81 pp 1,6

[Editorial: "The Distribution and Movement of Goods Are Right Now the Crucial Battlefield"]

[Text] In the present situation of Ho Chi Minh City, the distribution and movement of goods constitute the key link of the economy with an importance that reaches into many areas. This battle of the distribution and movement of goods is playing a decisive role as related to production and the people's living conditions, it is where the contradictions are concentrated, where the fierce struggle between the two ways of life, the socialist and the capitalist ways of life, is concentrated in a close link betwethe struggle between us and the enemy, with the struggle against the extremely vicious economic plots of the Chinese expansionists and the U.S. imperialists.

Since there had been a reorientation of the economic policies of the Party as expressed in many important resolutions, especially in Resolution 26 of the Politburo, our city has undergone a positive transformation in the area of distribution and movement of goods. The socialist commerce of the city, including both the state-run and the collective sectors, has made a number of efforts in the direction of extending itself into the regular business and trade in the marketplace and overcoming gradually the bad habit of administrative interference. If we take the procurement of commodities at their sources to be the most important activity of socialist commerce then in the first six months of this year the amount of business brought in by the state-run commerce sector is equivalent to 384 percent of the same item during a similar period in 1980 and the one brought in by the cooperatives is equivalent to 207 percent of the same item for the same period last year.

This step forward in the right direction is extremely encouraging but it is still not consonant with what the situation requires, faced as it is with all the great challenges ahead. We are talking about an extensive "free" market that is constantly aggressing into the socialist market and does not cease to impact on the living conditions of the laboring people in all their negative aspects, not only from the economic point of view but also from the point of view of politics, social impact, public security and national defense. The organizational and management structures that are still very vulnerable to administrative interference with its irrational demands and requirements, still limit to no small extent our maneuverability and response capability, thus failing to give us the consolidated strength needed for victory on this front.

The "free" market, within a certain limit, is a necessity. But this is entirely different from the "free" market which is operating at the present scale and in the present forms, in which there is also an illegal "balck market" which on a daily basis is attacking both the producers and the consumers, disrupting the market and price system, disrupting also the public security, occupying both roadway and pavements, always done on the sly, going so far as to challenge both the law and public order, cheating the producer with all sorts of tricks and picking on the pockets of the consumers through every kind of sleight-of-hand. The enemy of our people seeks every way, both "legal" and illegal, to send in foreign goods in large, huge amounts so as to give more strength to the "free" market while developing all its negative expressions.

Production, the living requirements and socialist edification do not permit our people to accept such a situation. The limits here must be clearly drawn. We respect and help private individuals engaged in trade and services who know how to respect the laws, carry out their activities in broad daylight and honestly, especially those poor people who have to peddle and hawk their wares, thanks to which they have their honest labor. But our compatriots, including a number of those engaged in honest private business, resolutely condemn and sanction the smugglers, the producers and consumers of fake merchandise, the speculators who compete with the state in the procurement of goods, tricky and cheating activities, price hikes, and tax evasion. At the same time our people is realizing more and more clearly every day that socialist commerce is precisely what will save our laboring people, serve our living standards and production. Our compatriots ask that socialist commerce--both the state-run and the collective sectors--rapidly overcome its mistakes and shortcomings; they may sometimes severely criticize it but that is an internal matter of the laboring people, which is something entirely different from their opposition to the negative expressions of the "free" market. Where do we stand? On the side of the socialist market or on the side of the socalled "free" market? That is a question of principle which must be put to oneself by each Party member, each cadre and each laboring person.

The present situation keenly requires a truly revolutionary transformation in the distribution and movement of goods from both the point of view of ideology and organization. A transformation that adequately insures the effective implementation of the guiding principles provided by the Party chapter: the state-run commerce must essentially move into business forms while at the same time guaranteeing the supply of essential commodities to salaried sectors and to the consumers in timely fashion and in accordance with the set criteria both quantitative and qualitative. For the sake of the laboring people's living standards and for the interest of production, it is recommended that from now until the end of the year socialist commerce progress until it takes over 50 percent of the social market while at the same time controlling more of the essential commodities, wresting an absolute superiority on this score.

An extremely heavy and glorious responsibility is being put on the shoulders of the socialist commerce sector and on the other branches of distribution and movement of goods. Procurement and the control of sources constitute a life-and-death struggle to reach the goals we are setting for ourselves. Procurement and control of sources require that we have a very agile, flexible, and sharp, well-oiled machinery that works hand in hand with production and is always ready to serve production. Procurement and the control of commodity sources must be based on the agreement of many sectors linked up by the distribution and movement of goods, in production and in many other ways. There must be reorganization and close coordination between production and distribution and movement of goods so that both sectors walk hand in hand, struggle together and not "back to back." At the same time there must be reorganization so that there is closer coordination among the various echelons, between Ho Chi Minh City and the provinces, leaving no loopholes that can be taken advantage of by bad elements.

Together with its function of serving the living standards of the people, the distribution and movement of goods must have also the responsibility of boosting the development of production. The distribution and movement of goods must be closely linked with production, it must first of all take care of the producers and do nothing that would impede production; it should not go after business only, after profit only to the detriment of production.

Our city still has five economic components at work together. It must be clearly determined that all five components must form one unified economic structure under the leadership of the state-run economy, and they all must serve our nation-building and the edification of socialism. We must promote the positive aspects of the non-socialist elements, reorganize and rearrange them, and have rational and reasonable policies towards them. At the same time we must struggle to limit the negative aspects of such elements, including those organizations that may be called "collective" but in actuality can in no way be called socialist. To wrest victory for the work of distribution and movement of goods one cannot separate it from the continuation of socialist reform of the privately run economy. In handicraft and cottage industry production, in the individual and privately run business sector and even in the newly collectivized sector, the negative expressions which usually come with such small production forms are ceaselessly drawing them out of the orbit of socialism. In the distribution and movement of goods the tens of thousands of small businesses in the city for the most part are being the legs of the milliped formed by the dishonest tradesmen and speculators in order to disrupt the market. The rearrangements and socialist reform of the handicraft and small industry sector must be aimed at insuring that socialist commerce control the vast majority of their products. The state-run commerce and the cooperative commerce must put forth appropriate forms of organization so as to reorganize step-by-step the small businesses, thus forming a vast network that would constitute the millipede of socialist commerce. At the same time the organs in charge and our compatriots resolutely rearrange the flea markets, clean up all forms of unorganized trade on the roadways and pavements, thus creating favorable conditions for market management and price stabilization, and isolating and eliminating the dishonest tradesmen, speculators and hoarders.

We still have many, extremely many difficulties and obstacles in front of us in our struggle to manage the market and wrest the upper hand on the distribution and movement of goods front, wresting victory for socialism on this important battlefield so as to solidly insure the stabilization and improvement of the people's living standards. The conditions working in our favor are also very significant. We have sized up the problems correctly, we are pushing the economy into the right tracks and struggling in order to unravel step by step the knots and obstacles so as the facilitate the economy's quick adaptation into the orbit of socialism. We have the strength of a proletarian dictatorship government and of the collective ownership of the laboring people. We have the socialist forces not only in our city but also in the whole country and in the sister provinces which are ready to cooperate with us. Armed with a new understanding and reorganized in a fine and simultaneous manner, we will have vast strength which at the same time is effective thus allowing us to rearrange into an entirely new bettleline that will make it possible to totally reverse the situation.

1751
CSO: 4209/8

BRIEFS

SOVIET-AIDED VEHICLE REPAIR STATION--The Dac Lac Provincial Water Conservancy Construction Corporation has put into operation a vehicle repair and maintenance station. The station, built with Soviet assistance, is capable of repairing 250 engines of various types of vehicles annually. [BK081021 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Oct 81]

CSO: 4209/42

YOUTHS VOLUNTEER TO WORK ON MEKONG DELTA FARMS

BK210355 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Following the joint resolution reached between the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee on motivating youths to be in the van in exploiting and building the Mekong River Delta and the rice-growing area north of Ha Tien City, Kien Giang Province--a task designed for communist youths through the country--youths in various localities have coordinated with the agricultural sector in organizing conferences to discuss measures to implement this resolution. They have discussed the task in length and have written petitions to work voluntarily in the Mekong River Delta area.

According to incomplete statistics, about 8,990 youths have volunteered to work and build state farms in the Mekong River Delta area. These youths come from nine leading localities comprising Ha Nam Ninh, Thai Binh, Vinh Phu, Ha Bac, Hai Hung, Ha Son Binh and Nghe Tinh Provinces and Hanoi and Haiphong municipalities.

The Youth Union in Ha Nam Ninh Province has motivated and selected capable youths to work in the rice-growing area north of Ha Tien City. The province has formulated concrete plan to help the 858 state farms north of Ha Tien, its sister unit.

At present, a number of state farms have embarked on production and each has planted from 500 to 1,000 hectares of rice.

CSO: 4209/41

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

COMMITTEE ISSUES ETHICS EDUCATION DECISION

BK210644 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Oct 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] On 24 September, the Central Educational Reform Committee issued a decision on continuing the campaign to intensify the teaching of revolutionary ethics in schools. Following is the full text of the decision:

The campaign to intensify the education in revolutionary ethics in schools has achieved some initial results over the past 2 years. Experiences have shown that the campaign attained tangible results in those schools where the school board and teachers demonstrated high resolve, worked according to concrete plans and received the attention of the local party committees and administration. Generally speaking, however, the campaign has not been carried out widely and its results have fallen short of expectations.

At the proposal of the National Assembly Culture and Education Committee and various sectors responsible for educational work, the Central Educational Reform Committee has decided to continue pushing forward the campaign to intensify the education in revolutionary ethics in all schools. The campaign is aimed at the following objectives:

On the basis of satisfactorily advancing the five teachings of Uncle Ho, namely "love your fatherland and compatriots; study and work well; foster unity well; maintain good discipline; practice hygiene well and be modest, honest and courageous," we must help students achieve tangible progress in practicing politeness, cultivating a sense of order and discipline--discipline in study--fostering solidarity, and in studying.

We must make the education in revolutionary ethics a regular task of all schools and a part of all educational activities. We must creatively and steadily carry out the campaign so as to match the actual conditions of each school, each class and each period of time. We must attach importance to satisfactorily organizing student collectives in schools, as well as in extramural activities.

The object of the campaign for education in revolutionary ethics in schools is the students at all levels, from kindergartens, general schools, supplementary education schools, normal schools, vocational schools and vocational middle schools to advanced schools and colleges.

In fostering education in revolutionary ethics in schools, especially in the south and border areas, we must pay due attention to combining it with political education so as to enhance students' understanding of socialism and to contribute to frustrating the psychological warfare activities of all enemies and countering the harmful influences of the decadent culture left behind by the old regime.

In accordance with this spirit, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Middle Schools and the General Vocational Training Department must review all experiences in the education in revolutionary ethics and promptly guide all schools in devising measures aimed at promoting this task. They must promulgate regulations concerning teaching, study and school discipline, and establish a reward and penalty system and ethical norms for use in determining the results of graduation examinations and deciding students' grades.

Educating students in revolutionary ethics is a task of extremely important significance which contributes to fostering the younger generations who will carry on the revolutionary cause of our nation. To do this work well, all educational sectors must coordinate with other sectors concerned, the mass organizations and the parents associations, so as to achieve unity of action in this important educational task.

All school management cadres, teachers, cadres in charge of trade union work in the educational sector, cadres responsible for Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union [HCMCYU] and Ho Chi Minh Vanguard Teenagers Unit activities in schools and other school cadres and personnel must set good examples in revolutionary ethics for the younger generations.

The HCMCYU must take the initiative in developing dynamism and creativity in educating the younger generations through various campaigns suitable for the psychology of youths and teenagers.

The Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions must continue to guide grassroots unions in educating students. The Vietnam Women's Union must continue to promote the movement for new-culture families and coordinate with schools in educating students in revolutionary ethics.

Party organizations and the administration at all levels are responsible for closely guiding the campaign and must work in coordination with the various social forces and schools to turn the campaign into a regular activity and to help it achieve practical results.

The Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Middle Schools and the General Vocational Training Department are responsible for efficiently conducting the campaign and guiding its implementation in pilot areas so as to gain experience. They must regularly review the results of their efforts at the end of each school term or each class and promptly report their experiences to the Central Educational Reform Committee.

On the same day, 24 September, the Central Educational Reform Committee issued a decision on some questions about reforming the training and use of the contingent of general school teachers.

CSO: 4209/41

PARTY DIRECTIVE ON SUPPLEMENTARY EDUCATION OF CADRES, YOUTHS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] On 7 September, the Party Central Committee Secretariat issued a directive on stepping up the supplementary education of cadres and outstanding youths. The directive says:

"In executing the party directives and resolutions on the supplementary education of cadres and laboring people, the education sector and many localities have reaped some good results.

"However, a number of members of party committees at different echelons and leading comrades at various levels in many sectors and production installations including the education sector have failed to clearly realize the importance and urgency of this task and to pay due attention to the need to provide leadership and guidance. At present, there still are very few outstanding youths and cadres--especially the hard-core cadres--who attend supplementary education courses so that the cultural standard of many cadres and youths across the country, especially in South Vietnam and the mountainous regions, is still low. This situation has hampered the assimilation of science and technology as well as the understanding and implementation of the party line and policy concerning all fields of activity."

Therefore, the Secretariat has decided on the following policies and measures:

The struggle target is to rapidly raise the cultural standard and to soon reach a point where most cadres aged under 45 at all echelons and outstanding youths have a general middle school education level. The immediate task from now to 1985 is to make sure that cadres and outstanding youths in all regions reach the following levels:

--In the delta and midlands of North Vietnam, cadres at various echelons must at least complete the basic general education curriculum. Of these cadres, the grassroots ones who represent about 30 percent, the district-echelon ones who represent 70 percent and almost all provincial cadres must complete the general middle school curriculum.

--In the delta of South Vietnam, grassroots cadres must at least complete the Grade 5 curriculum and about 70 percent of them must complete the basic general education curriculum. District and provincial cadres must at least complete the basic general education curriculum and about 50 percent of them must complete the general middle school curriculum.

--In the ethnic minorities' regions, grassroots and district cadres must at least complete the Grade 5 curriculum. About 30 percent of the total number of district cadres must complete the basic general education curriculum. Provincial cadres must at least complete the basic general education curriculum and about 30 percent of them must complete the general middle school curriculum.

In the deltas and midlands, young cadres and outstanding youths must try to rapidly complete the general middle school curriculum; those in the ethnic minorities' regions must try to complete the basic general education curriculum while a number of them must advance to the general middle school curriculum in order to be able to continue study in colleges and vocational schools.

It is necessary to soon work out a plan to provide supplementary education for cadres and outstanding youths and to arrange its proper implementation.

The network of supplementary schools and courses designed for cadres and outstanding youths must be consolidated and expanded.

Localities must strengthen schools and courses and open them under appropriate forms.

Each province and district must have concentrated supplementary education schools for cadres and outstanding youths and semiconcentrated supplementary education schools for those who need improve their cultural standard but do not have the necessary conditions to attend concentrated schools.

On-the-job supplementary education schools and courses including courses reserved especially for cadres must be opened on a regional basis or among interagencies and joint enterprises. As for a number of key cadres at the provincial and district level who are too busy doing their jobs, it is necessary to assign special teachers to coach them and guide their self-teaching efforts.

Supplementary education courses must be opened in schools belonging to the party, to various sectors and to mass organizations in order to improve the cultural standard of students before they begin learning political theories and special skills.

In the areas inhabited by ethnic minorities, each province and district or joint district must have ethnic minority youth schools to provide supplementary education for young tribal cadres and for tribal youths. The greatest attention must be paid to recruiting tribal students from the highlands and remote and border areas.

Work-study supplementary education schools must be developed at the grassroots level for the benefit of young cadres and outstanding youths.

The Ministry of Education must soon promulgate regulations on supplementary education schools and supply them with teaching equipment and tools on a priority basis.

It is also necessary to strengthen the contingent of managerial cadres and supplementary education teachers, to improve curricula and teaching subjects and methods, to clearly define the obligation to study, and to formulate systems and policies aimed at encouraging cadres and youths to study.

Cadres--especially the hard-core ones--and the youths must clearly understand that studying and improving their cultural standard is one of their duties and responsibilities in building socialism. If learning is still possible at his age and if he does not have the fixed cultural standard, every cadre--no matter whatever his position and job--must try to overcome difficulties and to set good examples in learning at the above-mentioned schools and courses.

In employing and promoting cadres, it is important to apply cultural criteria and standards.

Finally, the directive points out that party and people's committees at various echelons, the education sector, the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and other sectors are responsible for intensifying the supplementary education of cadres and outstanding youths.

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CSO: 4209/23

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

DIRECTIVE ON INCREASING SUPPLEMENTARY EDUCATION

BK161637 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] The VCP Central Committee Secretariat on 7 September issued a directive on accelerating supplementary education among cadres and elite youth. The directive says:

"Implementing party directives and resolutions on supplementary education among cadres and workers, the educational sector and many localities have scored some fine achievements.

"However, the leaders of party committee echelons, sectors, production establishments and the educational sector are not aware of the importance and urgency of this task. They have not paid proper attention to supervising its implementation. At present, very few cadres, elite youth and core cadres are attending supplementary education classes. The educational background of many cadres and youths throughout the country is still limited, especially in the south and the mountainous areas. This has made it difficult for them to apply scientific and technological advantages and implement the party line and policies in all domains."

The VCP Secretariat adopted the following policies and measures:

Target of struggle: Urgently improve the educational backgrounds of cadres 45 years old and younger and elite youth by having them finish general high school classes. From now until 1985, cadres and elite youth in all localities must acquire the following educational backgrounds:

--In the northern delta and midlands: Cadres of all echelons must, at least, complete the basic general education curriculum. This involves about 30 percent of grassroots-level cadres and 70 percent of district cadres. Almost all provincial cadres must complete general high school.

--In the southern delta: Grassroots-level cadres must, at least, finish grade 5 and about 70 percent of them must complete the basic general education grades. District and provincial cadres must, at least, complete their basic general education and 50 percent of them must finish general high school.

--In areas where tribesmen live: Grassroots and district cadres must, at least, complete grade 5; about 30 percent of district cadres must complete their basic general education. Provincial cadres must, at least, complete their basic general education; about 30 percent of provincial cadres must finish general high school.

Young cadres and elite youth in the delta and midlands areas must strive to finish general high school quickly. In ethnic minority areas, they must strive to complete their basic general education. Some of them must finish the general high school curriculum in order to be able to further their studies in colleges and vocational schools.

Supplementary education for cadres and elite youth must be planned quickly and carried out satisfactorily. Supplementary education schools and classes must be consolidated and expanded for cadres and elite youth.

Localities must consolidate or build more schools and classrooms. Each province and district must build full-time supplementary education schools for cadres and elite youth and part-time schools and classes for those who need to study but have no chance to attend full-time schools.

On-the-job supplementary education schools and classes should be organized for each area or each joint organ and enterprise with separate classes for cadres. Special teachers should be assigned to help a number of busy leading provincial and district cadres in their self-study.

Supplementary education classes should also be organized in the schools of the party, sectors and mass organizations to help cadres and elite youth improve their knowledge before they engage in studying political dialectics and other specialized matters.

In ethnic minority areas, each province and each district or inter-district grouping must set up ethnic youth schools to provide supplementary education for young cadres and ethnic youths.

Special attention must be paid to enrolling students from various tribal communities in the highlands, in the remote areas and in the border areas.

Supplementary work-study education schools must be built for young cadres and elite youth in the localities.

The Ministry of Education must promptly promulgate regulations on supplementary education schools and provide them with equipment and teaching aids.

Moreover, the body of managerial cadres and supplementary education teachers must be strengthened. Teaching programs, subjects and methods must be improved. It is necessary to make supplementary education obligatory among cadres and youth and to adopt policies to encourage them to further their studies.

All cadres, especially leading cadres, and elite youth must clearly realize that to improve their cultural background is an obligation and a responsibility in the building of socialism. Each cadre, in whatever position, must strive to overcome difficulties in exemplarily attending supplementary education classes if he is still of study age and if his cultural background falls short of the set limits.

In assigning and promoting cadres, their educational backgrounds must be taken into consideration.

Finally, the directive specifies the responsibilities of party and people's committee echelons, the educational sector, the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and the sectors concerned in accelerating supplementary education among cadres and elite youth.

CSO: 4209/41

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

CONFERENCE HELD ON NEW LIFESTYLE MOVEMENT

BK130953 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Sep 81 p 1

[VNA report]

[Text] In Ho Chi Minh City, the Central Committee for the Guidance of the New Lifestyle Movement has recently met with the guidance committees of southern provinces and cities from Thuan Hai southward to review the status of the new lifestyle movement and to discuss measures aimed at strengthening the guidance of this movement in the coming period.

Since liberation, the southern provinces and cities have undergone many social changes. Following the issuance of Circular No 113 by the VCP Central Committee Secretariat on shaping a new lifestyle nationwide, the provincial and city party committees as well as the people's committees of all southern provinces and cities have paid attention to guiding the promotion of a new lifestyle. Many provinces and cities have set up committees for the guidance of this task. The movement for a new lifestyle has been maintained and further enhanced.

The movement, however, has not yet developed evenly and continuously. It has also failed to exert a strong impact on the efforts to curb the negative aspects of life and to attract the participation of a large number of sectors, mass organizations and social forces. All provinces and cities have attached more importance to combating negative factors than to promoting positive ones and have not succeeded in motivating public opinion to support the new, the civilized and the progressive, and to criticize the old, the backward, the outmoded, the imitation of things foreign and the grotesque.

To step up the movement for a new lifestyle in accordance with VCP Central Committee Secretariat Circular No 113 and in conjunction with the struggle to wipe out the vestiges of reactionary and decadent culture, the conference clearly defined the tasks to be carried out in the coming days. These tasks call for the shaping of a new lifestyle and the promotion of public order and sanitation in the cities. Special attention must be given to the promotion of civilized living, courtesy and clean and beautiful streets. In the rural areas, efforts must be concentrated on guiding the promotion of public order and sanitation as well as the building of civilized, clean and beautiful villages and hamlets. Propaganda campaigns must be actively launched to abolish outmoded customs in wedding and funeral ceremonies and to combat superstition in conjunction with the struggle to do away with the vestiges of reactionary and decadent culture.

Efforts must be made to promote the shaping of new-culture families in which all members live in harmony, birth control is practiced and party and state policies are adhered to in an exemplary manner. A socialist lifestyle must be cultivated among all citizens and young people must be motivated to serve as activists in this undertaking. Special efforts must be made to curb excessive drinking and feasting, a social vice prevalent in all southern provinces. In carrying out the movement for a new lifestyle in the south, all localities must strictly adhere to the following guidelines: Implement the movement persistently, actively and gradually; achieve the movement's targets one by one before advancing to fulfill all of its objectives; motivate the masses to condemn and criticize the old and to build the new; refrain from using crude coercive measures; closely follow the people's needs in daily life while carrying out the new lifestyle movement; coordinate this movement with other local movements; and strive to attract the participation of the large masses of social forces in accordance with the principle that the party leads, the administration organizes and manages, and the mass organizations carry out the movement.

CSO: 4209/41

GIAP SPEAKS AT COLLEGE ANNIVERSARY CEREMONY

BK201015 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi Teacher's College No 1, one of the old, large colleges in Vietnam, recently held a solemn ceremony to mark its 25th founding anniversary--1956-81. Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended and spoke at the ceremony.

In a speech delivered at the ceremony, (Pham Qui Tu), rector of the college, reported on the great achievements scored by the college during its building and maturation. Over the past 25 years, the college has trained almost 20,000 teachers, thus helping the educational sector significantly in its task of developing general high school education.

Along with producing graduates, Hanoi Teacher's College No 1 has also scored initial satisfactory results in the task of training postgraduate students, conducting research in science and technology to serve various training, production and national economic and cultural development programs.

Speaking cordially at the ceremony, Vo Nguyen Giap, on behalf of the VCP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, praised the college for its great achievements scored over the past 25 years. After reviewing these achievements, Vice Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap pointed out the college's shortcomings and weak points and urged it to strive to overcome these difficulties to surge forward to fulfill its political task satisfactorily.

He said: Hanoi Teacher's College No 1 is one of the leading colleges which is striving to build its reputation as a key and an exemplary college of the educational sector. To achieve this goal, the college must make great efforts in improving the quality of training and must regard this as a key factor. Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Central Committee for Educational Reform, has said: The quality of training at present is still low. This has not only affected the graduate teachers directly, but also has affected indirectly, on a long-term basis, the quality of the general educational level, and even the future college level. The quality of teaching must be improved comprehensively, especially in politics and ideology and Marxism and Leninism in order to train teachers to develop patriotism and the love of socialism, to provide them with vast knowledge and build in them the socialist personality.

Minister of Education Mrs Nguyen Thi Binh, on behalf of her ministry, said that in the days ahead, Hanoi Teacher's College No 1 will strive to fulfill its plan norms and improve its teaching quality more satisfactorily. As an immediate task, the college will carry out satisfactorily the campaign to strengthen the teaching of revolutionary ethics in various schools. She said: The college's teaching staff and students will strive to materialize President Ho's remark made during his visit to the college that efforts must be made to build this school not only into a teacher's college but also a model college of the nation.

CSO: 4209/42

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

MEDICINES REPORTED 'CRITICALLY SCARCE'

BK191415 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Oct 81

[From the review of NHAN DAN for 19 October]

[Text] In its page 4 column dealing with health, NHAN DAN today carries an article entitled "The Problem of Medicine" by Prof Nguyen Van Dam, deputy minister of public health. The article says:

Ensuring sufficient medicine for the prevention and treatment of diseases is a pressing problem of concern to everyone, and the public health sector is striving to solve this problem in an intensive manner. As a consequence of 30 years of war and partly due to shortcomings in terms of guidance and management, we have encountered great difficulties in the production and distribution of a number of medicines. In addition, the lack of coordination among the sectors concerned has made medicine critically scarce.

How to ensure a sufficient supply of prophylactic medicines--especially such ordinary medicines as first-aid drugs and anti-epidemic medicines--remains a relatively complex question which must be examined thoroughly and solved gradually and steadily. In so doing, it is necessary to create the source of the medicine, distribute it directly to the consumers, and provide guidance for producing it and using it in accordance with the requirements.

The article then points out three particular measures to solve these problems:

1. Expand the movement for self-sufficiency in traditional medicine.

2. Dispense medicine containing raw materials obtainable in the country.

3. Improve the distribution of pharmaceutical products.

Dealing with the need to improve the distribution of pharmaceutical products, the article says: Poor management which leaves many loopholes in the process of production, circulation and distribution together with the loss incurred under various forms in the process of consumption have caused an even greater shortage of medicines.

The public health sector is launching a campaign to use medicines rationally and safely among all medical and pharmaceutical establishments while combining the formulation and implementation of operational regulations and systems in an effort to instill in the people's medical cadres a sense of responsibility and professional conscience. In addition, the sector is stepping up the struggle against negativism while intensively managing and preserving the stocks of medicine along with controlling the stock of medicine on the local market so as to gradually overcome the situation where medicine is sold illegally, as well as to severely punish those engaged in producing fake medicines or practicing medicines illegally under various forms to deceive the people.

This work is being carried out vigorously in all municipalities and cities under the close guidance of leading cadres at the provincial and municipal levels and with the close coordination of the public security, trade and tax sectors in a unified plan for the control of the market in each locality.

CSO: 4209/42

REACTIONARY, DECADENT CULTURAL MATERIALS CONFISCATED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Sep 81 p 2

[Article by Dang Minh Phuong: "Quang Nam-Da Nang Province Eliminates Reactionary, Decadent Cultural Materials"]

[Text] Between mid-June and early August, Quang Nam-Da Nang Province as a whole confiscated nearly 3,000 music tapes, nearly 900 records, tens of thousands of books and pictorial magazines and nearly 100 movies and many pictures of decadent and reactionary contents, the publications and pictures that had been circulated during the U.S.-puppet rule and also the ones that have just been secretly brought into the country from the capitalist countries.

The Municipality of Da Nang seized many music tapes, records and publications of decadent contents from 50 stores selling tape recorders and cultural materials. More than 100 privately-owned coffee shops had been playing, sometimes openly sometimes secretly, golden music and decadent music for customers. Tam Ky District arrested a man in Cay Tram Market for having kept very many reactionary and decadent books, which filled three ox-carts.

Those people whose occupation was to disseminate reactionary and decadent cultural materials all had a background of counterrevolutionary activities. Some of them showed decadent movies to make money, but others only "invited" people to see them free just to deprave the young people. For some time they had been using many tricks to hide their evil activities, but finally the latter could not avoid the people's ears and eyes. Many were caught red-handed while renting books, turning decadent music on or showing decadent movies.

In the Municipality of Da Nang there was Nguyen Van Phuc. His house sits on a dirty water hole, in the real sense of these words. The house has seven rooms and even false walls and doors to hide those things that were a thousand times dirtier than the water underneath its floor. He had been a lackey of the French colonialists and then the American imperialists for 20 years. After the day of liberation, in spite of the leniency of the revolutionary administration, he refused to do reformatory work and still secretly kept the occupation of disseminating decadent and reactionary cultural materials and poisoning the youths' minds. He rented, sold and showed decadent movies. At the time he was arrested, there were in his house 80 decadent movies; many projectors, cameras, recorders and decadent records and music tapes; and very many pornographic pictures, including those taken of himself with prostitutes. His house was fully equipped with the means of projecting, viewing films, etc. The hoodlums and depraved people, remnants of the old society, who had gathered in clandestine "playboy clubs," usually referred to him as "that playful old goat."

Quang Nam-Da Nang Province at the same time was educating and forcing those who were earning their living by practicing superstition to give up their occupation.

The people of Tam Ky City have denounced Pham Thi Hue who was practicing superstition for 18 years. When she was young, she had a normal face. But then she intentionally made the left side of her face dark, pulled her cheek down, made her hair as stiff as bamboo roots and grew it excessively long to look awful. She tried to change her look in order to practice her trade more easily and to cheat those people who would readily believe her to get their money.

With the pieces of evidence confiscated and the confessions of those who had intentionally been disseminating reactionary and decadent cultural materials, the people of all walks of life in the province have more clearly recognized the crafty design of the enemy and clearly seen the insidious act of the American imperialists and Beijing expansionists using various kinds of reactionary and decadent cultural materials to poison the minds of the youths and teenagers and to undermine the new life of our people. Some people who kept epic novels, pornographic materials and books of unhealthy contents have voluntarily surrendered them to the administration. Others have been actively taking part in denouncing those who rent decadent books and teaching their children and grandchildren that they should bring to subwards and villages any decadent and reactionary books whenever they may have found them.

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CSO: 4209/32

BRIEFS

BAC THAI DISCHARGED SOLDIERS--A ceremony was held recently in Phu Luong District of Bac Thai Province to welcome 300 soldiers returning home to participate in economic development. Many of them had engaged in combat activities on the southwestern border or in battles against Chinese troops on the northern border in February 1979 while some of them had been assigned to perform international duties. [BK081021 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 5 Oct 81]

CSO: 4209/42

POPULATION CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

CUBAN FILM WEEK--Hanoi, 25 Sep (VNA)--The Vietnamese ministry of culture gave a film show tonight at the "Thang Tam" (August) cinema in Hanoi, opening the Cuban film week in furtherance of the cultural agreement between Vietnam and Cuba. Among the guests were vice minister of culture Ha Xuan Truong; representatives of the Vietnamese foreign ministry, the Communist Party external relations commission and the commission for cultural relations with foreign countries. The show was also attended by the visiting Cuban cinematographic delegation led by documentary film maker Bernard B. Hernandez and Cuban charge d'affaires A. K. Salvador Capote. [Text] [OW010635 Hanoi VNA in English 1542 GMT 25 Sep 81]

CSO: 4220/46

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Cù Huy Cận [CUF HUY CAANJ]

Vice President and *Secretary General of the Vietnam Federation of Arts and Letters; attended a conference at the Federation's headquarters on 16, 17 and 18 April 1981 to discuss the building of provincial and municipal associations of arts and letters in the north. (SAN KHAU No 3, May-Jun 81 p 107)

Hoàng Bảo Châu [HOANGF BAOR CHAAU], Asst Prof

*Acting chief of the Institute of Popular Medicine [Vien Y Hoc Dan Toc], Ministry of Public Health, in Hanoi; is a member of a central-level steering committee for popular medicine formed on 11 March 1981. (TAP CHI DONG Y No 169, [Mar-Apr] 81 p 24)

Nguyễn Ứng Chiếm [NGUYEENX UWNGS CHIEEMS]

*Chief of Cabinet of the Physical Education and Sports General Department; on 23-26 August 1981 he was scheduled to attend the Non-aligned Nations Physical Education and Sports Conference in Tripoli, Libya. (THE DUC THE THAO 22 Aug 81 p 8)

Tạ Quang Chiến [TAJ QUANG CHIEENS]

Deputy Head of the Physical Education and Sports General Department; on 14 August 1981 he attended a field and track meet. (THE DUC THE THAO 22 Aug 81 p 8)

Lê Đức Chỉnh [LEE DUWCS CHINHR]

Head of the Physical Education and Sports General Department; on 5-7 August 1981 he attended a conference in Vinh for units and individuals achieving noteworthy accomplishments in physical education and sports. (THE DUC THE THAO 15 Aug 81 p 1)

Đào Minh Đệ [DAOF MINH DEEJ]

Deputy Chief of the Department of Supplementary Education, Ministry of Education; he is the author of an article in the cited source entitled, "Issues Drawn From the Conference to Review the Campaign to Implement the 'Cultural Initiatives' Program During the Three Years 1978-1980." (BO TUC VAN HOA No 1-2, Jan-Apr 81 pp 1-2 & 7)

Nguyễn Hộ [NGUYEENX HOOJ]

Vice President of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions; on 14-15 August 1981 he attended a conference in Ho Chi Minh City on accomplishments in south Vietnam in sports and physical education. (THE DUC THE THAO 29 Aug 81 p 2)

Nguyễn Văn Hường [NGUYEENX VAWN HUWOWNGF], Prof

*Deputy Director of the Office of the Council of Ministers [Van Phong Hoi Dong Chinh Phu], spoke on the VCP Political Bureau's resolution on science and technology policy at the Club of the Vietnam Socialist Party on 12 June 1981. (TO QUOC No 7, Jul 81 p 12)

Nguyễn Thế Hữu [NGUYEENX THEES HUWUX]

*Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Dong Thap Province; on 3 August 1981 he attended a sporting event in his province. (THE DUC THE THAO 15 Aug 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Đình Lan [NGUYEENX DINHF LAN]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Tan Yen District, Ha Bac Province; his article on the livestock contracting system in his district appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 16 Sep 81 p 2)

Dương Bạch Liên [ZUWOWNG BACHJ LIEEN]

Vice Minister of Communications and Transportation; on 31 July 1981 he attended a meeting to develop plans in support of the upcoming 5th Congress of the VCP. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 10 Aug 81 p 2)

Trần Đức Lương [TRAANF DUWCS LUWOWNG]

Head of the Geology General Department; on 15 September 1981 he was in Prague to sign an agreement between the SRV and Czechoslovakia for cooperation in geological fields. (NHAN DAN 18 Sep 81 p 4)

Hoàng Mai [HOANGF MAI]

*Deputy Head of the Forces Building General Department [Tong cuc Xay dung luc luong], Ministry of Interior; on 14 August 1981 he attended a field and track meet. (THE DUC THE THAO 22 Aug 81 p 8)

Trần Đức Nguyên [TRAANF DUWCS NGUYEEN], Deceased

Born in 1910; former Secretary of the VCP Committee, The Canned Fish Factory, Ministry of Marine Products; a member of the VCP since before 1945; he was in retirement at the time of his death on 14 September 1981 at age 71. (NHAN DAN 16 Sep 81 p 4)

Đào Văn Nhường [DAOF VAWN NHUWOWNGJ]

Head of the River Transportation Department, Ministry of Communications and Transportation; his article "Building and Developing the River Transportation Sector in Accordance With the Needs of the Nation and the Vietnamese People" appeared in the cited source. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 10 Aug 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Tấn Phát [NGUYEENX TAANS PHATS], *Lieutenant Colonel

*Deputy Military Commander, Dong Thap Province; on 3 August 1981 he attended a sporting event in his province. (THE DUC THE THAO 15 Aug 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Tiến Phong [NGUYEENX TIEEN PHONG]

*Deputy Head of the Civil Proselytizing Department, VCP Central Committee; on 7-13 August 1981 he attended the 3rd Plenum, 4th Session of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. (THIEU NIEN TIEN PHONG 21 Aug 81 p 3)

Tô Văn Sáng [TOO VAWN SANGS], Dr

*Acting chief of the Department of Popular Medicine [Vu Y Hoc Dan Toc], Ministry of Public Health; is a member of a central-level steering committee for popular medicine formed on 11 March 1981. (TAP CHI DONG Y No 169, [Mar-Apr] 81 p 24)

Bình Tâm [BINHF TAAM]

Minister of Communications and Transportation; on 14 September 1981 he attended the arrival in Hanoi of a Kampuchean delegation from the Ministry of Communications, Transportation, Post and Telecommunications. (NHAN DAN 16 Sep 81 p 4)

Lê Tâm [LEE TAAM]

*Vice Chairman of the State Science Commission [as published]; spoke on the VCP Political Bureau's resolution on science and technology policy at a discussion organized by TO QUOC magazine on 22 June 1981. (TO QUOC No 7, Jul 81 p 12)

Lê Thức [LEE THUWCS]

*Vice Minister of Mines and Coal; recently he spoke on using peat as a coal substitute. (HANOI MOI 26 Aug 81 p 3)

Phạm Hồng Tiến [PHAMJ HOONGF TIEENS]

*Deputy Chief of the Institute of Medicine and Pharmaceuticals [Vien Y Duoc Dan Toc], Ministry of Public Health, in Ho Chi Minh City; is a member of a central-level steering committee for popular medicine formed on 11 March 1981. (TAP CHI DONG Y No 169, [Mar-Apr] 81 p 24)

Nguyễn Xuân Trường [NGUYEENX XUAAN TRUWOWNGF]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Dong Thap Province; Chairman of the People's Committee, Dong Thap Province; on 3 August 1981 he attended a sporting event in his province. (THE DUC THE THAO 15 Aug 81 p 1)

Lê Quang Vịnh [LEE QUANG VINHJ]

*Member of the Secretariat of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 13 August 1981 he was elected to this position. (THIEU NIEN TIEN PHONG 21 Aug 81 p 3)

Phùng Văn Yên [PHUNGF VAWN YEEN]

Vice Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Hanoi; on 15 August 1981 he attended an orientation program for orientation officers for the upcoming People's Council elections. (HANOI MOI 20 Aug 81 p 1)

CSO: 4209/44 END

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WRONGDOINGS IN SOCIALIST PROPERTY MANAGEMENT PENALIZED

Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 10 Aug 81 p 5

[Article based on a report by the newspaper LANG SON: "Severely Punish Violators of Socialist Property"]

[Text] The Lang Son Automobile Transportation Enterprise is one of the large enterprises in the province; it owns about 200 trucks and buses and employs nearly 450 cadres and manual and office workers. Since its founding, it has contributed to moving goods to promote production and combat activities and has served the traveling needs of the people. However, serious deviations have taken place in the enterprise and caused great losses and damage to the socialist property. To fight and eliminate negative practices, on 25 December 1980, the Provincial People's Court sat to try the following defendants: Luong Oanh, director of the enterprise; Duong Van Hung, deputy director of the enterprise; Cao Xuan Dat, deputy chief of the Transportation and Communications Service; Nong Thi Nhieu, acting head of the Accounting and Finance Office of the enterprise; Dao Ba Ninh, head of the Technical and Materials Office; Luong Thanh Hai, head of the Planning and Operational Office; Ngo Xuan Tuyet, head of the truck unit; Mai Hien, truck driver and Tran Thi Nhan, employee in charge of bus ticket sale.

The criminal acts of the defendants took place under various circumstances:

Enterprise director Luong Oanh failed to fulfill the responsibilities entrusted by the state; he allowed the personnel, vehicles, machines, property and money of the state to suffer losses and damage, the managerial system and principle of the enterprise to sustain sabotage and the contingent of cadres and manual and office workers to degenerate, which resulted in discrediting a socialist state enterprise through the following practices:

--Falsely declaring that the unfulfilled plan norms had been fulfilled, that unsettled accounts had been settled completely and that the 1979 state plan norms had been fulfilled in order to draw a sum of 73,000 dong and award it to cadres and manual and office workers.

--In 1979 and 1980, making 522,966.53 dong by selling 30 automobiles to agencies around the province; instead of depositing this sum in the budget and using it to pay back the borrowed capital to the bank, transferring it to the trust fund of the enterprise and then withdrawing 39.159 dong to defray festivals and reception parties at a time when cadres and manual and office workers in the collectivized section of the enterprise were living miserably.

--Irresponsibility in allowing vehicles, machines and a number of trailers to be taken away by the Chinese aggressors, in allowing some vehicles newly bought in 1978 to be destroyed after only a few months' use and in allowing a number of vehicles to be hit and overturned by accidents which cause a loss of more than 1 million dong to the state.

--Failing to deposit in the bank the money obtained from the sale of bus tickets and allowing many bus conductors to withhold ticket fares including Tran Thi Nhan, a cashier, to embezzle 8,000 dong.

--Loosely managing and recruiting laborers; using power and the influence of money in educating and using workers; allowing the enterprise to freely and illegally open drivers' recruiting and training courses, to form a contingent of bad workers and to found coteries, which resulted in hampering the implementation of the party policy and state law.

--Taking advantage of south-bound vehicle trips intended for some mission to carry out trading activities to make a profit and allowing the sale at a high price of the gasoline and oil intended for the vehicles' consumption during the trips and also the sale of many goods falling under the state management scope. Luong Oanh and Duong Van Hung issued traveling permits to traders to enable them to accompany the south-bound convoys to carry goods back and forth for commercial purposes. With his managerial knowledge and capabilities, Duong Van Hung, deputy director of the enterprise, misused the director's authority, committed dishonest acts, deliberately infringed all systems and principles and associated with bad elements inside and outside the enterprise to promote his individual interests to the detriment of the state politics and property. As proof, on 29 November 1979, he sent a message to the provincial authorities stating that the 1979 plan norms were overfulfilled though in reality they were not even fulfilled.

Cao Xuan Dat was promoted from the post of head of the Financial Office to that of deputy chief of the Transportation and Communication Service because of his managerial knowledge and specialized capabilities. When a provincial delegation came to inspect the Automobile Transportation Enterprise, he taught tricks to his subordinates, concealed their shortcomings and, on behalf of the Service, assured the delegation that what was inspected by it was true. He condoned and covered up illegal acts and even raised a secret fund at the Service's office to make unprincipled expenditures.

Despite her deficient technical skills and her limited knowledge of principles of expenditures, Nong Thi Nhieu, acting head of the Finance Office of the enterprise, did not try to correctly implement the financial system and principles. During the visit of the provincial inspection delegation, she joined others in opposing the delegation.

Instead of fulfilling their special functions, Luong Thanh Hai, Dao Ba Ninh, Ngo Xuan Tuyet and Mai Hien encroached on the state property and carried out commercial activities to make a profit when on mission in South Vietnam. During the visit of the provincial inspection delegation, Luong Thanh Hai sincerely reported these acts to the delegation and opposed other defendants in order to shed light on the case.

By virtue of the law on penalties for "violations of the socialist property" and other legal documents of the state, the Lang Son Provincial People's Court handed down the following sentences:

1. Duong Xuan Hung, 6 years in prison.

2. Cao Xuan Dat, 4 years in prison.

3. Luong Oanh, 2 years in prison.

4. Nong Thi Nhieu, 1 year in prison.

5. Dao Ba Ninh, 3 years in prison.

6. Tran Thi Nhan, 3 years in prison.

7. Luong Thanh Hai, 2 years of imprisonment with suspended execution of sentence.

8. Ngo Xuan Tuyet, 18 months of imprisonment with suspended execution of sentence.

9. Mai Hien, 18 months of imprisonment with suspended execution of sentence.

At the same time, the Court ordered the culprits to indemnify the state for its losses and to pay fines equivalent to the sums of money earned through illegal activities.

9332
CSO: 4209/25

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

COOPERATION BETWEEN VIETNAM AND WESTERN EUROPE DETAILED

Paris DOAN KET in Vietnamese 3 Oct 81 pp 1,8

[Article: "Cultural and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between Vietnam and Western Europe"]

[Text] During the past several years, although relations in a number of spheres have encountered certain difficulties because of the vengeful activities ofthe U.S. and Beijing, Vietnam has maintained and in some respects developed its cultural and scientific-technical relations with many countries in Western Europe.

With France

As regards France, within the framework of the agreement regarding cultural and scientific-technical cooperation, signed 27 July 1977 on the occasion of an official visit by Premier Pham Van Dong, there has been cooperation in many spheres: the studying and teaching of French, medicine, and many scientific sectors, such as mathematics, physics, chemistry, and agriculture, as well as such technical sectors as oil, telecommunications, etc. Between the time the agreement was signed to the end of 1980, more than 200 Vietnamese students went to France for on-the-job training, and dozens of French specialists went to Vietnam to teach. That does not include more than 20 study trips Vietnamese specialists.

At the beginning of 1981, the Joint French-Vietnamese Committee on Cultural and Scientific-Technical Cooperation met in Hanoi to draft an exchange program more important than those of previous years, with more than 100 visits by French specialists to Vietnam and about 100 Vietnamese students going to France for on-the-job training, along with a number of delegations to study communications and transportation, electric power, universities, management, etc.

In the medical sector, France has agreed to accept 20 trainees and to send to Vietnam specialists in sanitation, epidemology, uncology, cardiology, hematology, and opthalmology. With regard to medicine, we must mention the important contributions of many French mass organizations, such as the French-Vietnamese Friendship Association, People's Aid, the Catholic Committee Against Hunger (C.C.F.D), etc., which have such important build a center for research on infant nutrition, help Vietnam produce glass for medical uses, etc.

The French government has also helped Vietnam set up a French language department at the Hanoi College of Foreign Languages, sent many French teachers to Vietnam, and received dozens of Vietnamese students to study French and study the teaching of French.

In addition to the cooperation between the two governments, there have also been cooperative agreements between colleges, such as between Paris VII and Hanoi University and between the Marseille Medical College and the Ho Chi Minh City Medical College. Cooperative agreements are now being concluded between the Grenoble Polytechnical Institute (I.N.P.G.) and the Vietnamese polytechnical schools and between Paris Sud-Orsay College and a Vietnamese University and there are good prospects that there will be cooperation between the French C.N.RS. and the Vietnam Institutes of Science.

It is necessary to stress the very important contributions to Vietnam by the Scientific-Technical Cooperation Committee in formulating and implementing cooperative programs.

With the new government, there are even more factors favoring the development of cultural and scientific-technical cooperation between France and Vietnam. The Minister of Science and Technology, J.P Chevenement, has declared to Ambassador Mai Van Bo that he is prepared to promote scientific-technical cooperation with Vietnam.

With Holland

Vietnam and Holland have set up a cooperative program between the universities of Amsterdam, Leyden, Wageningen, and Delft and the University, Polytechnic College, and Agricultural College of Hanoi, the Ha Bac Agricultural College, and Can Tho University covering 10 projects (two agricultural projects, two biology projects, three technical projects, and three physics-chemistry projects). The government of Holand has granted that cooperative program more than 4.5 million florins during the 1978-1981 period. Since 1978 more than 50 Dutch specialists have gone to work in Vietnam, and about the same number of Vietnamese specialists have gone to Holland for on-the-job training.

At present, the two parties are negotiating the 1982-1986 phase of scientific-technical cooperation between Holland and Vietnam. The Dutch organ in charge of cooperation with the NUFFIC college has recommended that the government of Holland spend 12 million florins in phase two.

In the medical and pharmacy sectors, six Dutch collages are cooperating with Vietnam. In 1977 the government of Holland granted more than 2.5 million florins for that sphere of cooperation. Since the beginning of 1978 more than 50 Vietnamese doctors and pharmacists have gone to Holland for training, and about 10 Dutch professors have gone to Vietnam to teach. In 1981, 10 Vietnamese students went to Holland and four Dutch professors went to Vietnam.

We have just learned that the government of Holland has agreed to grant a significant amount of money to continue such cooperation.

It must be stressed that the contributions in the fields of medicine, science, and technology of such Dutch mass organizations as the Holland-Vietnam Medical Committee and the Scientific-Technical Committee to Aid Vietnam, with their programs to fight malaria, equip a tractor repair shop, equip a film studio, etc.

With Belgium

In Belgium, there are now about 40 Vietnamese students studying in engineering schools under scholarships provided by the Belgian government.

Furthermore, by means of a number of nongovernmental organizations, such as the Cooperative Development Fund, Oxfam, etc, the Belgian government has granted money for a number of scientific-technical projects, such as a project to build two soil research stations in the Mekong Delta (10 million Belgian francs), a project to build a center for the training of day-care center teachers in Nha Trang (nearly 8 million Belgian francs), a project to expand a vegetable seedstock research center in Hanoi (about 8 million Belgian francs), etc.

The soil science faculty of the Catholic University of Louvain obtained four 4-year scholarships to train soil research cadres to use the researchstations provided by Belgium.

There is also cooperation in social research between the sociology faculty of Louvain University and the Vietnam Social Science Commission.

It has been learned that the Belgian-Vietnamese Association is forming a Committee for Scientific-Technical Cooperation with Vietnam in order to further cooperation.

The resolution regarding the scientific-technical policy approved by the Political Bureau of the Vietnam Communist Party, approved on 20 April 1981, advocated the strengthening of international scientific-technical cooperation and regarded that cooperation as being "a very important component of the state's scientific-technical policy." It is certain that that cooperation will increasingly develop.

5616
CSO: 4209/36

SOVIET EDUCATION MINISTER ON TRAINING VIETNAMESE YOUTH

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 81 p 4

[Interview with V.P. Yelyutin, minister of higher and secondary specialized education of the USSR: "Forge of Personnel"]

> [Text] The first group of Vietnamese young people arrived in the Soviet Union for training 30 years ago. V.P. Yelyutin, minister of higher and secondary specialized education of the USSR, talked with our correspondent about the development of cooperation between the two countries in the training of national personnel for the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

[Question] What kind of specialists is our higher school training for fraternal Vietnam and how has interaction in this sphere developed in the past three decades?

[Answer] The first group of Vietnamese citizens was enrolled in the summer of 1951 for training in Moscow institutes—Steel and Alloys, Finance, Chemical Engineering, Medical and Engineering Construction--and also in the Machine Tool and Tool Tekhnikum. It consisted of 21 persons. Whereas for the 1981-1982 academic year, which has just begun, our VUZ's have accepted for training 1,027 Vietnamese, including 694 undergraduates, 99 graduate students and 209 trainees. The total contingent of young people from Vietnam being trained in our ministry's system is over 4,600. They are attending lectures and practical classes in 150 educational institutions of 33 Soviet cities. Such are the dynamics of the development of our relations in the field of the training of personnel for Vietnam.

Some 14,710 Vietnamese specialists have graduated in the past 30 years from the educational institutions of our ministry alone, not counting the educational institutions of the USSR State Committee for Vocational-Technical Education system and a number of other ministries and organizations. Soviet VUZ's and scientific research institutes have trained for Vietnam over 2,000 candidates and approximately 40 doctors of sciences. The graduates of Soviet educational institutions are now playing an important part in the economy, education and culture of socialist Vietnam. These include ministers and enterprise leaders, prominent scientists, lecturers and edcationists. Of the 700 lecturers of Hanoi University, for example, 268 acquired higher education in the USSR, and of the 200 candidates and doctors of sciences of this head higher educational institution of Vietnam, 114 are graduates of the Soviet higher school. There is also a similar picture in the Hanoi

Polytechnical Institute, where of the 217 candidates and doctors of sciences leading the academic process, 118 defended their theses in our country. Incidentally, the Hanoi Polytechnical and also the Hanoi Agricultural institutes were created with our country's assistance.

[Question] It is well known that Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation is deepening with every passing year. With what new forms has it been enriched in the sphere of the education and training of personnel?

[Answer] Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation has acquired new facets in our field also. Direct ties between the higher educational institutions of the USSR and Vietnam are strengthening and developing. Soviet lecturers are working in Vietnam. The specialists of our two countries are uniting their efforts in the joint development of problems of the communist educationof the student body and an improvement in the teaching of the social sciences. The plan of cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and Vietnam for 1981-1985 provides for the close interaction of 24 Soviet educational institutions and the Scientific Research Institute of Problems of the Higher School with 22 Vietnamese educational institutions and the Scientific Research Institute of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education.

We are doing a good deal to create a system for improving the qualifications of specialists of the national economy and lecturers, including the graduates of Soviet educational institutions. We are either accepting them here in our country or our scientists and national economy specialists travel to Vietnam, where they give them special attention. The Agreement on Cooperation in the Training and Improvement of Vietnamese Executive Personnel and Specialists in the Economic Management Sphere in 1981-1985 recently took effect.

[Question] What are the prospects of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation in the training of national personnel for Vietnam?

[Answer] The Soviet higher school is continuing to train personnel for fraternal Vietnam. As before, we are paying great attention to the quality of the instruction. In the process of the training of Vietnamese specialists the VUZ's take into consideration the specific features of the conditions under which they will have to work.

The professors and lecturers of our VUZ's note the great diligence of the Vietnamese students studying here and their concern to acquire firm and profound knowledge. Over 80 percent of the students, according to the results of the last academic year, have only good and excellent marks, and 32 percent of them are outstanding. One out of every four Vietnamese graduates receives a diploma with distinction. The great deal of work on training and educating Vietnamese students is appreciated highly by their homeland. Government awards of Vietnam have been conferred on 10 of our institutes.

I would like to say in conclusion that we and our Vietnamese colleagues participated together in joint measures in the sphere of the higher education of the socialist community countries and the work of international organizations.

8850
CSO: 1807/4

FRENCH AID TO DALAT SEED FARM DETAILED

Paris DOAN KET in Vietnamese 3 Oct 81 p 7

[Article: "Some Economic-Technical Details"]

[Text] The seedstock station is 50 hectares in size and is located in a reclaimed hill area near Da Thien Lake, a scenic area northwest of Dalat. Thirty hectares are set aside for seed production.

The primary function of the seedstock station is to produce Class-1 seeds, especially horse radish and mustard green seeds, in order to supply them to the markets in the province and a number of green belts around the cities and industrial zones, then advance to supplying seeds to the entire nation. At the same time, it also has the function of providing technical guidance in the production of Class-2 seedstock on an area of about 200 hectares (contracted with peasants). Eventually, the station will produce a number of other seeds, depending on the requirements of the market.

According to the terms of a project agreed to by the two parties, the People's Committee of Lam Dong Province will invest 2 million dong in capital construction (developing fields, building a system to bring water to the fields, building work buildings, warehouses, electrical transmission lines, etc.). Those projects are expected to begin operations in 1983, and by the end of that year will be fully operational.

The Vietnamese Scientific-Technical Federation in France will use money contributed in France to provide the seedstock station with electrical equipment, a drainage system, a refrigerated room, machinery and agricultural equipment, etc. It is estimated that those items, which will strengthen the seedstock station with regard to science and technology, added to the operating budget until 1985 (replacement parts, insecticides, periodicals, etc.), will be 844,000 francs in terms of 1981 money.

5616
CSO: 4209/36

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

ORGANIZATION AND CADRE WORK IN LANG SON REVIEWED

Hanoi XAY DUNG DANG [Party Building] in Vietnamese No 6, Jun 81 pp 1-5

[Article by Hoang Truong Minh: "Reviewing Some Tasks Regarding the Organization and Cadre Work in Lang Son"]

[Excerpt] Lang Son is a province with many ethnic groups. The Nung and Tay ethnic groups account for more than 80 percent of the population and the Vietnamese for about 15 percent, mostly in the towns and cities. The rest are Dao and Meo, who live in the high-altitute area. That characteristic has gradually been manifested in the party-building work and in the development of the corps of local cadres. The corps of cadres has been built up in the revolutionary movement of the masses of the ethnic groups. That successful lesson has been learned from the period of the August General Uprising to the recent opposition to the Chinese expansionists.

The core cadres there are people who are representative of each ethnic group and are a part of the lives of their people. During each historical phase and turning point of the revolution, the corps of cadres has been steeled and sorted out. Many cadres have maintained noble revolutionary qualities, are capable of fulfilling their missions, and are respected by the ethnic peoples. However, there are also a considerable number of cadres whose will to fight has weakened and who have committed deficiencies and mistakes in implementing the lines and policies of the party. Because of old age and infirmify, or because of limited ability, some cadres are incapable of taking on the new, increasingly difficult missions. At the base level, during the recent period, in addition to the strengthening of the party organizations the corps of core cadres has been improved to an important degree. We believe that the replacement of those core cadres is normal and necessary. Some places have replaced as many as 30 percent, and one place has replaced them all. Of those cadres, some have been rationally reassigned other work and others have been transferred elsewhere. Seeing that, some people have made incorrect evaluations, and some are even suspicious of the quality of ethnic group cadres. In fact, the cadres who have been replaced are ethnic group cadres who have grown up in the locality. In 20 border villages, after the changes were made the core cadres are, generally speaking, stronger than before. Many villages which had been weak and deficient have made rapid progress, in accordance with the developmental laws of the movement.

The development of the corps of cadres is based on solidarity among the ethnic groups, among the cadres of each ethnic group. The assignment and use of cadres is depends on the missions of the sector, locality, or unit and is based on standards. However, there must also be rational structures, especially in areas in which many ethnic groups live side-by-side, and in the party committees and leadership organs. After many years of endeavor, Lang Son has been able to build a corps of leadership and management cadres who are members of local ethnic groups, in ratios that correspond to the number of people in each ethnic group. In the past, there were not many ethnic group cadres in the sectors and echelons. But there has been rapid progress, and more and more ethnic group cadres have replaced Vietnamese cadres, including key leadership cadres. At present, Vietnamese cadres account for only 16 percent of the district committee members and 14.6 percent of the provincial committee members. The rest are ethnic group cadres, especially Tay and Nung. Nearly all of the secretaries of the provincial and district party committees are ethnic group cadres. Of 127 heads and deputies of provincial departments, sectors, and mass associations, 82 percent are members of ethnic groups. That wholesome, correct development has increasingly fulfilled the requirements of the masses and the local political missions. A number of Vietnamese cadres have gradually transferred to the lowlands.

Although the ratio of Dao and Nung cadres is not yet equal to that of the Tay cadres, but it has greatly increased. Some 24 percent of the members of the provincial party committee are Nung cadres, and 58 percent are Tay cadres. In the standing committee of the provincial party committee, there are equal numbers (36 percent) of cadres from the two ethnic groups. In the district party committees, in the past there were few cadres of the Nung ethnic group, but now they account for 26 percent of the members. That is a manifestation of the spirit of endeavor to advance of Nung ethnic group cadres. We have good experiences in the elementary and advanced training of ethnic group cadres. There are also difficulties created by the characteristics of the mountain region, but the efforts to continue to gradually increase the ratio of Nung and Dao cadres in the province's corps of cadres is one of the directions of Lang Son's organization and cadre work, especially in the areas with many Nung and Dao people.

The revolutionary missions in each phase demand the all-round development of both the corps of cadres and the individual cadres. As regards the corps of cadres, we must continually raise its level of revolutionary consciousness and combat ideals, and must also make great efforts to enrich its knowledge and operational ability. Only thereby can the cadres truly have authority when they have positions. Our entire party organization is going all-out to resolve that urgent problem.

Over a period of many years the corps of leadership and management cadres in Lang Son have advanced relatively rapidly culturally, politically, and with regard to technology and economic management. More than 500 college-educated Tay cadres, along with thousands of mid-level cadres of the various types, have created a new quality for the corps of local cadres. If in the past nearly all of the echelons and sectors were political cadres, now many technical and economic cadres have become leadership and management cadres. Nearly 30 percent of the members of the provincial party committee, 26 percent of the members of the standing committees of the districts, and 39 percent of the heads and deputies of services, departments, and sectors at the provinical level are college-educated and include two Ph.D.'s. If mid-level cadres were included, those ratios would be even higher.

The development of such a corps of cadres represents a great effort on the part of a mountain-region province. However, in cognizance as well as in implementation guidance, the various echelons are also still beset with many deficiencies. A considerable number of places are still conservative in their thinking, fear difficulties, do not yet fully and positively apply the measures regarding the elementary and advanced training stipulated by the resolutions of the provincial party committee, and do not yet pay attention to developing the latent capabilities of the ethnic group cadres. Many ethnic-group cadres do not fully realize their responsibility toward their people, and lack a spirit of advancing to fultill the new requirements. According to Resolution No 32 of the Political Bureau, the elementary and advanced training of ethnic-group cadres is a very important local mission. Being self-satisfied or slowing down are major deficiencies. The sectors and echelons are responsible for discovering talented ethnic-group people in the general schools, and for selecting them for training in colleges so that they can return to serve in the locality, while also creating conditions for the cadres filling positions to study and train with regard to the various aspects. They must stress the ethnic-group cadres' knowledge of economic management and create uniformnity of quality among them.

During the past several years the perfection of organization and assignment of cadres in Lang Son has been positively implemented and has attained good results.

When Lang Son was merged with Cao Bang to forms Cao Lang Province, the cadres were assigned. Most of the cadres were assigned in accordance with the organizational system ofthe new province. Some were sent to bolster the districts and cities. A small number were transferred by the Central Committee or were assigned to work in the lowlands. During that period, the party organization stressed education regarding the missions of building socialism and defending the homeland, in the spirit of the Fourth Party Congress, in order to improve the quality of and perfect the corps of cadres. Only thereby could the positive aspects of the province's corps of cadres be developed. The missions of opposing the Chinese troops who encroached upon and invaded our country, resolving the so-called "Chinese residents" crisis, relieving Friendship Pass, building a border fence, organizing production, stabilizing the people's living conditions, etc., were fulfilled relatively well. But there have also arisen a number of negative manifestations which must be overcome.

In accordance with the requirements of the new situation, at the beginning of 1979 the Central Committee decided to separate Cao Lang Province into two provinces. The party committee and people's committee of the province were designated by the Central Committee to temporarily lead and manage the local activities. At that tim time, Lang Son was experiencing a serious shortage of cadres, especially leadership cadres in the provincial sectors and echelons. There were cadres heading only 19 of the 57 sectors, most of which were headed by deputies. Some sectors had neither a head nor a deputy. Commerce, the sector with the most sectors, at that time had only one cadre. During that time fighting the enemy while organizing production, defending the masses, perfecting organization, and assigning cadres was the central mission of the party organization.

With the existing cadres, and cadres sent by the Central Committee, many sectors, especially the economic sectors, were gradually strengthened. A number of cadres were appointed to the key leadership positions and operated in accordance with their functions, thus assuring the system of guidance from the provincial level down to the local level.

After the Chinese aggressor forces were defeated, the problems of the organization and cadre work in Lang Son were posed and resolved, with a system which extended from the provincial level to the district and base levels and was appropriate to the new missions. The requirement that was posed was to enable the organizations to have streamlined apparata and activities that were effective and appropriate to the mountain region. After reviewing a number of sectors, Lang Son was able to eliminate six sectors directly under the province and 10 bureaus and departments, and rationally reassigned a number of cadres and personnel.

Reassigning the leadership cadres along the lines of improving quality was also an urgent requirement with many advantages, especially after the victorious conclusion of the fight against the Chinese aggressors. The new challenges have provided a basis on which to observe and evaluate cadres.

At the provincial and district echelons, the leadership organs have been strengthened by means of party organization congresses and democratic elections. In 1989 and 1980, the provinces and the districts and cities held congresses and elected new party committee members. That was a step forward in the organization and cadre work. Some 58 percent of the members of the provincial party committee and nearly 50 percent of the members of the district and city party committees are newly elected, and many comrades who are now serving as deputies of the departments and sectors are capable of replacing the heads when necessary. Except for two districts, the secretaries of the district and provincial party committees are members of the districts party committee, and two are members of the standing committee of the provincial party committee. At the district level, the secretaries and deputy secretaries of the standing committees of the standing committees and the heads of the organization, control, and propaganda-training departments have been changed.

The sectors and mass organizations at the provincial level have been strengthened along the lines of improving their quality so that they can be appropriate to the new situation in Lang Son. The strengthening of organization is related to the assignment of cadres. We have applied that policy appropriately, with full consideration for cadres, including those who participated in the revolution before and after the August General Uprising in 1945 and those who have committed mistakes. In that spirit, in 1979 and 1980 nearly 100 comrades were allowed to retire. At the same time, we promoted 150 cadres, some of whom are sector heads, and strengthened the internal affairs and economic sectors, the departments, and the mass organizations. At first, we boldly promoted and assigned cadres. In many instances it was not necessary to promote them in order. For example, during their first term as members of the provincial party committee the deputy head of the agricultural service, the deputy head of the bureau of the provincial party committee, etc., were elected to the standing committee. Some district party committee members were elected to serve as deputy secretaries of the district party committees. Many heads or deputies of the bureaus of provincial and district sectors have also been promoted in that positive manner.

In general, the Lang Son party organization has done a relatively good job of implementing Directive No 55 of the Secretariat, and directives No 72 and No 83. The slogan "some are promoted, some are demoted," and the bold and resolute promotion of fully qualified cadres, have begun to be implemented very consciously. That further affirms that the viewpoints and lines regarding the cadre work presented in the recent resolutions of the Party Central Committee are entirely correct.

In Lang Son there are also many sectors which are not sufficiently strong, and the assignment of cadres does not correspond to the missions. In some instances the assignments are not good because the application of standards is not strict and cadre management is not solid. Many party committee echelons pay attention to disciplining leadership cadres who have committed mistakes, but are slow in doing so. They boldly promote good cadres, but not uniformly. Positive thoughts are being developed, but there are still many manifestations of conservatism and sluggishness in the organization and cadre work.

Im plementing Resolution No 32 of the Political Bureau, the Lang Son party organization is resolving many major problems. At present, we are studying and deciding upon an organizational structure that is appropriate to the characteristics of the mountain region. The Economic-Planning-Agricultural Department will be divided into two departments: Economics-Planning and Agriculture. We may dissolve the Collective Peasants' Council and transfer its functions to the Agriculture Department; dissolve the Eastern Medicine Council of the Provincial People's Committee and set up an Eastern Medicine Bureau of the Public Health, Physical Education and Sports Service; transfer the functions of the Customs Branch to the Market Management Department of the Commercial Service; set up a Vocational Education Bureau directly under the Provincial People's Committee, etc. The organizational apparata of the sectors at the district echelon will be set up in the spirit of the resolutions of the Secretariat and the Council of Ministers.

Between now and the end of 1981 we will go all-out to appoint heads for more than 10 sectors which do not yet have them, which only have acting heads, or which have heads who need to be replaced. We will appoint deputies for nearly 10 sectors which do not have any, and for 20 sectors which have only one deputy. The province as a whole needs 45 branch heads and deputies in order to meet the necessary requirements. We will increase the number of leadership and management cadres who are college-educated from the present 40 percent of sector heads and 46 percent of the sector deputies to about 50 to 60 percent. At the same time, we will resolutely reassign cadres who cannot do their jobs. The important sectors to be strengthened so that they will be able to do their work include the communications and transportation, commercial, foreign trade, grain, water conservancy, public health-physical education-sports, and culture-information sectors. Both the province and the districts will implement the slogans "some come and some go" and "some are promoted and some are demoted," on the occassion of holding party congresses at the various echelons. Drafts regarding the functions, responsibilities, and working methods of the provincial party committee, the standing committee, the people's committee, and the provincial-level sectors are being discussed and will be completed in the third quarter of 1981. Plans regarding the leadership and management cadres will be drafted in the sectors, at both the upper and lower echelons.

In order to fulfill those tasks, the province has set up a department to strengthen organization. In addition to the strengthening and good utilization of the staff departments we have paid attention to strengthening the system of organizational organs of the echelons and sectors, overcoming the weaknesses and deficiencies, and assuring sufficient strength to fulfill the increasingly greater requirements.

Attention is being paid to improving the revolutionary quality of, and purifying, the corps of cadres. That is a very complicated problem, so we must carry it out on both a regular basis and a concentrated basis, according to the requirements of strengthening organization.

During the resistance wars against France, the U.S., and the Chinese expansionists, Lang Son's corps of cadres has manifested basic good points, especially loyalty, bravery, belief in the revolution, ability to distinguish between friend and foe, etc. However, there are also a small number of cadres who have degenerated politically, are wavering and suspicious, and even serve as lackeys of the enemy.

The reactionaries within the Chinese ruling circles have taken advantage of the natural conditions and the friendship between the two peoples to carry out their nefarious plot to attack the Vietnamese revolution, and have sought ways to have their lackeys join the ranks of our cadres, while also seducing and persuading some opportunists to follow them. Bad elements in the guise of cadres who serve as lackeys of the enemy, and reactionary political groups set up by the enemy which operate surreptitionsly in the border area, etc., have been discovered and appropriately punished.

The class struggle between us and the enemy is continuing. The enemy is not yet willing to abandon their plot. But the truth of the Vietnamese revolution will triumph. The objectives of the building up of the corps of local cadres will be attained. Recently, good results have been attained in purifying the ranks of the cadres and party members in Lang Son, and much good experience has been gained. Those lessons of being vigilant and resolute while advancing step by step, from top to bottom, on the basis of ethnic group solidarity and solidarity among the cadres.

The quality of cadres is a broad concept. Along with purifying the corps of cadres politically and making it strong ideologically, the Lang Son party organization pays attention to improving the quality and qualifications of cadres and party members. In the course of the struggle against negative manifestations in society, the party organization has opposed the negative manifestations in the party and in the ranks of the cadres. That campaign has been carried out strongly during the past several years. Many cadres with positions of authority who have committed mistakes have been dealt with by the party organizations. Some have been brought to trial. The implementation of directives No 72 and No 83 of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee has helped the party committee echelons understand the cadre situation and has facilitated their rearrangement of the leadership cadres. Endeavoring to complete the issuing of party membership cards in 1981 and the good implementation of the campaign to oppose negativism are the struggle goals of the Lang Son party organization and also allow us to comprehensively manage the corps of cadres.

In 1980, nearly 20 cadres in positions of authority who committed serious mistakes were disciplined, and some were prosecuted. The disciplining of cadres who committed mistakes was carried out in correct accordance with the party's guidelines. Mistakes regarding responsibilities, the submission of false reports, the violation of socialist property, the illegal use of state materials to build private houses, etc., were severely criticized and strictly punished. In many instances, involving dozens of leadership cadres at the various echelons, party membership cards were withheld. The Lang Son party organization has never been as effective in countering negative manifestations as it was last year. Therefore, we know that opposing negativism is a practical measure in developing the corps of cadres. Thus the local political missions were fulfilled well and the confidence of the masses in the party organization was bolstered. The results that were attained are worthy of enthusiasm, have inspired the leaders, and have encouraged the workers to endea endeavor to advance. However, we must continue to overcome the weaknesses, combine "opposition" with "construction," and guide the concentrated, definitive performance of each task.

Creating a system of responsibility and a system of economic management, and gradually reducing and eventually eliminating the administrative-supply system, while also continuing to uncover, confirm, reach conclusions about, and discipline cadres who commit mistakes are two important aspects of the cadre work. If leadership cadres are appointed in a manner contrary to the above contents, the results will be greatly limited. That has always been a difficult problem. If the collective leadership role is regarded lightly, even if individuals operate positively they cannot do a good job. The party organizations must develop their role of leading the struggle against negativism and criticism, creating party members who are also leadership cadres, etc.

The above are not all of the contents of the organization and cadre work, but they are major matters that have begun to be implemented in Lang Son. On the basis of our actual experiences, and with the desire of doing a better job of developing the corps of cadres, we will endeavor to implement Resolution No 32 of the Political Bureau in a comprehensive, concentrated manner, with leadership and more careful calculations.

5616
CSO: 4209/21

QUANG HA DISTRICT STRESSES ORGANIZATION AND CADRE WORK

Hanoi XAY DUNG DANG [Party Building] in Vietnamese No 6, Jun 81 p 6

[Article by Huu Thanh: "The Quang Ha District Party Committee Concerns Itself with the Organization and Cadre Work"]

[Excerpt] Quang Ha is a large district in the border area in the eastern part of Quang Ninh Province. Prior to 1978, it had a population of more than 83,000, 70 percent of whom were Chinese who had lived there for generations. In the entire district there were only four villages with large Vietnamese populations, and one village with a large Dao population. In 18 villages, Chinese were in the majority. In some villages, such as Duong Hoa and Quang Chinh, all the residents were Chinese. After 1972 the Beijing expansionists sought all ways to use the Chinese there to oppose the revolutionary movement in Quang Ha. During 1978 and 1979 they created a crisis during which large numbers of Chinese returned to China. In a 15-month period (April 1978 to July 1979), 95 percent of the Chinese there fled.

That criminal act caused many difficulties for Quang Ha and upset all activities -- political, economic, social life, etc. With regard to the organization and cadre work, the locality also experienced considerable difficulties. Fifteen agricultural cooperatives, three agricultural-forestry cooperatives, and 10 small industry and handicraft cooperatives were completely broken up. More than 80 percent of the agricultural wokers were lost, and thousands of cadres, party members, workers, and professional personnel left their jobs and took their families to China, including more than 300 party members and hundreds of key leadership cadres from the district level to the base level. In some villages, all Chinese party member left. That has caused many organizations, especially at the base level, to no longer be capable of operating. The system of schools and mass organizations at the base level was nearly paralyzed. Twelve of the 18 villages with large Chinese populations became practically "depopulated" zones. Thousands of hectares of fields and orchards no longer had people to produce and harvest. Hundreds of water buffaloes and oxen had no one to care for them. There was no one to keep up the system of granaries, drying patios, irrigation dams, etc., so it gradually deteriorated.

That represented a fierce challenge for the party organization and people of Quang Ha District. In view of that situation, Quang Ha's most urgent task was to rapidly supplement the labor forces, while also being concerned with bolstering and perfecting organization and the corps of cadres from the district level down to the base level. That is the central mission, the key link, and has a very decisive significance. Therefore, without organization and cadres there can be nothing.

With the assistance of the Central Committee and continuous guidance of the Quang Ninh provincial party committee, after 2 years (1979-1980) of urgent, positive efforts the party organization and people of Quang Ha have attained a number of encouraging results. In comparison to 1978 and 1979, the political and social situation there has undergone basic changes. Quang Ha has purified itself politically and is advancing to developing itself into a steel fortress in the border are area. Definite progress has been made with regard to production, cooperativization, living conditions, etc. It may be said that that is a result of the organization and cadre work of the Quang Ha party organization.

5616
CSO: 4209/21

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PROBLEMS OF TRAINING SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL CADRES IN SOUTH DISCUSSED

Hanoi XAY DUNG DANG [Party Building] in Vietnamese No 6, Jun 81 pp 13-14

[Article by Tien Dung: "Some Thoughts on Training Scientific-Technical Cadres in the South"]

[Excerpt] As of 1980, our country had 263,000 college-educated cadres and 527,000 cadres with vocational middle school educations. They accounted for 10.21 percent and 20.42 percent, respectively, of the total number of technical workers. That corps of cadres is relatively large and represents all necessary sectors and trades (230 in all). But it is distributed unevenly among the provinces and echelons: 48 percent are managed by the central level; 45 percent work in the provincial-level services and sectors and only 7 percent work at the district level; 26 percent are in Hanoi (including the central organs in Hanoi; and 13 percent are in Ho Chi Minh City. The provinces and districts in distant places such as the Central Highlands, the Mekong Delta, etc., have no or very few college-educated cadres in the forestry, industrial, construction, commercial, communications, posts and telecommunications, and other sectors.

The existing corps of scientific-technical cadres in the south includes a very small number trained by the U.S. and its puppets, but most have been transferred from the north. For example, 100 percent of the management cadres of the colleges and specialized schools are people who were trained in the north or in the socialist countries. Nearly 8,000 leadership and guidance cadres of the general education sector, hundreds of college instructors, and tens of thousands of general school teachers have also been sent from the north. The Mekong Delta, the number-one producer of rice, is in great need of scientific-technical cadres specializing in irrigation. The Saigon puppet regime left behind only 20 engineers and 50 cadres with vocational middle school cadres who specialized in irrigation. During that period, the north trained 3,000 engineers and 5,000 vocational middle school cadres in that sector. The Ministry of Water Conservancy has sent a number of them from the north to supplement the south, but it has not yet been able to fulfill the need. Many economic management cadres, scientific-technical cadres who specialize in agriculture, heavy industry, etc., have also been sent to the south. In general, they have done a good job and many of them have matured, but they don't want to work for a long time in the south. A considerable number of cadres have changed their occupations in order to be able to return to work in the municipalities and cities. For example, teachers and agricultural technical cadres return to work in commerce, and a person who had been a forestry engineer for many years returned to work in the office of the municipal party committee! A considerable number of doctors who have come from the north work in the provincial services and hospitals, and are seldom willing to work in distant districts. Furthermore, the transfer of many cadres -- all at one time -- from the north to the south has created an imbalance and has affected completeness in the deployment and use of cadres.

From a nationwide point of view, there is no shortage of college-level and vocational middle school-level scientific-technical cadres. But there is a great shortage in the southern provinces, especially in the specialized cultivation areas. In the education sector, if the norm regarding teachers set forth in Directive No 243 of the Premier were correctly fulfilled, the number of students entering the higher normal schools would have to double, and those entering normal colleges would have to triple. In order to attain the norm of 10 doctors per 10,000 people by the year 2000 (there are now 3 doctors per 10,000 people, while in the other socialist countries there are 17 to 30 doctors per 10,000 people), the annual rate at which medical cadres are trained would have to double. In order to assure that a cooperative or a production collective has four college-educated cadres, tens of thousands of people must be added in the south. Generally speaking, there is a greater shortage of cadres who are middle school or higher school graduates than of college-educated cadres, and there is a greater shortage of economic management cadres than scientific-technical cadres. According to initial calculations, in the Central Highland provinces nearly 2,000 college-educated economic management cadres must be added in the next few years. With regard to management cadres, an urgent requirement is to immediately train agricultural economic management cadres (including agricultural, forestry, and marine products cadres), commercial cadres, and cadres in a number of industrial sectors.

During recent years, the localities, colleges, higher schools, and vocational middle schools in the south have taken positive steps to promote the academic education of cadres, and have selected cadres to study at stations and in on-the-job classes and schools in the province. College preparatory classes and schools have been opened in Nha Trang and Tien Giang, in order to provide supplementary education for the cadres, troops, and children of war dead and families with merit toward the revolution. Gia Lai-Cong Tum, Binh Tri Thien, and Minh Hai provinces, Ho Chi Minh City, etc., at an early date opened on-the-job schools and classes for the elementary and advanced training of management cadres. However, there have been few results and quality is still low.

Furthermore, there are irrational aspects in our student recruitment. Every year the colleges and vocational middle schools select students by means of nationwide examinations. The results have been that most of the students in the cities score enough points to be admitted, but very few of the students in the mountain region provinces and in rural areas, especially in the Mekong Delta, are admitted. For example, in 1979 Ho Chi Minh City University selected 271 students from the southern provinces, while 490 students were selected in the city. In 1980 there were 236 people in the provinces who had sufficiently high scores, while there were 572 in Ho Chi Minh City. Sixty percent of the students admitted into the 1980-1984 class of the Agricultural College were city people. Of the students with sufficiently high scores to be admitted to the Technical Normal College in 1980, 50 percent were from Ho Chi Minh City and only 8 or 9 percent were from the Mekong Delta provinces. There was only one person from Minh Hai and An Giang provinces, and there was none from Dac Lac. Ben Tre selected 47 people, but only two were admitted. Every year, students from the Central Highlands and Mekong Delta provinces who are qualified for admission to the Ho Chi Minh City Polytechnical College account for no more than 30 of the 300 qualified people.

We do not yet have a policy to encourage, or have a serious attitude toward, graduates who are assigned to difficult places or to places far from the cities. Recently, about 10 percent of the graduates of the Ho Chi Minh City Normal College, and many students ofthe other schools, were unwilling to accept assignments in distant provinces.

An important deficiency is that the provinces do not yet have cadre plans with regard to the scientific-technical sectors, or have not accurately forcasted the need for such cadres. They have not cooperated closely with the colleges and vocational medical schools in organizing the elementary and advanced training of cadres for their localities. Many provinces still regard lightly the training of scientific-technical and management cadres.

5616
CSO: 4209/12

GRAIN TRANSPORTATION IN MEKONG DELTA TO BE IMPROVED

Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 10 Aug 81 pp 4, 5

[Article by Tran Van: "Joint Efforts to Unravel Difficulties"]

[Text] The Mekong Delta is an area of prime importance to agricultural development in our country. In 1980, a rather abundant 10th-month crop was reaped in the Mekong Delta after 5 years of endeavor to open new lands, to reclaim fallow ones, to carry out water conservancy and to initially build new production relationships. Grain mobilization was accelerated resulting in a large volume of grains collected. In January 1981, the amount of mobilized grains came to 500,000 tons--a fivefold increase over that in the same period in 1980. Paddy was not only crammed into warehouses but also left in the open in heaps which could not be removed in time though convoys of sampans continued to carry paddy everyday to concentration points. The need to take precautions against this situation had been considered but adequate preparations could not be made because of difficulties inherent in the overall economy. Despite a scarcity of material and technical bases, the communications and transportation sector undertook to move a large volume of grains in a short period of time. At the beginning of the year, the Ministry of Communications and Transportation decided to muster railroad cars and vessels including 10,000-tonnage liners to carry grains to North Vietnam. This policy was criticized by some people who termed it "uneconomical." But this course of action was deemed necessary by persons who were then present in the Mekong Delta and who saw with their own eyes the high heaps of paddy left out in the open to endure the effects of night dew and daytime sunshine and also by those who were aware of the situation of the collectivized peasants in the provinces of Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh, Ha Nam Ninh and so on: These peasants had endured severe natural calamities in 1980 and were strenuously struggling during the preharvest period and concentrating efforts on cultivating the winter-spring crop. Grain transportation was usually a one-way traffic affair; if cargo was handled slowly, transportation means had to wait a long time at both terminals; moreover, contract provisions for penalties for keeping transportation means waiting were not applied. All that might be considered to be an "uneconomical" action from the point of view of pure business. After realizing the urgency of grain transportation and its influence on the nationwide distribution and circulation of grains, transportation units made great efforts and sacrificed the local interests of their own sector to promote the common benefit.

As a result of the endeavor to simultaneously work and draw experiences and to gradually overcome irrationalities in the transportation organization, since February 1981 a new transportation method has been applied which fixes grain regrouping places in each province or group of provinces, which indicates grain transfer spots for rice mills and for Ho Chi Minh City and the eastern Nam Bo provinces and which thus creates bases for sending grains to the north. Dredgers of Dinh An were gathered to deepen the Hau River bottom to enable ships with a loading capacity of 3,000 to 5,000 tons to come to Tra Noc Port to load the cargo. In the near future, the Hau River current will accommodate 10,000-tonnage ships which will come to take up the cargo and will carry it directly to the northern ports without going through the Saigon Port.

Numerous difficulties have been experienced in cargo handling because the stevedoring forces are still weak, with a low professional standard, a shortage of equipment and the small scale of piers. These shortcomings have been overcome in many localities by deploying "soft" ports, expanding stevedoring points and employing the assault youth forces and army units to handle the cargo. A number of stevedores have been sent from Ho Chi Minh City to localities to provide assistance. These efforts have brought about a new change in grain transportation. Though the result has not met the planned requirements, the volume of grains transported in the first 6 months of this year has increased 20 times compared with the first 6 months of 1980.

However, grain transportation is still faced with many difficulties the solution of which requires the efforts of many sectors and the close guidance of the responsible state organs. The first question is weighing, measuring and counting. Since modern weighing equipment is still unavailable, it is necessary to rapidly fabricate simple weighing means capable of weighing a large quantity with a relative accuracy. At the river-transportation protection conference held in Ho Chi Minh City in May 1981, there were many suggestions to manufacture wooden cans of different sizes to measure paddy. Though not quite accurate, measuring by means of these wooden cans would not involve so great discrepancies as those produced by certain types of weighing scales now in use. These suggestions deserve consideration by the various localities. Scale producing enterprises must be supplied with standard materials which are less prone to distortion when put into use. High precision must be ensured when casting steel weights so that it will not be necessary to adjust them later on by boring a hole and filling it with lead. (In a reportage on weighing and measuring devices, the magazine KHOA HOC KY THUAT [Science and Technology] in Ho Chi Minh City has revealed the inaccuracy of many scales which have been passed by the inspection section of the factory and put in the finished product warehouse for delivery to customers.)

The quality of grains depends not only on preservation in the transportation process but also on their quality at the time of delivery by the people and on the way they are preserved in warehouses and on storage fields. Experiences from the recent agricultural season have demonstrated that, on the spur of a massive purchase campaign, many localities tried to achieve a large volume by accepting even wet and bad paddy with the result that the quality of the paddy gathered on the villages' storage fields was already low. On many of these fields, the layer of paddy which sprouted and fermented was one-span thick, which was a great waste and which made it difficult to preserve paddy during transportation.

This year, the joint corporation for the supply of materials to Zone 2 has supplied 900 tons of warehouse frames and 200 tons of roofing iron to the Mekong Delta provinces to build paddy warehouses. Many villages have built temporary warehouses with bamboo and used coconut tree leaves to make their roofs. Nevertheless, it will still be necessary to store paddy in the open during the next agricultural seasons. Therefore, the need to accept only good-quality paddy when purchasing it from peasants is still a decisive factor. Only by doing so can one hold transportation units responsible for paddy preservation during the transportation process.

Another characteristic of the Mekong Delta is the fact that the common means and forces are plentiful while those belonging to the state are weak. The management of the joint state-private enterprises and cooperatives in charge of transportation is still lax. Since many joint state-private units and cooperatives exist in name only while their activities are actually carried out under the form of private business, the various localities have found it very difficult to concentrate means and must, therefore, take administrative measures which do not prove effective, though. In some instances, half of the forces and means belonging to a joint state-private enterprise left for another locality to carry out activities. Because state-operated units did not have enough means to meet transportation requirements, the grain sector in some areas had to directly sign contracts with owners of private means and was subsequently cheated by bad elements who fled after receiving grains. The Minh Hai Grain Service lost 110 tons after hiring 10 ships on contract. Though owning no means, some people used fake documents in asking the subward authorities to recommend them to the Grain Service for transportation purposes, received 10 tons of rice and sold 8.

To strengthen the grain transportation forces and means, it is necessary to repair the existing means and build new ones and, at the same time, to continuously step up the reform of private transportation forces, to proceed with the registration and management of all kinds of means and to intensively manage joint state-private enterprises and cooperatives engaged in transportation and gear their activities toward the execution of the common plan. When the need for transportation arises, economic organs which want to hire private means must contact the communications and transportation sector to avoid cheating by bad elements.

Negative practices are prevalent and serious in the transportation process and at shipping and receiving points. However, the preventive measures taken have not been uniform and stringent; nor have responsibilities been clearly defined. Bad and deviant elements among crewmen, stevedores, employees in charge of inspection, shipping and reception and warehousemen have connived with hooligans and dishonest traders along riversides in stealing grains from the state. Therefore, internal protection and prevention must be considered to be the principal measure while managerial ones must be taken to prevent outside elements from making underhand contact to take grains away. There must be a system to strictly and uniformly regulate shipping, reception, weighing, measuring and counting. Regulations must be issued to protect and preserve grains during transportation, in warehouses and on storage fields. A system of responsibility--economic and legal under specific circumstances--on the part of transportation units, cargo owning organs, security units and so on must be formulated according to the spirit of Directive No 72-TTg of 18 March 1981 of the premier of the government.

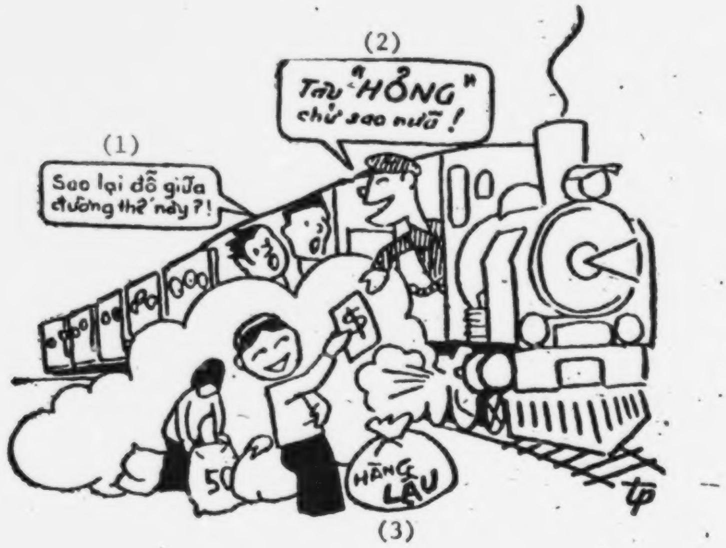
With its vast production potential, the Mekong Delta can have a yearly grain output equivalent to half of that of the entire country. In the past years, our state has invested capital in building numerous material and technical bases to develop agriculture such as by supplying draft buffalos and cattle, providing tractors, building water conservancy works and setting up insecticide producing installations, stations, farms and installations to conduct agricultural science and technique research and so forth. But only small investments have been made to build communications and transportation bases. In his speech at the first session of the Seventh National Assembly, Secretary General Le Duan reminded "all economic sectors--especially the industrial one including heavy industry, communications and transportation and capital construction--of the need to promote agricultural development on a priority basis." The execution of the secretary general's directive requires that all sectors exercise socialist cooperation and that the State Planning Commission, in particular, understands the demands of each sector and locality, arranges uniform, proportional and comprehensive investments by various sectors and creates conditions for the communications and transportation sector to grow and catch up with the strong development of this number one important agricultural region of our country. That is the only way to provide a satisfactory long-term solution to the problem of transporting grains in the Mekong Delta.

9332
CSO: 4209/25

CARTOON SHOWS COLLUSION BETWEEN TRAIN OPERATORS, CONTRABAND DEALERS

Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 10 Aug 81 p 5

[Text]


(1)
Sao lại đỗ giữa đường thế này?!
(2)
Tàu "HỎNG" chứ sao nữa!
$
50
HÀNG LẬU
(3)
tp

Key:

1. Why are we stopping between stations?
2. The train "broke down." Why else!
3. Contraband

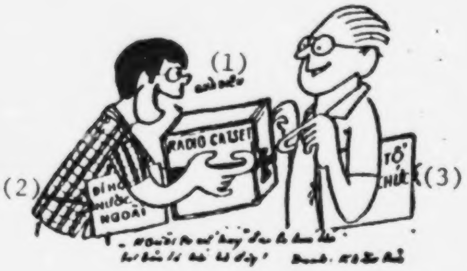
9332
CSO: 4209/25

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

BRIBES AS FACTOR IN OBTAINING OUT OF COUNTRY SCHOOLING

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 3 Sep 81 p 8

[Text]


(1)
RADIO CASSET
(2)
ĐI HỌ
NƯỚC
NGOÀI
TỔ
CHỨC
(3)

Bribes a factor in obtaining out of country schooling

Key:

1. A gift for you
2. Out-of-country schooling
3. The organization

CSO: 4209/53

HANOI'S CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS FROM 16 MAY-15 JUNE 1981

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Jul 81 pp 32, 31

[Text]

May

17 The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry sends a note to its Chinese counterpart denouncing Chinese armed provocations and intrusion into Vietnam in late April and early May, perpetrating many crimes against the Vietnamese people in the border provinces.

18. Signing at the Vietnam Institute of Sciences of a draft project on the use of artificial satellites aided by the UN Development Programme.

— Ms Psichari, a French citizen and professor of music at the Scola Cantorum, left the whole of her property worth about 500,000 francs to Vietnam. This donation, she stated in her will, is to help develop Vietnam's education and culture, which were seriously impaired by long and unjust wars.

19. An exhibition opens with some 200 paintings and sculptures by over 90 women artists, organized by the Vietnam Association of Fine Arts

— In a letter to the UN Secretary-General, the Foreign Ministers of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea stress that holding an international conference on Kampuchea as provided for in UN Resolution 35/6 could only yield negative results for peace and stability in the region. The three ministers welcome the UN Secretary-General's efforts in promoting dialogue between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN countries.

— Inauguration in Tra Noc (Hau Giang province) of a tractor-repair factory built with aid from the Republic of Austria.

20. The Vietnam News Agency rejects allegations by the Chinese News Agency *Xinhua* and the Thai paper "Bangkok Post" claiming that "Vietnamese soldiers landed by fishing boats in Thailand's Trat province".

– Prime Minister Pham Van Dong sends a message to the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, held in Paris, expressing that the Vietnamese people and Government "warmly welcome the convening of the conference" and "totally support the resolute and effective measures to be taken by it"

– The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam issues a resolution on science and technology.

21. The Friendship Order of Vietnam is conferred upon the Mongolian Women's Federation.

– The "Voice of the Kampuchean People" Radio of the People's Republic of Kampuchea is admitted as a full member of the International Radio and Television Organization (OIRT) meeting in Balaton (Hungary).

22. The Vietnamese pavilion at the Plovdiv International Fair in Bulgaria wins three gold medals and four diplomas.

– Donation of 800 tonnes of rice by the International Committee of the Red Cross to the Vietnam Red Cross to help Vietnam tide over the shortages caused by the typhoons of 1980.

– The Lao Foreign Ministry hands a memorandum to the Chinese chargé d'affaires in Laos protesting against Chinese incursions into Oudomsay province (4 km inside Lao territory).

24. To Lan Phuong, a woman singer of the "Bong Sen" (Lotus) Art Ensemble of Ho Chi Minh City, wins a special prize at the 16th International Light Music Competition "Bratislavska Lyra 81" held in Czechoslovakia.

25. A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam, led by General Secretary Le Duan, leaves Hanoi for the 4th Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea.

– An agreement on the provision of material aid by the German Democratic Republic to Vietnam in 1981 is signed in the GDR.

26. Opening of the Fourth Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea.

– Signing in New Delhi of an agreement on an Indian Government loan of 100 million *rupees* to Vietnam for goods import.

28. A delegation of the Vietnam Women's Union, headed by its President Nguyen Thi Dinh, pays a friendship visit to Laos from 23 to 28 May. On this occasion, the Friendship Order and the "For the Cause of Women's Liberation" medal of Vietnam are conferred upon the Lao Patriotic Women's Union.

29. A plan of scientific co-operation between the Vietnam Instittute of Sciences and the GDR Academy of Sciences for the 1981-1985 period is signed in Berlin.

– Le Duan, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam, sends a message of greetings to Y. Tsedenbal on the occasion of his re-election as General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

– A protocol on co-operation for 1981 and a five-year (1981–85) co-operation agreement between the Vietnam News Agency and the Lao News Agency is signed.

June

1. Inauguration of the "Doan Ket" basic general education school built with AAPSO assistance in the town of Ha Dong (Southwest of Hanoi).

– Prague: Signing of an agreement to open an air line service between Prague and Hanoi.

2. The Government Council issues instructions on price control.

3. Closing of the 5th session of the Vietnam-Laos Commission for Economic, Cultural, Scientific and Technological Co-operation. Representatives of the two governments and of the two sub-commissions sign a protocol and an agreement for the next five years (1981–1985).

– At the invitation of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions, a delegation of the Amalgamated Metal Workers and Shipwrights Union of Australia paid a visit to Vietnam from 20 May to 3 June 1981.

– The Socialist Republic of Vietnam decides to accede to the "Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide" and the "Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid".

– The Central Committee of the Vietnam Women's Union holds a ceremony to receive the first consignment of gifts donated by GDR pioneers to Vietnamese pioneers: 17,000 out of a total of 70,000 uniforms collected between November 1980 and March 1981.

– A joint press communiqué is published on the meeting between Vo Dong Giang, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of Vietnam, and his Thai counterpart Arun Panupong, in Rangoon on 3 and 4 June: "Both sides had a frank discussion and expressed their respective views of problems of mutual concern. They considered the meeting as useful to narrow down their differences and agreed to continue the dialogue at a mutually convenient date to be agreed upon by both sides."

– Hanoi: Signing of a trade and payment protocol between Vietnam and Romania.

5. Founding of the Vietnam Association of Apiculturists.

7. The Finnish Government decides to grant emergency aid worth 500,000 Finnish marks to Vietnam through the World Food Programme.

8. SRV Acting President Nguyen Huu Tho signs a decree conferring Labour Orders on 202 units and 11 individuals for their achievements in fulfilling the State plan and other tasks in 1980.

– A delegation of the People's National Bank of Kampuchea, headed by Chan Phin, member of the Secretariat of the CC of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, Minister, and Director-General of the bank, pays a friendship visit to Vietnam.

9. At the invitation of the Cuban Government, an economic delegation of the Vietnamese Government, led by Nghiem Xuan Yem, Minister and Vice-President of the Vietnam sub-commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Co-operation, leaves Hanoi to pay a visit to Cuba and attend the 5th session of the Vietnam – Cuba Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Co-operation.

10. Signing of an agreement on cultural and scientific Co-operation between Vietnam and Poland for 1981-1985.

12. Signing of a plan of co-operation between the Vietnam State Bank and the People's National Bank of Kampuchea for 1981–1982.

13. The Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs sends a note to China demanding "an immediate end to Chinese armed provocations and all other activities causing tension in the border areas between the two countries, and the resumption of the Vietnam-China talks in the shortest possible time.

14. The Fourth Conference of the Foreign Ministers of the three Indochinese Countries, held in Phnom Penh on 13 and 14 June, issues a communiqué and a statement proposing new initiatives for peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

CSO: 4220/60 END

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13 November 1981

Vietnam Report

No. 2321

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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13 November 1981

VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2321

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

ADVANTAGES OF MULTILATERAL SETTLEMENTS SYSTEM DETAILED

Hanoi NGOAI THUONG [Foreign Trade] in Vietnamese No 7, Jul 80 pp 20-23 & 29

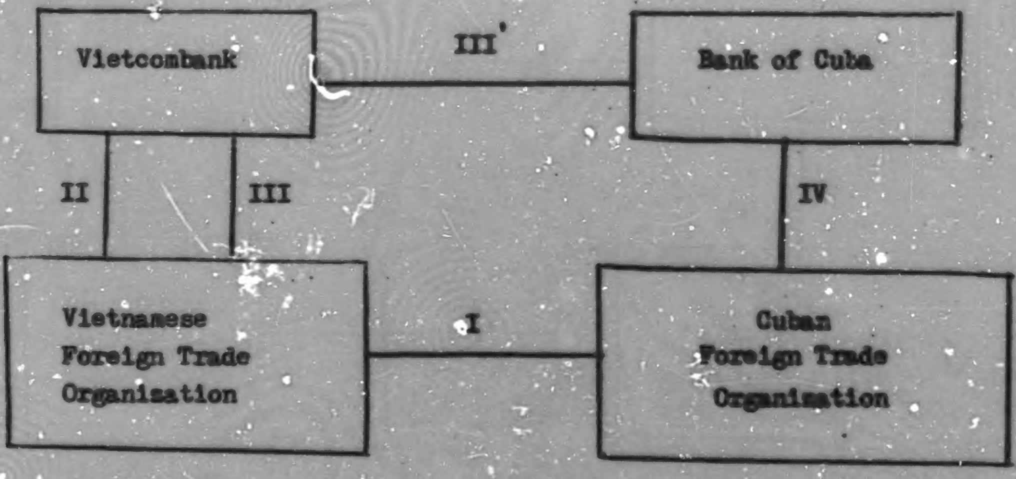
[Article by Nguyen Anh Thu: "On Implementing a Multilateral Settlements System"]

[Text] Our country is a member of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and is a member of the International Economic Cooperation Bank (MBES).

As a member of the International Economic Cooperation Bank, our participation in multilateral settlements in rubles transferred from that Bank is a matter of course. Therefore, it is essential that we understand the system of multilateral settlements.

If we are to do so, first of all we must understand and compare the bilateral and multilateral settlements systems in order to realize the new problems that are posed an comparism to the use of the mode of bilateral settlements by means of clearing banks.

We may understand those two settlement modes by means of example presented in the following charts:


Vietcombank
III
Bank of Cuba
II
III
IV
Vietnamese Foreign Trade Organization
I
Cuban Foreign Trade Organization

1. The Vietnamese foreign trade organisation delivers goods to the Cuban foreign trade organization via foreign transportation facilities.

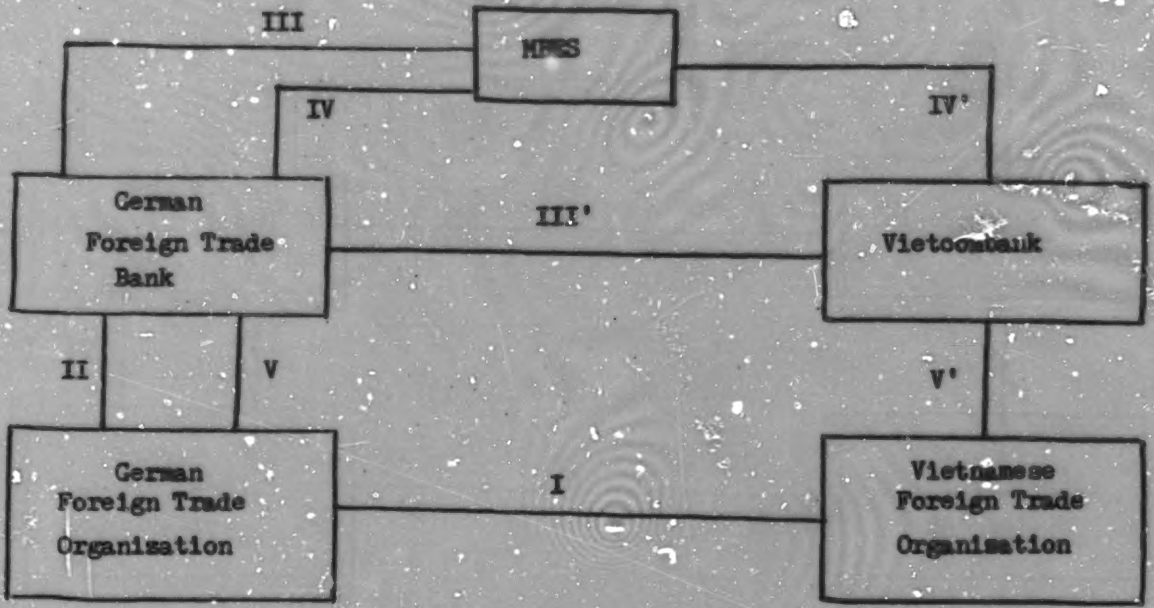
II. On the basis of the goods dilivery documents the Vietnamese commercial organization draws up a set of foreign exchange settlement documents, takes it to the Vietnam Foreign Trade Bank, and requests settlement.

III. The Vietnam Foreign Trade Bank, on behalf of the Foreign Trade Bank of Cuba, receives authorization from the purchaser and, if the documents are deemed in order, immediately settles with the Vietnam Foreign Trade Bank.

III'. At the same time, the Vietnam Foreign Trade Bank sends the documents, along with a form requesting payment, to the Foreign Trade Bank of Cuba.

IV. After receiving the goods delivery documents and settlement documents from the selling party, sent by the bank of the selling party, the Foreign Trade Bank informs the pruchasing party of its obligation.

According to the multilateral settlement mode, the role of the settlement center of the International Economic Cooperation Bank (MBES) may be represented by the example presented in the following chart:


III
MBES
IV
IV'
German Foreign Trade Bank
III'
Vietcombank
II
V
V'
German Foreign Trade Organization
I
Vietnamese Foreign Trade Organisation

I. The foreign trade organization of the GDR delivers goods to the Vietnamese foreign trade organization via foreign transportation facilities.

II. On the basis of the goods delivery documents, the GDR foreign trade organization draws up a set of settlement documents in accordance with the 1968-1979 SEV Common Goods Delivery Conditions and sends it to the purchasing party via the Foreign Trade Bank of the GDR and via MBES.

III. The bank of the selling party sends the documents and demand for payment of the selling party to the International Economic Cooperation Bank and requests that the revolving payments ent by the Vietnam Foreign Trade Bank be deposited in its revolving account at the MBES.

IV-IV'. On the basis of the demand for payment sent by the bank of the selling party, the International Economic Cooperation Bank carries out the settlement:

-- It records the revolving payment in rubles transferred by the Vietnam Foreign Trade Bank.

-- It credits the revolving payment of the GDR Foreign Trade Bank.

V-V'. The foreign trade banks of the two countries record the deficit or credit of the purchasing party or the selling party, while also readjusting the surplus revolving funds in rubles transferred from the MBES account and on their books.

The other basic feature of the two above-mentioned settlement methods to which we must pay attention is that the system of bilateral settlement by means of clearing accounts is not dependent on the surplus of an account -- on whether there is any money in the account or not -- so one country can still pay another country provided that the contents of the settlement are in accord with the stipulations of the agreement on the exchange of goods and the payment of money concluded by the two countries. In other words, the system of bilateral settlement does not require income (from exports) before there is expenditure (for imports).

As for the system of multilateral settlements, it requires that there be a close correspondence between income and expenditure and that they closely govern each other. Generally speaking, only if there is income can there be expenditure.

Thus participation in the multilateral settlement system will bring about the following benefits:

a. It is possible to borrow settlement funds at a more favorable rate than with other countries. The general interest rates of settlement loans now in force are as follows:

-- For sums in excess of the debt 50 percent or less of the norm, the annual interest rate is 2 percent.

-- For sums in excess of the debt 50 percent or more of the norm, the annual interest rate is 3 percent.

As regards Vietnam, Cuba, and Mongolia the following preferential interest rates are applied:

-- For loans of 1 month the annual interest rate in .5percent.

-- For loans of between 1 month and 3 months, the annual interest rate is .75 percent.

-- For loans of more than 3 months, the annual interest rate is 1 percent, in order to liquidate the excess imports up to 2 percent of the total two-way export-import indicies with each country during the year prior to the planning year.

Such loans do not require preplanning and have the nature of "revolving credit," i.e. the International Economic Cooperation Bank automatically grants a loan when there is no more money in the revolving account and automatically collects the debt when deposits are made into the account.

Those loans will help us pay for imports while our export level is still low and are not spread evenly throughout the year but are usually concentrated during the last 6 months of the year.

If we know how to take advantage of that type of loan we can change the present method of producing goods on a contracted-out basis along the lines of assigning raw materials and collecting finished products, only paying for labor (in such cases, of course, the country which contracts out the goods has calculated the interest charges of the bank loans and has invested capital to buy the raw materials assigned to our country) to the mode of outright purches. We can thus increase the amount paid (in foreign exchange) for our labor.

b. We can obtain long-term loans from the International Investment Bank (MIB -- corresponding to our Construction Bank). A noteworthy feature of such loans is the we are not limited to transfer rubles, but can borrow currencies of the capitialist countries in order to import equipment and materials from such countries.

In addition to the main advantages discussed above, there are features that differ from the present bilateral settlement system:

With the bilateral settlement system, even though we do not export enough to balance our imports, the fraternal countries can still deliver goods to us for they will be repaid by the foreign trade banks in such countries. Such settlements do not depend on the surpluses in excess of clearing accounts, provided that the contents of the settlement are in accord with the common stipulations of the agreements regarding the exchange of goods and the settling of accounts concluded between the two countries. Only at the end of the year do the governments of the two countries cope with the problems of balancing and paying excess import loans.

With the multilateral settlement system, there definitely must be income if there is to be expenditures. In other words,it is not necessary that the commercial settlement relationships be balanced bilaterally, but that there be an over-all balance in our commercial relations with all countries participating in multilateral via the International Economic Cooperation Bank.

Specifically, if our export level is low and we exceed the excess import level eligible for reimbursement by settlement loans, and if there are no other source of loans to promptly make up for the deficit (it is not necessary to wait until the end of the year, as when applying the system of bilateral settlement by means of clearing accounts) the International Economic Cooperation Bank may stop making settlements for all import shipments after that, not only those to one general corporation but also those to all import general corporations. The reason is that the countries sending goods cannot collect payment for them.

The credit system of the International Economic Cooperation Bank also strictly stipulates that new loans may not be made to pay old debts. Specifically:

If, during the planning year, debts of previous years are due and new debts are incurred before the old debts are paid, the repayment period of the new debts cannot exceed the time period of the planning year.

At the beginning of a planning year, if there are old debts but none must be repaid during the planning year, new debts that are within the amount authorized in the planning year will have a repayment schedule exceeding the period of the planning year.

The above basic principles regarding credit show that it is not true that the reason why we must change over to the multilateral settlement system is that the value measurement function of the commercial ruble is ineffective because prices in bilateral settlements are based production costs, which have not changed for a long time, or that we are still hesitant to change over to the multilateral settlement system because we want to hold on to the production cost system, which is more advantageous to us than "sliding scale prices."

Clearly, the multilateral settlements system is prompting us and requiring us to strictly fulfill our obligations in our foreign trade relationships with other countries.

In it true that the crux of this matter is that in our economic relationships with foreign countries, when the management structure of a foreign country changes our country's management structure must also undergo a corresponding basic transformation?

Therefore, we believe that our eventual participation will depend on whether or not use prepare all conditions for such participation. In order to accomplish that, we believe that we must:

-- Improve import planning, and encourage and require thae ministries, sectors, and localities to bear responsibility for balancing their need for imports and the capability of the sector or locality to deliver goods for export and participate in the state's over-all balancing.

The concept of "balancing" here does not mean achieving a balance between imports and exports and applying it mechanically to each base-level unit, but means comparing exports and imports to determine whether each ministry, sector, or locality to determine what their export excess is and to what degree the state will allow them to use that export excess. If there is an import excess, how much of an import excess will the state allow? Only thereby can we create conditions to improve the import situation and overcome the present situation of management of the "grant" variety.

If the ministries, sectors, and localities use imports in the orbit of over-all balancing, responsibility for resolving such excess imports will fall on two organizations: the foreign trade and banking organizations. But to a certain extent they will also be impotent, for those two sectors are only responsible for circulation, credit, and foreign settlements, and are not sectors which produce export goods and facilities for settling and repaying foreign debts.

Having the ministries, sectors, and localities participate in over-all balancing will also serve to reduce the present burden of excess imports.

The recent experiences show that if we continue to maintain an import structure of the "grant" variety, no amount of imports can meet the many kinds of import needs.

But if the state changes over to the mode of limiting the issuing of non-repaid funds from the budget and expanding investment via credit from the State Bank, and especially if the state requires all ministries, sectors, and localities to balance their exports and imports, only then will the ministries, sectors, localities, and economic organizations pay attention to calculating the economic effectiveness of imports, and only then will there be conditions for coping with the problem of excess imports and advancing to balancing exports and imports.

Along with improving import planning, we cannot but improve the relevant systems and policies.

Settlement is the final step in export-import activities and also manifests in a combined way the economic activities that precede it. Therefore, we cannot maintain the situation of signing contracts in a formalistic manner, essentially to "attract" imports. Nor can we conclude contracts of the "free at the beginning of the year but busy at the end of the year" variety, in order to be recognized as having fulfilled the plan!

In their grant and credit activities, the financial and banking sectors must exercise a supervisory role from the beginning of the economic activity (at times during the policy formulation phase) to serve as a precondition for settlement. They should not wait until equipment and materials arrive in our country before "making themselves known", which not only leaves them with no supervisory role to play but adds to the present situation of getting involved in debts.

The present internal account balancing price ratios of the various foreign currencies must be readjusted in order to correct the incorrect viewpoints that imports are better and cheaper than goods produced in our country and that imports from capitalist countries are cheaper and better than imports from the socialist countries.

The foreign trade surpluses should become a budgetary income item, as if it were a tax, and funds used to make up for foreign trade deficits should become "price support" funds. Those two funds must be implemented directly with the economic organizations using imports, and not via the foreign trade organizations, as they are now. Only thereby can we allow domestic production to fully calculate the value of imports as well as fully understand the state's policy of protecting and developing domestic production.

By means of such improvements we must determine the nature of the authority of the foreign trade organizations in importing and exporting in order to, on that basis, make the necessary improvements in the management systems and policies, in order to encourage the export-import general corporations and corporations to reduce the management systems, procedures, and regulations which are very necessary for the domestic economic organizations but are not necessary for the foreign trade organizations.

That transformation ofthe management structure cannot be accomplished in a day. Therefore, we cannot wait before completing the improvements before participating in the multilateral settlements system. If we do not implement it immediately we may never be able to eliminate the situation of "everyone knowing but no one doing anything."

Therefore, there is also the opinion that we must soon participate in the implementation of the multilateral settlements system and use it as a whip with which to lash at the present sluggishness of import management, for only when all of our imports slow down because we do not have sufficient exports and can no longer borrow funds with which to make settlements can we hope to affect, concretely, practically, and rapidly the present management structure of the "grant" variety.

We believe that that opinion is too pessimistic and negative, but is also worthy of our thought and action.

In fact, although prices are related to the multilateral settlements system but are not completely dependent on it. For example, at present the Soviet Union still settles sugar purchases from Cuba at prices much higher than the "sliding scale prices", which saves Cuba millions of rubles, but the two countries do not, for that reason, fail to implement the multilateral settlements system.

Nor should participation in the multilateral settlements system be understood as being a purely professional mater, merely a bookkeeping technique.

5616
CSO: 4209/39

BRIEFS

INDIAN TABLE TENNIS TEAM--Hanoi, VNA 28 Oct--The Indian table tennis team, led by Gopinath Ghosh, left here today, concluding its visit and competition tour of Vietnam. It was seen off by Nguyen Dac Tho, director of the Hanoi physical culture and sports service and vice president of the Vietnam Table Tennis Association, and a representative of the Indian Embassy. While here, the team called at the late President Ho Chi Minh's home and office, visited scenic spots in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and Haiphong. Prime Minister Pham Van Dong cordially received the team. The General Department of Physical Culture and Sports, accredited by the chairman of the Council of Ministers, held a ceremony to present the friendship medal to the head and other members of the team. They also received gifts from the chairman of the Council of Ministers. [Text] [OW281535 Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 28 Oct 81]

GDR SCHOOLS, WORKSHOPS CONSTRUCTION--Hanoi VNA 24 Oct--The German Democratic Republic from 1976 to 1980 built for Vietnam 60 repair shops, 39 workshops, and 5 vocational schools, according to a report to a recent joint meeting in Berlin between the GDR-Vietnam committee and the GDR Ministry of Regionally Administered Industry and Food Industry [District Managed Industry and Foodstuffs Industry]. Speaking at the meeting, Prof Dr Klaus Bochmann, vice minister of regionally administered industry and food industry said that the GDR would continue to help Vietnam build more small workshops for the 1981-85 period. These will include electronic appliances and sewing-machines repair shops, and carpentry workshops. [Text] [OW302349 Hanoi VNA in English 0707 GMT 24 Oct 81]

UZBEK SSR DELEGATION--Hanoi VNA 28 Oct--The delegation of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic accompanied by an Uzbek art troupe left here today after a friendship visit and participation in "Uzbek days" in Vietnam. While here, the Uzbek guests visited Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and the provinces of Phu Khanh and Thanh Hoa, and attended meetings, talks, exhibitions, film shows and art performances in observance of "Uzbek days." On this occasion, the Hanoi College of Water Conservation and representatives of the Tashkent College of Water Conservation and Agricultural Mechanization, members of the delegations, attended a ceremony to establish sisterhood relations between the two colleges and to work out measures to enhance their cooperation. [Text] [OW302349 Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 28 Oct 81]

BULGARIAN MARXIST-LENINIST CONFERENCE--Hanoi VNA 30 Oct--A delegation of the Vietnamese Institute of Marxism-Leninism led by Tran Tong, deputy head of the commission for research on party history under the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, has attended a regular conference of directors of the institutes of Marxism-Leninism and of party history of the socialist countries held recently in Varna, Bulgaria. [Text] [OW302349 Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT 30 Oct 81]

SOVIET SHIP REPAIR CONTRACT--Hanoi VNA 30 Oct--Since the beginning of this year, the Chandlery and Repair Yard for foreign ships docking at Saigon harbour has repaired more than 50 foreign ships. The corporation employs 23 engineers and workers. It has ancillary workshops specializing in chipping and painting or making spare parts. A frontrank unit for six consecutive years, the corporation has always fulfilled its contracts on time and at a cost usually lower than in a number of Asian countries. To meet the increasing demand for repair of foreign ships, the ship Chandlery and Repair Corporation has signed a contract with the Vladivostok Shipping Line of the Soviet Union for supply of materials and equipment necessary for the repair service. [Text] [OW302349 Hanoi VNA in English 0305 GMT 30 Oct 81]

PANAMANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY GREETINGS--Hanoi VNA 2 Nov--President of the Council of State Truong Chinh and chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong have sent a joint message of greetings to President Aristides Royo Sanchez on the 78th independence day of the Republic of Panama (November 3). The message reaffirms the Vietnamese people's solidarity with and full support for the Panamanian people's just struggle to regain full sovereignty over the Canal Zone and to build a prosperous country. Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has also sent greetings to his Panamanian counterpart, Jorge Illueca. [Text] [OW021809 Hanoi VNA in English 1519 GMT 2 Nov 81]

CSO: 4220/68

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

EXCERPT FROM 23RD PLENUM RESOLUTION PUBLISHED

Hanoi MOT SO VAN KIEN CUA DANG VE CONG TAC GIAO DUC LY LUAN VA CHINH TRI in Vietnamese Sach Giao Khoa Mac-Lenin 1978 pp-77-79

[Excerpt from the Resolution on of the 23rd Plenum of the Party Central Committee from the book "Some Party Documents Regarding Theoretical and Political Education," Marxism-Leninism Publishing House, Hanoi, 1978, Tien Bo Printing Plant, 7,000 copies, 400 pages]

[Text] The principal responsibility of the ideological work is to enable cadres and party members to fully understand the lines and policies of the party, fully grasp the party's resolutions and viewpoints, have correct awareness of the situation and missions, correctly evaluate the accomplishments, deficiencies, advantages, and difficulties, overcome viewpoints which are contrary to the viewpoints of the party and manifestations of wavering and irresponsibility, and smash the ideological penetration schemes and psychological arguments of the enemy and the allegations of the bad elements.

In order to get the work of teaching lines and policies on the right track, we must improve the quality of the political activity of the party organisations, organise regular reporting of current events, and organise regular short-term basic training regarding lines and policies of the leadership cadres at the various levels. We must create a system of lecturers on the lines and policies of the party.

We must strengthen the party's leadership of the literature, art, education, and publishing sectors, assure that those organs are always sharp tools ofthe party on the ideological front, and resolutely struggle against mistaken ideological tendencies.

The direction of the ideological work in the party is to cultivate the revolutionary thought of the working class, increase consciousness of socialist ideals and determination to fight for the complete victory of Marxism-Leninism and the lines and policies ofthe party, oppose petty bourgeois thought and the influence of bourgeois thought, eliminate the vestiges of feudal thought, and stop and erase the influence of the various kinds of opportunism.

In the present situation, we must endeavor to bolster the revolutionary quality and virtue of cadres and party members along the following lines:

Strengthening revolutionary will, spirit of self-reliance, sense of responsibility, and consciousness of organization and discipline, and opposing passivity, dependence on others, fear of difficulty and responsibility, and failure to strictly implement the resolutions of the party and the laws of the state.

Strengthening the spirit of socialist collective mastership and of respecting and protecting public property; preventing and eliminating the "special privilege" state of mind; and opposing all acts which violate state and collective property.

Increasing consciousness of respecting and developing the collective mastership right ofthe masses, of always remaining close to the masses, and of oposing bureaucratism, dogmatism, and despotism.

Strengthening loyalty and consciousness of defending the truth and supporting positive attitudes and acts; opposing dishonesty, making false reports, failure to protect what is correct and to struggle against what is incorrect, grovelling and obsequiousness; and opposing the attitute of seeking revenge against people who struggle straightfowardly.

Increasing consciousness of protecting solidarity and unity within the party, love for one's comrades,and the spirit of self-criticism and criticism; and opposing fractionalism, local partialism, the coveting of power, favoratism or unprincipled struggling.

Strengthening the spirit of loving study and endeavoring to learn new things, and oppoing laziness toward study and thinking.

Strengthening the teaching of Marxist-Leninist theory, and raising the cultural, specialized, and technical levels, and improving the organization and management ability, of cadres and party members.

Between now and 1980:

Most high-level and mid-level leadership and management cadres must complete the high-level theory curriculum. Most elementary-level leadership and management cadres must complete the mid-level theory curriculum. All basic-level cadres must complete the elementary-level curriculum, and some must complete the mid-level curriculum.

By the end of 1977, all ordinary party members must complete the basic-level curriculum. From now on, every party member must complete the basic-level curriculum within 2 years after entering the party.

In addition to teaching Marxist-Leninist theory, we must teach economic management and specialized, technical subjects at levels corresponding to the missions assigned. We must determine which curricula are appropriate for cadres and party members who are advanced in age.

We must launch a study movement throughout the party. Studying in order to improve their knowledge and ability in order to fulfill their duties as citizens is a responsibility of party members and an indispensable need in the spiritual lives of communists. The basic level party organizations must review their study programs for party members and require people who have not yet studied to study immediately. We must praise party members who positively study and improve their knowledge, and severely criticize party members who are lazy toward study.

Leading the ideological work is a responsibility of the party committee echelons. After each period of time they must recapitulate the ideological work and do a good job of resolving the contents and methods in order to continually increase the combattiveness and scientific nature of the ideological work. They must cultivate, train, and build up the corps of cadres engaged in ideological work.

5616
CSO: 4209/38

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DECISION ON VILLAGE ADMINISTRATION

BK021451 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Oct 81 pp 1, 4

[SRV Council of Ministers' "recent" decision on the functions, duties and organization of the village administrative apparatus]

[Text] The village is the state's basic administrative unit in the rural areas. The state administration at the village level, which comprises a people's council and a people's committee elected by the people according to the constitution and the law, is the state management organ in the village.

The village-level administration has the function of managing all aspects of the state's activities in the village. This function is aimed at ensuring that the constitution and laws are respected and scrupulously implemented in the localities; ensuring and promoting the working people's collective mastery; ensuring the citizens' interests and caring for the material and cultural life of the people in the village; and motivating all citizens in the village to discharge their obligations toward the state.

The state administration at the village level has the following principal duties and powers:

1. Concerning the formulation and implementation of plan:

In those villages which have basically achieved cooperativization, the village people's committee shall directly formulate and carry out those tasks which are under the charge of the village, such as education, culture, public health service, social welfare and budget planning. It shall also standardize the principal norms included in the plans of cooperatives for production development, tax payments, sales of products to the state, construction of projects in support of production, securing bank loans, and so forth. It shall incorporate these norms into the village's master plan and submit it to the village people's council for decisions and to the district people's committee for approval. It shall supervise and assist the cooperatives in fulfilling their plans.

In those villages which are carrying out cooperativization, the village people's committee shall guide the hamlet production committees, production collectives and cooperatives in formulating production and business plans. It shall combine these plans and submit them to the village people's council for decisions and to the district people's committee for approval and organization of methods of implementation.

2. Manage land, forests, seashores and other natural resources in the village according to the law.

3. Manage the population and birth, marriage, death and household registrations in accordance with the policies and procedures in force; manage labor, organize the implementation of labor distribution plans and procedures and plans for the mobilization of corvee labor for the state and the village.

4. Manage and execute financial policies and collect taxes and debts for the state. Formulate and manage the expenditures and receipts of the village budget according to the general regulations.

5. Control and supervise cooperatives and production collectives in their performance of the following tasks:

—Fulfilling production plans; implementing state policies and laws; and fully discharging various obligations toward the state, especially the grain and foodstuff obligation as well as the obligation to pay taxes and debts.

—Correctly implementing the cooperative and production collective statutes, especially the principles governing the production and distribution work of collectives and the use of their capital and other assets, as well as the principles governing the use and maintenance of the material and technical base of cooperatives and production collectives.

6. Implementing the policy on socialist transformation; managing the market and preventing all illegal business and trade activities as well as speculation and hoarding.

7. Maintaining political security and public order and safety; suppressing social vices; opposing all negative phenomena; protecting the socialist property as well as the lives and property of the people. With regard to the organs, enterprises, stations, farms, stores, warehouses, communications lines, oil pipelines, power lines and other property belonging to higher-level organs but established in or running through a village, the village people's committees concerned are dutybound to protect and assist these units and to create conditions for them to fulfill their duties.

8. Implementing military obligation systems and plans in strict accordance with state laws and plans; building local armed forces; organizing combat operations and standing ready to fight; and carrying out army support activities.

9. Managing small-scale irrigation projects and communications lines in the village.

10. Organizing cultural, information, wired radio, educational, public health, physical education and sports activities and managing the installations of these services.

11. Improving the material and cultural life of the people in the village.

12. Exposing and dealing with all violations of the law according to the powers vested in the village administration.

The village administration is empowered to supervise the economic and cultural establishments and organs at a higher level operating in the village, so as to ensure that they adhere to the various state laws and policies and execute the resolutions and decisions of the local authorities.

The village people's committee is empowered to suspend the implementation of those policies and activities of collective economic organizations and other bodies directly subordinate to the village which it considers to be at variance with the law, harmful to the state and collectives and detrimental to the legitimate interests of cooperative members and citizens. The committee, however, must immediately notify the district or city people's committee of its action.

The village people's council is the organ of state authority in the village. It works according to the conference system, meeting in regular quarterly sessions and, if necessary, in extraordinary sessions.

The village people's council shall discuss and decide on measures aimed at ensuring that the constitution and the law are scrupulously respected and implemented in the locality. It shall also discuss and decide on important tasks related to the village plans and budget and to the local people's obligations, interests, living conditions, feelings, customs and habits. All resolutions of the village people's council must be approved by a majority vote.

The village people's council shall supervise the village people's committee and various specialized committees of the village in carrying out the tasks entrusted to them. The people's committee and specialized committees of the village must seriously answer all questions asked by members of the village people's council.

Members of the village people's council must exemplarily implement all positions and policies of the party, all laws of the state, all directives and resolutions of higher-level administrative organs and all resolutions of the village people's council. They must also motivate the people in their localities to do likewise.

The village people's committee is the executive organ of the village people's council and the state administrative organ in the village. It is accountable to the village people's council and higher-level state administrative organs for all tasks entrusted to it.

The village people's committee works according to the principle of collective leadership and individual responsibility. Each member of the village people's committee must bear collective responsibility for the committee's work and individual responsibility for the work assigned to him by the committee.

The chairman of the village people's committee bears the principal responsibility for all activities of the committee and ensures the implementation of the above-cited principle of division of work.

The composition of the village people's committee and its division of duties are determined as follows:

The village people's committee comprises from five to seven members.

In those mountain aras with a mixed population of many different nationalities, the village people's committee may have from five to nine members.

The standing component of the village people's committee is composed of its chairman, its vice chairmen, and a member secretary.

Depending on specific conditions and the standards of cadres, the village people's committee may divide its duties as follows:

The chairman shall take charge of general administrative duties as well as economic and planning work, and shall directly serve as head of the village's financial and budget section.

One vice chairman shall take charge of internal affairs and serve as head of the village's public security section.

The other vice chairman shall take charge of agriculture and cooperativization or cultural, activities and social welfare.

A member serving as secretary shall take charge of the committee's office and assist the chairman and vice chairmen in carrying out their daily duties.

A member in charge of military affairs shall directly serve as commander of the village military unit.

A member shall be put in charge of communications, water conservancy and land and labor management.

Other members shall directly serve as heads of specialized sections or as chiefs of hamlets and montagnard villages.

The specialized sections of the village people's committee are:

1. The economic affairs and planning section, which is in charge of planning, statistics, labor, land, communications, water conservancy, circulation, distribution, and agricultural, fishery and forestry production. It also has the duty of implementing policies on agricultural transformation and building cooperations.

2. The financial section, whcih is in charge of financial and budgetary affairs, tax collection, accounting and the management of various funds.

3. The cultural and social welfare section, which is in charge of cultural and information service, wired radio transmission, physical education and sports, war invalids and social welfare.

4. The village public security section, which is in charge of public order and security; birth, marriage and death registration; and household registration.

5. The village military section, which is in charge of military work.

6. The medical aid station, which is in charge of public health protection.

7. The post and telegraph station, which is in charge of communications and the postal service.

Work relationship between the village people's committee and the district and city people's committees, the village party committee, and the mass organizations as well as collective economic organizations in the village is defined as follows:

--The village people's committee is placed under the direct leadership and guidance of the district or city people's committee concerning the state activities in the village. The village people's committee must regularly report on its work to the district or city people's committee, ask for instructions from it, and submit itself to its control and supervision.

--The village people's committee is placed under the direct leadership of the village party committee. It is responsible for organizing the implementation of the village party committee's directives and resolutions. It must regularly report on its work to the village party committee, ask for its instructions and submit itself to its control and supervision in all activities.

--The village people's committee must regularly meet with the VFF and the various mass organizations so as to be fully aware of the people's aspirations before deciding on policies related to their obligations and interests. The village people's committee must rely on the VFF and the mass organizations in motivating and organizing the people to implement the party's line and positions as well as the state's laws and policies and to participate in state management in their localities.

--The village people's committee must create proper conditions for and assist cooperatives and production collectives in developing production. At the same time, it must exert its functions as a state management organ vis-a-vis cooperatives and production collectives, in accordance with port 5, article 3 [as published] of this decision.

--The people's committees of provinces and of municipalities and special zones directly subordinate to the central government are responsible for formulating plans for forming village administrative cadres and developing their knowledge and professional skills. First of all, they must immediately adopt plans for improving the administrative cadres currently working in the villages so as to make them capable of implementing the party's line and positions and the state's laws and policies. The administration at the provincial and district levels must devise plans for improving the village administrative apparatus so as to ensure its stability, purity and integrity, promote its internal solidarity, and guarantee the democratic character of its relations with the people. They must absolutely prevent hostile, corrupt and irresponsible elements as well as persons bent on bullying the people and unwilling to implement official policies...from worming their way into the village administration.

CSO: 4209/58

BRIEFS

DEMISE OF VCP OFFICIAL--The paper NHAN DAN today reports that Comrade Nguyen Van Kinh had passed away in Moscow on 26 October at the age of 60. Comrade Nguyen Van Kinh was formerly a member of the VCP Central Committee and SRV ambassador to the Soviet Union. He also served as vice chairman of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association, and vice chairman of the Vietnam Peace Committee. [BK010951 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 Oct 81]

VIETNAM-SOVIET EMULATION ACTIVITIES--To score new achievements in honor of the Fifth VCP Congress and the 64th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution, Vietnamese workers and Soviet specialists at the Cao Son Coal Mine have pledged to emulate in overcoming all existing weaknesses along with accelerating work at various projects. Meanwhile, Vietnamese teachers and Soviet specialists at the Vietnam-Soviet technical school for mining workers have also launched an emulation drive to continue to improve the school's teaching quality. [BK010951 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Oct 81]

CSO: 4209/58

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

NGHIA BINH RESETTLERS--Since early this year Mo Duc District of Nghia Binh Province has sent 364 families of 1,360 persons to new economic zones in Gia Lai-Cong Tum and Dac Lac provinces. The province has provided these families with loans, foodstuff and materials to help them promptly resettle in their new places. [BK260533 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 22 Oct 81]

DAC LAC RESETTLEMENT--Over the past 5 years Dac Lac Province has received more than 25,000 families of 141,000 persons from northern Binh Tri Thien and Quang Nam-danang provinces for resettlement in various new economic zones. Despite numerous difficulties, the province has built almost 300,000 square meters of living quarters, many schools, sanitation posts and markets for the resettlers. Since 1978, the new resettlers have delivered to state granaries more than 48,000 tons of foodstuff, including thousands of tons of green beans and por. [BK260533 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Oct 81]

TAX COLLECTION RESULTS--Over the past 9 months, the tax affairs sector has achieved more than 75 percent of its 1981 target for the collection of industrial and trade taxes. All provinces and cities throughout the country are reported to have collected more taxes than they did last year. In particular, the Central Marine Customs Department and various provinces such as Tien Giang, An Giang, Tay Ninh, Cuu Long, Gia Lai-cong Tum, Dac Lac, Dong Thap, Lang Son and Song Be have achieved their annual targets. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 Oct 81 BK]

GUIDANCE FOR DISTRICT PLANNING--According to VNA, in the past various provinces and cities have provided guidance on the formulation of plans for their subordinate districts and precincts--totaling more than 400. Almost all of the provinces and cities have set up a steering committee for the formulation of their 1982 plans and have organized study courses for key cadres of various districts and sectors with the purpose of teaching them on how to formulate a plan. The State Planning Commission has sent 13 groups of cadres to help a number of provinces to formulate plans and provide guidance for planning activities at 13 pilot districts in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and 11 provinces in the country. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 18 Oct 81 BK]

NEW ECONOMIC ZONES--Over the past 5 yeas, Ha Son Binh Province has sent 37,000 people to build new economic zones in Bac Thai, Son La, Lam Dong and Song Be provinces. These new economic zone resettlers have so far succeeded in reclaiming more than 10,000 hectares of wasteland. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Oct 81 BK]

RESETTLERS FROM BINH TRI THIEN--Over the past 9 months of 1981, Trieu Hai District of Binh Tri Thien Province has resettled 1,036 families comprising 5,015 people and 1,764 laborers in various new economic zones in the southern provinces. The district will send another 1,500 people to new economic zones in other provinces from now till the end of this year. [BK010951 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Oct 81]

CONFERENCE ON SALT PRODUCTION--Recently in Dong Nai Province, the Ministry of Food Industry met with representatives from various southern coastal provinces to discuss ways to step up the production of salt, gypsum and other chemicals processed from sea water. Thanks to the material and financial assistance given by other provinces, the salt sector has over the recent past been able to produce almost 300,000 tons of salt despite adverse weather conditions and ample rainfall. In the days ahead, such southern coastal provinces as Phu Khanh, Thuan Hai and Dong Nai will strive to concentrate on processing salt, gypsum and other chemicals on a larger scale. [BK010951 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 30 Oct 81]

CSO: 4209/58

LATE OCTOBER AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED

BK311540 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 31 Oct 81

[Agricultural review for the past 10 days]

[Summary] "According to the General Statistics Department, there was plenty of sunshine last week, which created favorable conditions for the harvesting of 10th-month rice. As of 25 October, provinces and cities in the north had harvested 10th-month rice on more than 260,000 hectares or nearly 20 percent of the sown area. The daily harvesting pace over the past 10 days was 4,000 hectares faster than last last week."

According to initial reports from various localities, "this year the early 10th-month rice crop yielded a lower output than was originally estimated." The main 10th-month rice crop in many areas has become ripe and is likely to yield a higher output than the early 10th-month rice. "However, many areas of 10th-month rice are still infested with insects. Ha Nam Ninh and Nghe Tinh provinces and Haiphong still have tens of thousands of hectares which are being ravaged by insects."

In the past few days, "there were heavy to very heavy rains in various provinces from Thanh Hoa to Nghe Tinh and Phu Khanh, waterlogging or flooding many areas of already-blossomed rice. Nghe Tinh Province alone had more than 30,000 hectares of rice and subsidiary food crops affected by waterlogging and floods."

"Provinces and cities in the south have completed planting 10th-month rice on 2,005,000 hectares. This is nearly 100,000 hectares below the planed target and about 50,000-60,000 hectares less than the figure attained in the 1980 10th-month crop."

The 10th-month rice in the southern provinces is reportedly developing favorably. "But insects harmful to rice have appeared in many areas. Various coastal provinces in central Vietnam have reported the spreading of pachidiplosis oryzae. Quang Nam-danang and Nghia Binh are seeking ways to eradicate and prevent insects from spreading."

As for the planting of winter vegetables and subsidiary food crops, "as of 25 October provinces and cities in the north had planted 111,000 hectares, almost as much as in the same period last year. This figure represents only about 30 percent of the planned target. The sowing schedule for such early winter crops as sweet potatoes, corn, soybeans and other legumes was over on 30 October and the planting results of all the crops were far below the planned target."

Along with cultivating 10th-month and winter crops, various provinces are making the necessary preparations for the cultivation of the 5th-month spring crop. Provinces in the north are sowing 5th-month rice seeds and germinating duckweeds. The amount of duckweeds they have germinated so far is very small as it represents only one-third of the duckweed germinated in the same period last year.

In order to score more achievements to greet the fifth party congress, in the coming period localities must concentrate on implementing the following points:

--Provinces in the north must quickly and neatly harvest all the 10th-month rice which has become ripe; strive to plant winter crops on the entire planned area; and make the necessary preparations for the cultivation of winter-spring crops.

--Provinces in the south must care for and satisfactorily protect all the already planted 10th-month rice areas; formulate plans to protect 10th-month rice from waterlogging and floods; and continue to plant winter-spring rice, vegetables and subsidiary food crops.

--Localities throughout the country must overcome difficulties arising from the shortage of animal feed in developing animal husbandry and must strive to stamp out insect infestation.

CSO: 4209/58

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

RAINS SLOW RICE HARVEST--Over the past week rainfalls have still been reported in various provinces and cities in the Bac Bo lowlands and midlands and in the former 4th and 5th regions, thus slowing the pace of the 10th-month rice harvest and winter-spring crop production. According to the General Statistics Department, as of 20 October the north had harvested 10th-month rice on 190,000 hectares or about 15 percent of the sown area. This is 80,000 hectares faster than the same period last year. Also as of this date, provinces and cities in the north had planted 98,000 hectares of winter crops. These provinces are concentrating on harvesting 10th-month rice quickly and neatly, planting winter crops and caring for and replanting those vegetable and subsidiary food crop areas which were damaged by recent heavy rains. [Text] [BK310858 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Oct 81]

LONG AN WINTER CROP--Long An Province is striving to plant more than 40,000 ha of winter-spring rice during October and December. As of 15 October, the province had planted more than 10,000 ha. The province is also building small water conservancy projects and producing more fertilizer to help accelerate intensive cultivation for more rice output. [BK260533 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 21 Oct 81]

HAU GIANG 10TH-MONTH RICE--As of 12 October, Hau Giang Province had planted 327,000 ha of 10th-month rice, achieving more than 96 percent of the plan norm. Although harmful insects appeared in some areas of Chau Thanh and O Mon districts, the local peasants and authorities eradicated them promptly and effectively minimized damage to ricefields. In the same period, the province planted 5,700 ha of subsidiary crops, mostly sweet potato and corn.[BK260533 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Oct 81]

GUANGNAM-DANANG WINTER-SPRING RICE--In the 1981-82 winter-spring sowing season, Quang Nam-danang province plans to plant between 50,000 and 52,000 hectares of rice with the "HT-19", "IR-36" and "6-E" short-term high-yield rice varieties. The province has thus far prepared enough seeds for planting. [BK210215 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 15 Oct 81]

LONG AN SUMMER-FALL RICE HARVEST--As of 8 October, Long An Province had harvested summar-fall rice on more than 15,000 hectares or more than 50 percent of the sown acreage with the rice output averaging 2.2 metric ton per hectare. Local peasants are striving to plant rice in areas where summer-fall rice has just been harvested. More than 5,000 hectares of winter-spring rice have been planted in the province so far. [BK210215 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 17 Oct 81]

TIEN GIANG SUMMER-FALL RICE--Despite unfavorable weather, insect infestation and prolonged drought, the summer-fall rice crop in Tien Giang Province was still able to produce an average output of 3.5 metric tons of paddy per hectare. As of 7 October, the province had harvested rice on 91 percent of the sown acreage and had collected 24,969 metric tons of paddy--or 108 percent of the planned target--including 3,252 tons as agricultural tax. The province is striving to collect an additional 10,000 metric tons of paddy from the rice crop. [BK210215 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 19 Oct 81]

BEN TRE 10TH-MONTH RICE--As of the end of September, Ben Tre Province had successfully concluded planting 10th-month rice on 70,000 hectares, achieving more than 127 percent of the planned target and representing an increase of 10,000 hectares over last year's 10th-month rice crop. The province is preparing land for sowing winter-spring rice in conjunction with efforts to harvest summer-fall rice. Some 25,000 hectares of summer-fall rice have been harvested so far. [BK210215 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 17 Oct 81]

COFFEE PRODUCTION CONFERENCE--The Ministry of Agriculture recently held a conference with various localities and several related sectors to review the implementation of resolution No 375-CP of the Council of Ministers on the need to develop coffee production. It was reported at the conference that coffee production in Vietnam, especially in the central highlands, had failed to attain the desired results and that due to lack of care, many coffee plants had died before they could bear fruits. The conference also discussed ways to develop coffee production for the period 1981-85. [BK210215 Hanoi Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 14 Oct 81]

CSO: 4209/58

BRIEFS

CONSTRUCTION OF THERMOELECTRIC PLANT--The B-19 Division in the 3d Military Region is an army unit which has given the honor to participate in building the Phha Lai thermoelectric plant--one of the major projects in the country. In more than 300 days, by defying all difficulties and ordeals, cadres and members of the division have been able to complete two projects--the circulation pump station and the coal storage building--ahead of schedule. [BK010951 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 22 Oct 81]

CSO: 4209/58

BRIEFS

SAIGON PORT NAVIGATION SERVICE--In the past 9 months of 1981, the Saigon port navigation service has escorted 15 foreign vessels with 35,000-60,000 ton capacity to various wharves safely, thus earning hundreds of thousands of dollars for the state. This is the first time the port has ever accommodated vessels of such loading capacity. [BK010951 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 Oct 81]

CSO: 4209/58

PHAM VAN DONG ADDRESSES TEACHERS CONFERENCE

BK301030 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Oct 81 pp 1, 4

[VNA report on Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong's speech at a conference held by the Ministry of Education to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the teaching branch]

[Text] Amid the jubilant atmosphere at the start of the new school year, the Ministry of Education held a conference in Hanoi on 8 October to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the teaching branch (8 October 1946).

Attending the conference were representatives of various teachers colleges--from kindergarten to university level--from all areas throughout the country; representatives of progressive and senior teachers and of academics in educational science; and representatives of various branches, services, public organs and mass organizations at the central level and in Hanoi.

Those attending the conference were very glad to welcome Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Central Commission for Education Reform, who came to address the conference.

Following the opening speech by Minister of Education Nguyen Thi Binh, Prof Nguyen Canh Toan, a PhD degree holder and vice minister of education--who represented the Ministry of Education--delivered a speech in which he pointed out the extraordinary growth of the country's teaching branch over the past 35 years.

Proceeding from what was described as near nothingness and after going through various stages of growth, operation and war, the national teaching branch has succeeded in building a system of teachers colleges comprising more than 150 schools with more than 90,000 students, including 8 teachers' colleges and 2 teaching institutions.

Over the past 35 years these teachers colleges have turned out more than half a million teachers of various grades for the education sector. Each year they have provided training and refresher courses for tens of thousands of teachers. Post graduate and higher learning education organized by certain teachers colleges has begun to bear fruit.

One of the striking achievements scored by the teaching branch over the past 35 years is that it has succeeded in quickly meeting the growing demand for teachers and ensuring the constant growth of the general education, kindergarten and supplementary education sectors. In addition, it has also created new quality standards and has used these as a basis for the implementation of the party Central Committee Political Bureau's resolution on educational reform.

However, efforts to provide training and refresher courses for the contingent of teachers have yet to meet the growing demand for development of the general education sector, especially in the mountainous regions, the hilly areas and the Mekong River delta. The qualifications and the organizational structure of the contingent of teachers have yet to meet the demands for general education, kindergarten teaching and supplementary education in the new situation. The qualitative results of the training provided for the contingent of teachers are also still poor.

In the period ahead, while striving to become fully informed of the party Central Committee Political Bureau's resolution on educational reform, the education sector must concentrate its leadership efforts on developing various teachers' colleges in order to build a large contingent of good-quality general education, kindergarten and supplementary education teachers who will be spread rationally throughout the country. This contingent of teachers must be structually homogeneous in keeping with the requirements for comprehensive education and educational development as outlined in the state place.

Addressing the conference, Council of Ministers chairman Pham Van Dong heartily commended the entire teaching branch for its great achievements over the past 35 years, saying that its achievements are inseparable from those scored by the general education sector and are regarded as a significant contribution to the common victories of the party and the nation in various stages of the revolution.

After pointing to deficiencies in the teaching branch, the chairman of the Council of Ministers said: The general education sector occupies a very important position and role in the cause of building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland. In the light of the party Central Committee Political Bureau's resolution on educational reform, the education sector must develop comprehensively and quickly. This task requires that great attention be paid to leadership activities and to tackling the many urgent problems--a key one being improvement of the quality of general education work. In order to solve this problem, each teacher, male or female, must always ask himself or herself: What subject are we teaching? For what purposes are we teaching?

Our schools are dutybound to provide students with a general ethnical, mental, physical and calisthenic education, but above all, they must arm their students with a correct way of thinking so that students can develop their intelligence, can think independently and can find ways to tackle problems. In addition, schools must also instill in students a penchant for learning during and after schooling so that they will for the rest of their lives, take pains to learn, think, and apply the scientific and technical progress of mankind to our country's actual conditions. As the Vietnamese people are intelligent and creative by nature, the educational sector is dutybound to arm them with general knowledge and thinking skills so that they can develop their intelligence and creativity more extensively and can serve the cause of building and defending the socialist fatherland more effectively.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers emphasized: The ultimate goal of schools and teachers is to train our sons and brothers into socialist workers, that is those with a high spirit of mastership, a high sense of working responsibility, good education, good scientific and technical knowledge, thinking and learning skills, and the ability to perform satisfactorily all the tasks assigned them by the state. The task of building and defending the socialist fatherland needs the contribution of a great number of knowledgeable and competent people who are determined to do revolutionary work. The general education sector must surge forward to meet these requirements in a most active manner. It must struggle to turn each school into a training center for socialist laborers and each teacher into a worker or an engineer capable of training the new generation.

Touching on the position and role of the contingent of teachers, the chairman of the Council of Ministers said: When he was alive, Uncle Ho paid great attention to educational work and the contingent of teachers. The Uncle once told us: "Nothing is more glorious than to train the younger generations so that they can make active contributions to building socialism and communism. A good teacher--one that deserves to be called a teacher--is the most glorious person. Although their names have not been carried in the press and none among them has been decorated, good teachers are regarded as unknown heroes. This is a very glorious fact. If there were no teachers to educate the people's children, how could we build socialism? Therefore, teaching is a very important and glorious career. Whoever holds an incorrect view towards teaching must correct it." This earnest advice of venerated and beloved Uncle Ho serves as a reminder for our party and people to adopt a correct view and attitude towards teachers, and to help create as many favorable conditions as possible for the contingent of teachers to satisfactorily fulfill their glorious mandate. For its part, the contingent of teachers must constantly undergo political indoctrination and improve their educational and scientific knowledge so as to set good examples for students to follow. To achieve this aim, teachers must have good ethical qualities, sympathy and a love for the young generation, great aspirations and an ardent love for the country, the people and socialism. In addition, teachers must have extensive knowledge and the ability to teach. Only with these qualities can they ensure that knowledge is passed on to the young generation.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers concluded by urging the education sector to review the good experience scored by the teaching branch over the past 35 years. He also urged various sectors and localities to pay more attention to supporting the cause of developing education, especially the cause of developing the teaching branch, thus contributing to bringing about a drastic change in the quality of general education in accordance with the spirit of the party Central Committee Political Bureau's resolution on educational reform.

On behalf ot he education sector, Minister of Education Nguyen Thi Binh pledged that the sector would properly and scrupulously implement what Council of Ministers chairman Pham Van Dong had instructed, and that it would resolve to develop its strong points, overcome shortcomings and strive to surmount all difficulties in providing better training and refresher courses for an ever-larger contingent of teachers so as to meet the requirements for educational development in our country and to be worthy of the trust of the party, the state, and the people and soldiers of the country.

On this occasion, the Ministry of Education held a grand ceremony to award a labor service order first class to Hanoi Teachers College No 1 and a labor service order second class to the Vinh City Teachers College. The Ministry of Education also awarded certificates of commendation to 27 teaching schools--from kindergarten to high school, college and university levels--which have been credited with good emulation achievements in the sector.

On this occasion the Ministry of Education launched throughout the entire education sector an emulation drive to greet the Fifth VCP Congress. Under this emulation drive, the sector must continue to carry out steadily and creatively the motivation drive to increase the teaching of revolutionary ethics in schools; to improve academic and scholastic activities in the direction of teaching reform; to actively build a good teaching environment; and to organize a good material and spiritual life for cadres and students.

CSO: 4209/58

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Nguyễn Tăng Ấm [NGUYEENX TAWNG AAMS]

Vice Minister of Public Health; his article "Public Health Supports Agricultural Development in the Making River Delta" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 21 Sep 81 p 3)

Lý Ban [LYS BAN], Deceased

Born in 1912 at Long Hoa Village, Can Duoc District, Long An Province; former Alternate Member of the VCP Central Committee; former Vice Minister of Foreign Trade; He was in retirement at the time of his death, due to a heart attack, on 30 Sep 81. (NHAN DAN 1 Oct 81 p 4)

Đặng Quốc Bảo [DAWNGJ QUOOCS BAOR]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; 1st Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 20 Sep 81 he attended a reception for a delegation of the West Berlin Karl Liebknecht Socialist Youth Union. (NHAN DAN 21 Sep 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Kỳ Cẩm [NGUYEENX KYF CAAMR]

*Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Nghe Tinh Province; on 2 Oct 81 he attended ceremonies in Vinh marking the 32d anniversary of the GDR. (NHAN DAN 7 Oct 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Đình Chân [NGUYEENX DINHF CHAAN], *Colonel

Represented the Foreign Relations Department, Ministry of National Defense on 26 Sep 81 at a reception for a delegation of Indian military personalities. (NHAN DAN 27 Sep 81 p 1)

Hồ Anh Dũng [HOOF ANH ZUNGX]

Member of the Secretariat of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 20 Sep 81 he attended a reception for a delegation of the West Berlin Karl Liebknecht Socialist Youth Union. (NHAN DAN 21 Sep 81 p 1)

Hồ Anh Dũng [HOOF ANH ZUNGX]

*Acting Secretary General of the Hồ Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 1 Oct 81 he attended a reception for a visiting delegation of the Iraq Youth Federation. (NHAN DAN 3 Oct 81 p 4)

Chế Đặng [CHEES DAWNGJ]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee of Lam Dong Province; was one of the local officials that met with a delegation of the Marseille Chapter of the Association of Vietnamese in France that visited Lam Dong Province to visit projects which it is supporting [date of visit not specified]. (Paris DOAN KET 3 Oct 81 pp 1, 7)

Nguyễn Tăng Điện [NGUYEENX TAWNG DIEENJ]

Head of the Fire Fighting and Prevention Department, Ministry of Interior; his article "Properly Organize and Manage Fire Fighting and Prevention" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Oct 81 p 3)

Đinh Công Hoà [DINH COONG HOAF]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee of Bach Thong District, Bac Thai Province; he is the author of an article in the cited source entitled, "Bach Thong District Develops Forestry." (LAM NGHIEP No 11, Nov 80 pp 6-7 and 30)

Lê Hoà [LEE HOAF] aka Nguyễn Đức Tĩnh [GNUYEENX DUWCS TINHX], deceased

Born in 1919; member of the VCP Party Affairs Committee of the Ministry of Supply; Vice Minister of Supply; former Secretary of the VCP Committee, Hoa Binh Province; he died of an illness on 2 Oct 81. (NHAN DAN 3 Oct 81 p 4)

Trần Văn Hồng [TRAANF VAWN HOONGF]

*Deputy chief of the Finance Department [Vu Tai Chinh] of the Office of the VCP Central Committee; appears as the signer of a 25 Jun 1977 Memorandum of the VCP CC Office to subordinate VCP committee echelons on training norms in party schools which is contained in the cited volume, a collection of VCP documents on political and theoretical indoctrination work. (Hanoi MOT SO VAN KIEN CUA DANG VE CONG TAC GIAO DUC LY LUAN VA CHINH TRI, Sach Giao Khoa Mac-Lenin, 1978, p 299)

Đào Trọng Hùng [DAOF TRONGJ HUNGF]

*Head of the Marine Products College; his article on his college appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 2 Oct 81 p 3)

Lương Tuấn Kha [LUWOWNG TUAANS KHA], *Major General

*Deputy Commander, 3d Military region; recently he accompanied VCP General Secretary Le Duan on a visit to Haiphong. (NHAN DAN 7 Oct 81 p 1)

Doàn Bá Khánh [DOANF BAS KHANHS], Major General

*Commander of the Navy; recently he accompanied VCP General Secretary Le Duan on a visit to Haiphong. (NHAN DAN 7 Oct 81 p 1)

Bùi Thanh Khiết [BUIF THANH KHIEETS]

Alternate Member of the VCP Central Committee; Head of the Science and Education Department of the VCP Central Committee; recently he attended the 2d Vietnam Pharmaceutical Science and Technology Conference in Ho Chi Minh City. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 23 Sep 81 p 1)

Trần Khoát [TRAANF KHOATS]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Cat Ba District, Haiphong; recently he accompanied VCP General Secretary Le Duan on a visit of his district. (NHAN DAN 7 Oct 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Kỉnh [NGUYEENX VAWN KINHR]

President of the Vietnam Esparanto Association for the Defense of Peace; Vice President of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association; on 20 Sep 81 he attended ceremonies marking the 25th anniversary of the Vietnam Esparanto Association. (NHAN DAN 22 Sep 81 p 4)

Vũ Ngọc Lân [VUX NGOCJ LAAN]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Kien An District, Haiphong; recently he accompanied VCP General Secretary Le Duan on a visit of his district. (NHAN DAN 7 Oct 81 p 4)

Bùi Thanh Liêm [BUIF THANH LIEEM], Major, Deceased

Born 30 Jun 49; Member of the VCP; Major in the Air Force; Reserve [Candidate?] Cosmonaut; he died on 22 Sep 81 while on a training mission. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 26 Sep 81 p 4)

Trần Anh Liên [TRAANF ANH LIEEN]

Member of the Secretariat of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions; recently he attended the arrival in the SRV of a delegation of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions. (NHAN DAN 3 Oct 81 p 1)

Hoàng Linh [HOANGF LINH]

Member of the Secretariat of the Vietnam Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with People of Other Nations; on 2 Oct 81 he attended ceremonies in Vinh marking the 32d anniversary of the GDR. (NHAN DAN 7 Oct 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Linh [NGUYEENX VAWN LINH]

Member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee; on 21 Sep 81 he attended ceremonies in Ho Chi Minh City marking Nam Bo Resistance Day. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 24 Sep 81 p 1)

Dào Dình Luyện [DAOF DINHF LUYEENJ], Major General
Commander of the Air Force; recently accompanied a visiting delegation of Indian personalities on tour of the B.71 Air Force Group. (NHAN DAN 1 Oct 81 p 4)

Lê Mai [LEE MAI]

*Acting head of the Press and Information Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on 21 Sep 81 he attended a gathering on the occasion of Czechoslovakia Press, Radio and Television Day. (NHAN DAN 22 Sep 81 p 4)

Nguyễn Thị Mai [NGUYEENX THIJ MAI]

*Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Hai Hau District, Ha Nam Ninh Province; she was mentioned in an article on issuing VCP membership cards in her province. (NHAN DAN 30 Sep 81 p 3)

Phan Mỹ [PHAN MYX], Deceased

Born in 1914 at Tung Anh Village, Duc Tho District, Nghe Tinh Province; Member of the Vietnam Communist Party; Deputy to the 5th National Assembly; former Chief of Cabinet in the Office of the President and in the Office of the Premier; former Vice Minister of Water Conservancy and Electric Power; former Minister and Chief of Cabinet in the Officer of the Premier; he died on 6 Oct 81 of an unspecified illness at age 67. (NHAN DAN 7 Oct 81 p 1)

Đinh Sĩ Nam [DINH SIX NAM]

*Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Nghe Tinh Province; *Acting Chairman of the People's Committee, Nghe Tinh Province; on 2 Oct 81 he attended ceremonies in Vinh marking the 32d anniversary of the GDR. (NHAN DAN 7 Oct 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Năng [NGUYEENX NAWNG], *Major General

*Deputy Commander of the Advanced Military Academy; on 26 Sep 81 he attended a reception for a delegation of visiting Indian military personalities. (NHAN DAN 27 Sep 81 p 1)

Đồng Ngạc [DOONG NGACJ]

Was a member of the Vietnamese side, along with Le Duan, To Huu and SVR Ambassador to the USSR Nguyen Huu Mai, in talks with Brezhnev and the Soviet side in the Kremlin on 7 Sep 81. (Paris DOAN KET 3 Oct 81 p 1)

Phạm Thanh Ngân [PHAMJ THANH NGAAN], Colonel

Commander of the B.71 Air Force Gp; recently his unit was visited by a delegation of Indian military personalities. (NHAN DAN 1 Oct 81 p 4)

Lê Van Nhung [LEE VAWN NHUNG]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Secretary of the VCP Committee, An Giang Province; recently he attended the 2d congress of the An Giang Province Trade Union Federation. (LAO DONG 10 Sep 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Đình Phúc [NGUYEENX DINHG PHUCS]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hai Hung Province; recently he participated in ceremonies at the Pha Lai Thermoelectric Power Plant Work Site to mark the 64th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution. (NHAN DAN 7 Oct 81 p 1)

Đỗ Phượng [DOOX PHUWOWNGJ]

*Publisher of the magazine VIETNAM [PICTORIAL]; on 19 Sep 81 he attended a reception for a delegation of Soviet publishers. (NHAN DAN 21 Sep 81 p 1)

Trần Văn Quang [TRAANF VAWN QUANG], Lieutenant General

Vice Minister of National Defense; on 29 Sep 81 he attended a reception for a visiting delegation of Indian military personalities. (NHAN DAN 30 Sep 81 p 4)

Trần Quỳnh [TRAANF QUYNHF]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers; *Chairman of the Vietnam Subcommittee of the Vietnam-GDR Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation; on 6 Oct 81 he attended a reception at the GDR Embassy marking the 32d anniversary of the GDR. (NHAN DAN 7 Oct 81 p 1)

Bùi Quang Tạo [BUIF QUANG TAOJ]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Haiphong; recently he accompanied VCP General Secretary Le Duan on a visit of his municipality. (NHAN DAN 7 Oct 81 p 1)

Đặng Chu Thạch [DAWNGJ CHU THACHJ], Deceased

Born in 1909; Director of the Hoang Van Thu Paper Mill; Specialists at the Planning Institute, Ministry of Light Industry; Member of the Indochina Communist Party since 1937; he was in retirement at the time of his death on 28 Sep 81 (NHAN DAN 30 Sep 81 p 4)

Đào Xuân Thanh [DAOF XUAAN THANH], *Lieutenant Colonel

*Deputy Commander, Nghe Tinh Province Military Forces; he was mentioned in the article "Nghe Tinh Performs the Mission of Defending the Fatherland Well." (NHAN DAN 22 Sep 81 p 3)

Đặng Ngọc Thanh [DAWNGJ NGOCJ THANH]

Deputy Head of the Vietnam Institutes of Science; on 21-25 Sep 81 he attended the 2d Oceanography Conference in Nha Trang. (NHAN DAN 28 Sep 81 p 1)

Trần Cao Thắng [TRAANF CAO THAWNGS]

Represented the SRV Embassy in France at celebrations of Vietnam's National Day organized by the Puy-de-Dome Chapter of the Association of Vietnamese in France in Solignat-Lembron on 13 Sep 81. (Paris DOAN KET 3 Oct 81 p 2)

Hoàng Minh Thi [HOANGF MINH THI], Major General, Deceased

Born in 1922; member of the VCP Central Committee; delegate to the 7th National Assembly; Secretary of the VCP Committee, 4th MR; Commander of the 4th MR; he was killed on 27 Sep 81 in a line-of-duty accident. (NHAN DAN 29 Sep 81 p 1)

Lê Thu [LEE THU]

Standing Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Women's Federation; on 24-26 Sep 81 she attended a conference in Hanoi on building cultured and civilized families and collective housing. (NHAN DAN 27 Sep 81 p 1)

Bùi Quang Toản [BUIF QUANG TOANR]

Deputy head of the Studies and Planning Institute, [Land Clearance and New Economic Zones General Department, Ministry of Agriculture]; he was mentioned in an article on state farms on Dong Thap Province. He was in the Netherlands in 1976. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 1 Oct 81 p 2)

Hà Xuân Trường [HAF XUAAN TRUWOWNGF]

Vice Minister of Culture and Information; on 25 Sep 81 he inaugurated Cuba Film Week in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 26 Sep 81 p 4)

Hoàng Mạnh Tú [HOANGF MANHJ TUS]

*SRV Ambassador to Greece; on 23 Sep 81 he presented his credentials to President Constantine Karamanlis. (NHAN DAN 30 Sep 81 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Tư [NGUYEENX VAWN TUW]

*Vietnam Representative to the World Federation of Trade Unions in Asia; on 26 Sep 81 he attended a conference in Hanoi organized by the World Federation of Trade Unions in Asia on the role of trade unions of Southeast Asian nations in national development (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 27 Sep 81 p 1)

Võ Thị Viết [VOX THIJ VIEETS]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, 3d Precinct, Ho Chi Minh City; recently he was present when Political Bureau member Pham Hung visited his precinct. (NHAN DAN 6 Oct 81 p 4)

Đậu Ngọc Xuân [DAAUJ NGOCJ XUAAN]

Was a member of the Vietnamese side, along with Le Duan, To Huu and SRV Ambassador to the USSR Nguyen Huu Mai, in talks with Brezhnev and the Soviet side in the Kremlin on 7 Sep 81. (Paris DOAN KET 3 Oct 81 p 1)

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[Table of contents of the book "Some Party Documents Regarding Theoretical and Political Education," Marxism-Leninism Textbook Publishing House, Hanoi, 1978, Tien Bo Printing Plant, 7,000 copies, 400 pages]

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2. Resolution of the Third Party Congress (pp 24-27)

3. Secretariat Directive No 24-CT/TW, dated 12 July 1961, regarding the organization of the corps of part-time theory instructors (pp 28-31)
(Signed by Le Van Luong on behalf of the Secretariat)

4. Political Bureau Resolution No 52-NQ/TW, dated 26 March 1962, regarding the improvement of the party's theoretical and political education (pp 32-50)
(Signed by Truong Chinh on behalf of the Political Bureau)

5. Secretariat Directive No 62-CT/TW, dated 1 April 1963, regarding the improvement of the training of elementary-level and base-level cadres in party schools (pp 51-58)
(Signed by To Huu on behalf of the Secretariat)

6. Secretariat Circular No 196-TT/TW, dated 1 July 1967, regarding the strengthening of the task of educating elementary-level and basic-level cadres and party members in the rural areas and enterprises (pp 59-64)
(Signed by To Huu on behalf of the Secretariat)

7. Secretariat Resolution No 210 NQ/TW, dated 29 December 1970, regarding the theoretical, political, and ideological education of cadres and party members (pp 65-76)
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8. Resolution of the 23rd Plenum of the Party Central Committee (excerpt)(pp 77-79)

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1. Training Cadres (X.Y.Z.: Correcting Working Methods, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1954, pp 51-55 (pp 131-136)

2. Training directive regarding training and study (speech by President Ho at the First National Training Conference, May 1950) (pp 137-145)

3. Speech by President Ho opening the Term I theory class at the Nguyen Ai Quoc School (7 September 1957) (pp 146-155)

4. Theoretical and Political Study is An Important Duty of Party Members (pp 156-163)
(Speech by President Ho at the training class for new party members held by the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee on 14 May 1966)

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(Speech by Le Duan at the All-North Propaganda-Training Conference, April 1962)

6. Begin to Improve Study in Our Party Schools (pp 207-225)
(Speech opening Class 3 of the Nguyen Qi Quoc School by Truong Chinh, 28 October 1961)

7. Maintain the Purity of the Vietnamese Language (pp 226-238)
(Speech by Pham Van Dong at a meeting on the subject of maintaining the purity of the Vietnamese language, 7 and 10 February 1 66)

8. Strengthen and Improve the Basic Theoretical-Political Education of Cadres and Party Members (pp 239-260)
(Article by To Huu)

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Some Party Central Committee Documents Which Make Specific Stipulations Regarding the Systems, Policies, Organizational Apparatus and Working Methods of the Propaganda-Training and Party School Tasks

1. Regulation regarding the setting up of libraries and the equipping of party schools with instructional equipment (No 140-VP/TH, dated 25 May 1974) (pp 261-265)
   (Signed by Hoang Tung, Deputy Chief of the Department of Propaganda and Training of the Central Committee)

2. Decision promulgating a temporary regulation regarding the organization of graduation examinations, the certification of graduation, and the issuance of theoretical-political study diplomas and certificates at the party schools at the various levels (No 15-QD/TH, dated 27 March 1975) (pp 266-267)
   (Signed by Nguyen Minh Vy, Deputy Department Chief, on behalf of the Department of Propaganda and Training of the Central Committee)

3. Temporary regulation regarding the organization of graduation examinations and certification of graduation at the party schools at the various levels (No 30-TC/TH, dated 27 March 1975) (pp 268-275)
   (Signed by Nguyen Minh Vy, Deputy Department Chief, on behalf of the Department of Propaganda and Training of the Central Committee)

4. Bylaws regarding graduation examinations in party schools at the various levels (No 31-TC/TH, dated 27 March 1975) (pp 276-280)
   (Signed by Nguyen Minh Vy, Deputy Department Chief, on behalf of the Department of Propaganda and Training of the Central Committee)

5. Temporary regulation regarding the issuing of diplomas and certificates for theoretical-political study (No 32-TC/TH, dated 27 March 1976) (pp 281-282)
   (Signed by Nguyen Min Vy, Deputy Department Chief, on behalf of the Department of Propaganda and Training of the Central Committee)

6. Circular stipulating some matters regarding regulations vis-a-vis cadres and workers studying in party schools and the mass organizations (No 05-TT/TC, dated 12 July 1976) (pp 283-286)
   (Signed by Nguyen Minh Vy, Deputy Department Chief, Department of Propaganda and Training of the Central Committee)

7. Regulations regarding the compensation of instructors and lecturers (No 25-NS/TW, dated 10 January 1977) (pp 287-298)
   (Signed by Minh Chau, Deputy Chef de Cabinet, on behalf of the Chef de Cabinet)

8. Regulations and norms regarding training in party schools (Official Letter No 291/NS/TW, dated 25 June 1977) (pp 299-314)
   (Signed by Tran Van Hong, Deputy Chief of the Financial Department, on behalf of the Chef de Cabinet)

9. Circular guiding the implementation of the system of benefits for students in propaganda-training cadre training classes in party schools (No 261-TC/TH, dated 21 July 1977) (p 315)
(Signed by Nguyen Minh Vy, Deputy Department Chief, on behalf of the Department of Propaganda and Training of the Central Committee)

10. Regulation regarding the organizational register and working methods of the propaganda-training departments at the provincial and municipal levels (No 340 TC/TH, dated 17 September 1977) (pp 316-336)
(Signed by Nguyen Minh Vy, Deputy Department Chief, on behalf of the Department of Propaganda and Training of the Central Committee)

11. Regulation regarding the organizational apparatus and working methods of the party schools at the provincial and municipal levels (No 361-TC/TH, dated 27 September 1977) (pp 337-356)
(Signed Nguyen Minh Vy, Deputy Department Chief, on behalf of the Department of Propaganda and Training of the Central Committee)

12. Regulation regarding the organizational apparatus and working methods of the propaganda-training departments at the district and equivalent levels (No 436 TC/TH, dated 1 October 1977) (pp 357-371)
(Signed by Nguyen Minh Vy, Deputy Department Chief, on behalf of the Department of Propaganda and Training of the Central Committee)

13. Regulation regarding the organizational apparatus and working methods of party schools at the district and equivalent levels (No 693-TC/TH, dated 28 December 1977) (pp 372-385)
(Signed by Nguyen Minh, Deputy Department Chief, on behalf of the Department of Propaganda and Training of the Central Committee)

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Vietnam Report

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PACIFICATION ACTIVITIES OF LAC DISTRICT 2ND COMPANY REPORTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Sep 81 p 3

[Reporter's article from Ba Xuan: "Amid the Tribal Village's Love"]

[Text] Nearly 2 years ago, cadres and troopers of the 2nd Company of the Lac District received the mission from higher echelon of establishing bases in the villages of Krong No and Nam Ca. The two villages are situated in a highly mountainous and remote area which is barely accessible. It is a region straddling the borders of the provinces of Dac Lac and Lam Dong. The piece of land was formerly a local puppets' base. At that time they deceived the tribal peoples and created a wide net to attempt to wage a protracted struggle against the revolution. After the country was liberated the reactionary henchmen still persisted in their insidious schemes. They wanted to transform the area into a permanent foothold to sabotage the revolution. Through pernicious actions, the reactionaries controlled the tribal peoples and spread propaganda to divide the various tribes.

On receiving their task, cadres and troopers of the 2nd Company swiftly moved to the territory of the two villages of Krong No and Nam Ca. In the early days, cadres and troopers ran into no little trouble and hardship. Controlled by the enemy, the tribal fellow countrymen did not understand much about the revolution. Many families did not even allow the troops to come into their houses. Cadres and troopers were forced to erect tents and build temporary barracks outside the village to live. The local reactionaries even harrassed the unit's camp. Confronted by that situation, the 2nd Company Party Chapter instigated a resolution of all cadres and troopers to hold firmly to their base to eliminate the reactionaries.

Almost all cadres and troopers of the 2nd Company are relatives of the ethnic minorities in the province. They all know the dialects and the local customs. However, because of their limited education, they could not, at first, know how to explain to the local people their tasks. To overcome difficulties, they encouraged themselves to gradually gain the people's hearts through practical deeds.

The Company broke itself down into small teams which lived in with families and worked together with the people. They cleaned roads, dug wells for each family, organized group activities and taught songs and dances to children and youths. Gradually, they earned the people's esteem.

A team led by Y Ton was charged with working in the fields and living with the people every day. Y Ton encouraged the family to plant wet field rice. There was a bountyful crop that year and the whole village lauded Y Ton.

In the village, a number of people still used the slash-burn method. Because of to much rain, the slash-burn slopes yielded a meager crop and the people did not have enough to eat. Cadres and troopers of the 2nd Company set aside rice produced by the Company to give it to the people. The Company's command also gave 53 baskets of rice seeds and nearly 2 hectares of to-be-harvested manioc for the local authorities to distribute among the people to fight famine.

The troops also organized security and hunted wild animals to protect the people's rice fields. Many times they killed wild animals and distributed them to the elderly and to the children in the village. The elderly people realized that the troops understood the people's customs and were deeply moved. One night an old man asked his offspring to light a torch and to take him to the troops to chat. He told many interesting stories about work and about protecting the village.

Organization of the militia in the two villages was also rapidly consolidated and developed. Many youths enthusiastically enrolled into the militia and actively participated with the troops to guard and protect the village.

After a long and tireless struggle, the cadres and troopers of the Lac District's 2nd Company were really loved by the people. The entire village commended the troops for their dedication and love of the people.

Whenever they saw the villains, the villagers reported it to the troops. Many persons uncovered enemies who had infiltrated our organizations. Ma Anh, a former puppet soldier who had not submitted himself to reeducation, managed to enroll into the village militia and to become its military commander. He frequently supplied food, ammunitions and weapons to reactionaries in the deep jungle to fight the revolution. Many persons were aware of his acts but were subdued by him. After being educated, the people reported Ma Anh's acts and volunteered to lead the troops to ambush him and caught him red handed when he was hiding weapons.

In close cooperation with the people in the last 2 years, the warriors of the Lac District's regional forces 2nd Company have become very close with the Mo Nong and E De peoples in the Krong No and Nam Ca villages.

Tracked down relentlessly by the troops and by the militia, the reactionaries did not dare come to the villages to steal rice and to kill people like before. However, they still gathered in the deep forests to sabotage other areas. Confronted by that situation and aided by the local people, the 2nd Company formulated a coordinated plan to strike the enemy.

The first platoon commanded by Krai and assisted by the militia who led it to Du Trong District was charged with tracking down the villians. Chasing the enemy for a long time, the cadres and troops exhausted their rations. Krai encouraged the unit to dig wild corms to eat and continue the search. The warriors had to sleep in the jungle and on trees but with dedication and patience, they continued their task. After 10 days, the unit discovered the enemy. Under Krai's command, the unit surrounded and completely eliminated an enemy group. The troops seized all their weapons and documents. Not satisfied with his first victory, Krai still led the unit in continuing the ambush for 1 more week and uncovered the whereabouts of the leader of the reactionaries. He was a former puppet major. Krai gave the squad commanded by Ro Yam Bnong the mission to attack the enemy. Five smart warriors succeeded in penetrating the enemy sanctuary in K village. They took six prisoners and found the organizations that helped them. With the new victories, the unit gained more confidence and love of the people.

In their process of chasing and sweeping the enemy, the 2nd Company established many bases in the montagnard villages, organized many strong milita units and actively provided security and safety for the working and productive lives of the local people.

9458
CSO: 4209/45

COMMEMORATION OF NAM BO RESISTANCE DAY REPORTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Sep 81 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Solemn Celebration of the Nam Bo Resistance Day"]

[Text] The anniversary of the Nam Bo Resistance Day (23 September) was solemnly marked this year in Ho Chin Minh City by elaborate activities aiming at demonstrating the unflinching spirit and the revolutionary-offensive traditions of the City's people and at stepping up the emulation movement to achieve patriotic deeds to welcome the Fifth VCP Plenary Session.

On 21 September, the commemorative ceremony was held at the City Theater Square with the participation of thousands of people. Comrades Nguyen Van Linh, member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee; Vo Van Kiet, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee and secretary of the Municipal VCP Committee; Mai Chi Tho, member of the VCP Central Committee and chairman of the City People's Committee and many revolutionary warriors who had directly participated in the Nam Bo Resistance Day were in attendance.

The Consul Generals and representatives of foreign organizations in Ho Chi Minh City also attended.

Comrade Le Dinh Nhon, vice chairman of the City People's Committee read a statement recalling the historical meaning of the Nam Bo Resistance Day and the immediate tasks of the City. Comrade Nhon highlighted the resolution of and measures taken by cadres, workers, employees and the City people in the important emulation phase from now until the end of the year whose objective is to complete and exceed the 1981 state plan in order to create a momentum to carry out the historic resolutions of the Fifth Plenary Session of the Party.

On this occasion, the City organized cultural and art shows and physical education and sports events for 3 days. Besides contests that took place at precincts and districts, the Physical Education and Sports Service held citywide tennis, swimming, table tennis, volley ball and bicycle racing championships; all precincts and districts coordinated their efforts in organizing demonstrations of forces and hotly contested tournaments in the whole City.

At the City's main recreation centers, cultrual festivals were organized to celebrate the Nam Bo Resistance Day.

The women's associations, the youth and elderly groups of all levels invited knowledgeable revolutionaries, heroes and emulation warriors to talk about the traditions and activities relating to production and combat.

9458
CSO: 4209/45

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, MERCHANDISE PURCHASE FOR HOMECOMING VIETNAMESE

Paris DOAN KET in Vietnamese 17 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Phong Quang: "Homecoming Overseas Vietnamese Visit to Intershops." For related article see JPRS 79371, 4 November 1981, No 2319 of this series, pp 25-26.]

[Text] Intershop, Imex...these far-out sounds have become familiar words to overseas Vietnamese who go home for a visit. Imex (in Ho Chi Minh City) and Unimex (in Hanoi) are shops reserved exclusively for people at home who have received foreign currency from their relatives abroad, who have exchanged it at the State Bank and who have been issued a "foreign exchange certificate" (cf article entitled: "Send money and/or gifts" published in DOAN KET issue No 315). As for Intershops, they are reserved for foreign currency owners including foreigners (either permanent or temporary residents or tourists) and also overseas Vietnamese coming home for a visit. There are an Intershop in Giang Vo Street, Hanoi, and another at the corner of Nguyen Hue and Le Loi Boulevards, Ho Chi Minh City. In addition, at the Ben Thanh commercial center (formerly Rex commercial center), there are other shops which are reserved for people processing foreign currency or holding a "foreign exchange certificate" and which "compete" with Intershops and Imex. Similar small shops are found also in international hotels.

What can customers buy at these shops? They can buy food products such as milk, candies, chocolate, monosodium glutamate, coca-cola, canned beer, wine and liquor or they can buy appliances such as flashlight batteries, electric bulbs and fans, radio and television sets. These goods come from many sources: They are Vietnamese on-the-spot export commodities (such as Blao aromatic tea, "Con O" [Eagle Brand] flashlight batteries, fine arts products) or state-purchased merchandises (in case overseas Vietnamese send to their relatives at home a too large quantity exceeding the norms fixed for gifts, for instance, thousands of "Bic" pens and hundreds of watch batteries) but, to date, the bulk of these goods is constituted by commodities imported by the state with the objective of serving customers and obtaining more foreign currency.

This is an essential service which proves beneficial from many points of view. For the state, it provides a noticeable source of foreign currency and, at the same time, helps limit market monopoly caused by contraband importation (by land from Thailand or by sea). For overseas Vietnamese, Intershops provide them with food products and merchandises which they may use as gifts to their relatives at home according to the latter's desire and which they do not have to take the trouble to carry into the country from abroad.

The Other Side of the Coin

Like some other service installations, Intershops still have many facets which must be improved and even changed completely if these shops are to exactly fulfill their task of serving the interests of the state and customers.

First, the composition of goods sold at Intershops is still insufficient in view of the buyers' demand and the state policy (which is to encourage the importation of raw materials and equipment useful for production purposes but, to our knowledge, Intershops have not yet paid attention to these categories of goods).

It is most important to point out the following situation: In the recent summer, overseas Vietnamese who visited Intershop in Ho Chi Minh City could not buy merchandises; but if they agreed to buy on commission for traders waiting at the gate (and even inside the shop), they could immediately buy almost anything they wanted, including the goods not displayed on the counter! Clearly, there was a brazen underhand dealing between the black market network and the Intership personnel (since this agency is a small one with not many employees, it is hard to believe that the board of directors is unaware of this state of affairs).

The root cause of this situation is the loose management of foreign currency: Since anyone holding a passport is entitled to use foreign currency to buy goods at Intershop, traders have hired overseas Vietnamese or foreigners to use "smuggled" foreign currency to buy merchandises from the shop and, worse still, have acted in connivence with the shop personnel to take out goods and sell them right on the sidewalk in front of the shop gate. Some shallow-minded overseas Vietnamese have been tempted by such an easy profit and have become the traders' instrument, creating a bad image of the overseas Vietnamese in the mind of the state cadres and employees who are struggling against very great difficulties in their daily life.

"Dollar A"

In order to end this situation, as of 1 August, the Vietnam Foreign Trade Bank has issued "coupons in lieu of foreign currency" of 1- or 5-dollar denomination, which are generally called "Dollar A." All the services to be rendered to foreign visitors such as hotel accommodation, transportation by tourist cars and purchase of goods at Intershop must be paid for by "Dollar A" instead of genuine foreign currency as in the past.

Of course, this measure will help limit, if not completely check, the black market activities; (for example, on the morning of 1 September, a black market "representative" offered to pay us 44 dong for a "Dollar A" when we were inside Intershop).

If staple goods and products designed to promote production are imported in larger quantities, if prices are fixed rationally (on the basis of the price law), if the abovementioned shortcomings are corrected and if the irrationalities inherent in the foreign exchange measures applied during the recent summer are eliminated, the service rendered by Intershops and similar ones will develop their role, prove profitable to the state and meet the needs of homecoming overseas Vietnamese.

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Correction

Following is the correction to some printing errors or omissions in the article entitled: "Send money and/or gifts" published in DOAN KET issue No 315:

1. Based on our calculations (and the price situation by the end of August 1981), 1 French franc is equivalent to between 4 and 5 dong (instead of 2 dong as erroneously printed) if gift packages A, B and C are sent home.

2. The amount of 7,000 French frs mentioned in the article is the maximum which each person has the right to declare as a gift to his parents and to deduct from his income in his yearly income tax return (no matter whether he sends money through a bank or pays to B.N.P. [Banque Nationale de Paris?] for sending a gift package A, B or C to his parents). This amount is not the maximum allowed to be sent (because according to the regulations in force in France, each person is allowed to send abroad up to 5,000 French frs each month).

3. Our investigations have confirmed the good quality of the commodities contained in packages A, B and C pertaining to Imex in Ho Chi Minh City (during a period of 6 months, there was only one instance when canned milk was of bad quality and also one consignment in which fish sauce was in short supply and had to be replaced by another merchandise). However, according to some of our readers and to the Vina-Paris Company's confirmation, there were many cases when the goods packages belonging to Unimex Hanoi were of bad quality. Vina-Paris has contacted Unimex and requested it to correct such mistakes. We will notify our readers of any further specific development.

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CSO: 4209/57

BRIEFS

SOVIET GIFTS--Hanoi, 1 Nov (VNA)--I. A. Novikov, first secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Hanoi, today handed gifts from the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR over to the Hanoi branch of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions. The gifts are for those engaged in the building of the Hanoi Palace of Culture financed by the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions. Present at the reception of the gifts were representatives of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions and the city people's committee, officials from the Soviet Embassy and Soviet experts. [Text] [OW040917 Hanoi VNA in English 1509 GMT 1 Nov 81]

SOVIET-BUILT RUBBER PLANTATION--Hanoi, 4 Nov (VNA)--The Phu Rieng rubber plantation, built with Soviet assistance in Song Be Province, northwest of Ho Chi Minh City, has put in its first nine months 2,000 hectares--or half of the present area--under rubber. Apart from providing investments, machines and equipment, the Soviet Union has sent experts to the plantation to help in zoning, management, operating machines, and training technicalpersonnel. All told more than 400 tractors operators and mechanics have been trained. By the end of this year, a 180-hectare nursery and many irrigation installations and warehouses will have been completed. [Text] [OW040917 Hanoi VNA in English 0247 GMT 4 Nov 81]

DRAMA TROUPE IN USSR--Hanoi, 4 Nov (VNA)--A Vietnamese "tuong" (classical drama) troupe has arrived in the Soviet Union on a performance tour. The troupe gave its premiere in Moscow on the evening of November 2. This is the first Vietnamese "tuong" troupe to visit the country. [Text] [OW051225 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 4 Nov 81]

VISIT FROM INDONESIAN JOURNALISTS--Hanoi, 4 Nov (VNA)--A delegation of the Indonesian Journalists' Association arrived here today for a visit and to discuss future cooperation between the journalists' associations and the press of the two countries. The delegation is led by Harmoko, president of the Indonesian Journalists' Association and president of the Indonesian State Press Council. It includes Atan Ruswita, vice president of the Indonesian Journalists' Association and editor-in-chief of the paper PIRIKAN RAKYAT in Bandung, and Asegaff, general secretary of the Indonesian Journalists' Association. It was welcomed at the airport by Hoang Tung and Luu Quy Ky, respectively president and general secretary of the Vietnam Journalists' Association, Le Chan, assistant director general of VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY, and other representatives of the Vietnamese press. [Text] [OW051225 Hanoi VNA In English 1540 GMT 4 Nov 81]

SOVIET-BUILT ENGINEERING SCHOOL--Hanoi, 11 Nov (VNA)--Construction of a job-training school named "Vietnam-USSR Agricultural Engineering Workers' School" is nearing completion. Built with Soviet aid in Tam Diep District, Ha Nam Ninh Province, over 100 km south of Hanoi, the school has a 500-seat meeting hall, and a 3-story building with 14 classrooms and office rooms, for the students' practice. There are 3 workshops and a 6-hectare open-air schoolyard. After 2 years' training, the students will be equipped with the necessary knowledge and skills of engineering workers specializing in welding, metal cutting, and repair of engines for automobiles, tractors and other farming machines. In the 1980-81 school year, the school enrolled 300 first students who are studying with the help of Soviet specialists. [Text] [OW111137 Hanoi VNA in English 0240 GMT 11 Nov 81]

SOVIET CINEMATOGRAPHIC DELEGATION--Hanoi, 10 Nov (VNA)--A Soviet cinematographic delegation has visited Vietnam on the occasion of a Soviet film week in honor of the 64th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution. While here the Soviet guests visited film studios in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City and exchanged views with their Vietnamese colleagues, especially on the making of films for children. [Text] [OW111137 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 10 Nov 81]

NORWAY-ASSISTED TRAWLERS--Hanoi, 10 Nov (VNA)--The Haiphong sea products combine has received 2 600-hp trawlers built with the aid of the Kingdom of Norway. The boats were designed and furnished with modern equipment by Norway, and built by Vietnamese engineers and workers with the assistance of Norwegian specialists. Each has a 170-cubic meter hold and can operate at a great distance from shore. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 10 Nov 81]

SOVIET TRADE UNION DELEGATION--Hanoi, 12 Nov (VNA)--A delegation of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions led by V. I. Sedenko, member of the council, president of the Soviet Oil and Gas Trade Union, has arrived here on a friendship visit to Vietnam. The delegation visited the late President Ho Chi Minh's house and office, and a number of economic establishments in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. It was cordially received by Nguyen Thuyet, secretariat member of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions. [Text] [OW131337 Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 12 Nov 81]

NORWEGIAN AID PROJECT--Hanoi, 13 Nov (VNA)--The Ministry of Marine Products has taken over a number of projects built by Norway for Vietnam including a freezing plant in Rach Gia Province on the central coast. Present at the transfer ceremonies were representatives of the Ministry of Marine Products, the department of experts, and Olav Tarje Bergo, representative of the Norwegian Office for Interational Development in Hanoi [NORAD]. [Text] [OW131337 Hanoi VNA in English 0731 GMT 13 Nov 81]

AWARD TO BRITON--Hanoi, 13 Nov (VNA)--The Vietnamese Friendship Order was conferred on Jack Askins, secretary of the Northwest Britain-Vietnam Association, on November 7. In a ceremony held in Manchester on this occasion the Vietnamese ambassador in Britain, Tran Hoan, said the Vietnamese people would never forget what British friends had done for them. At the end of the ceremony Jack Askins handed over to Tran Hoan samples of 3,000 ball point pens collected for Vietnamese pupils. [Text] [OW131337 Hanoi VNA in English 0716 GMT 13 Nov 81]

INDIAN JURIDICAL DELEGATION--Hanoi, 13 Nov (VNA)--An Indian juridical delegation led by P. Shiv Shankar, minister of law, justice and company affairs, arrived here this afternoon for a friendship visit at the invitation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Justice. The delegation includes G. L. Dogra, MP Lokh Sabhe; G.Y. Krishanan, MP, Yajya Sabha; Bal Anand, department deputy director of the Foreign Ministry; and K.C. Kappor, secretary to the law minister. It was welcomed at the government guesthouse by Phan Hien, minister justice; Han Anh, president of the Vietnam Lawyers' Association; and others. Ashok Chaturvedi, charge d'affaires A.I. of the Republic of India here, was also present. [Text] [OW160157 Hanoi VNA in English 1509 GMT 13 Nov 81]

FOOD AID FOR CHILDREN--Hanoi, 13 Nov (VNA)--Larry E. Ward and Dulal Borpujari, respectively president and vice-president of food for hunger, have recently visited Vietnam. They had working sessions with the mother and child care commission and agreed to provide Vietnam with 2,400 tonnes of soybean from 1982 to 1984 to be made into baby food. They also presented the commission with a Yokota touring bus. [Text] [OW160157 Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT 13 Nov 81]

BRITISH MEDICAL AID--Hanoi, 13 Nov (VNA)--The British Committee for Medical and Scientific Aid for Vietnam has placed an order with the German Democratic Republic for 7,500 pounds' worth of medicines for Vietnam. The committee has also collected more than 10,000 signatures for a petition to the council of the European Economic Community urging resumption of aid in milk powder to Vietnamese children. Meanwhile 19 mass organizations and many social activitists in Britain have sent letters to the UN secretary general and the British foreign secretary demanding the expulsion of the Pol Pot clique from the United Nations. [Text] [OW160167 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 13 Nov 81]

SOVIET-AIDED VOCATIONAL SCHOOL--To train skilled workers in support of agricultural mechanization in Vietnam under a 5-year 1981-85 program, the Soviet Government has assisted us in building an agricultural machinery vocational school. The school, modern and fully equipped, is the first of its kind ever built by the agricultural sector. Vietnamese teachers and Soviet instructors at the school are intensively making preparations for the opening of its first course. [BK051113 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 3 Nov 81]

SOVIET-AIDED MACHINERY REPAIRSHOPS--Celebrating the 64th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, Hai Hung Province has recently put into operation an agricultural machinery repairshop built with Soviet aid in Cam Binh District. This repairshop is equipped to maintain and repair from 250 to 300 tractors a year. Also on this occasion, Dac Lac Province has inaugurated an agricultural machinery repairshop built with Soviet aid in Krong Pach District. This repairshop is capable of servicing 200 tractors a year. [BK112109 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 8 Nov 81]

CSO: 4209/85

BRIEFS

SOVIET WORKERS' EMULATION DRIVE--Vietnamese and Soviet workers at the Xuan Mai prefabricated house concrete slabs factory have participated in an emulation drive to increase output to greet the 3d anniversary of the Vietnam-Soviet treaty of friendship and cooperation and the 64th anniversary of the Russian October Revolution. The Soviet-built Xuan Mai factory can produce concrete slabs for building 60 five-storey buildings or 100,000 square meters of living quarters a year. This is the biggest factory that produces construction material for Hanoi and adjacent provinces. The cement slabs can be used to build 4 house models with an area of from 42 to 64 square meters each. [BK041031 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Nov 81]

CSO: 4209/85

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

NEW SYSTEM OF AGRICULTURAL REQUISITION-PURCHASE PRICES ANNOUNCED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Oct 81 p 1

[Article: "Requisition-Purchase Prices of Agricultural Products and Prices of Agricultural Production Means"]

[Text] On 26 September 1981 the Council of Ministers issued Decision No 95/HD BT regarding the requisition-purchase prices of agricultural products and the prices of agricultural production means applicable for the collective economy and the family economy in the north, the southern Trung Bo coastal provinces, and the Central Highlands.

The Council of Ministers set forth the formula and guidance prices for the requisition-purchasing of the various kinds of agricultural products:

1. The requisition-purchasing prices of agricultural products must be determined in the relationship of the over-all national economy, and must be intended to promote the development of production, encourage the agricultural cooperatives, production collectives, and peasants to set aside many products to sell to the state, further the cooperativization movement in agriculture, and consolidate the new production relationships in the rural areas.

2. The requisition-purchase prices must be based on rational productivity and production costs, and must assure that the producers are reimbursed for their production expenses and earn a suitable profit.

3. They must assure a rational ratio between the purchase prices of agricultural products and the prices of production means and state consumer goods sold to the peasants in accordance with the general principles that the state does not have to make up for deficits and that the cooperatives, production collectives, and peasants all benefit.

4. The requisition-purchase prices of paddy in the northern provinces, along the southern Nam Bo coast, and in the Central Highlands are based on the standard of the price of paddy in the Red River Delta, and there is assured a rational disparity among the various areas based on their production conditions (soil, water, weather, and climate). The purchase prices of the various kinds of subsidiary food crops (corn,dried potatoes, dried manioc) and the various kinds of agricultural products used as raw materials for industry and export are based on the purchase prices of

paddy and the rational production costs of each type of agricultural product, in accordance with a rational price relationship among the various kinds of crops in the different production areas.

5. In the requisition-purchasing of agricultural products in the above-mentioned localities, the state applies two price policies: obligatory purchasing at stabilized guidance prices and extra-obligatory purchasing at negotiated prices.

With regard to the requisition-purchasing prices of the various kinds of agricultural products:

1. The purchase prices of grain sold on an obligatory basis:

a. Paddy prices:

Area 1, consisting of the provinces of Thai Binh, Hai Hung, Ha Nam Ninh, and Ha Son Binh (except for the former Hoa Binh Province), and the municipalities of Hanoi and Hai Phong. The current purchase price of .52 to .56 dong per kilo is increased to 2.5 dong, and in difficult production areas it is increased to 2.75 dong.

Area 2, consisting of the provinces of Vinh Phu, Ha Bac, and Thanh Hoa. The current price of .56-.60 dong per kilo is in creased to between 2.75 and 3.00 dong.

Area 3, from Nghe Tinh to Thuan Hai. The current price of .60 to .65 dong per kilo is increased to 3.00-3.30 dong. In places with especially difficult conditions the prices is increased to 3.50 dong.

Area 4, consisting of the provinces of the mountain region and the high-altitude areas of the three regions mentioned above. The current price of .65 to .72 dong per kilo is increased to 3.30-3.50 dong.

b. The purchase prices of corn, dry potatoes, and dry manioc:

-- The purchase price of corn in Nghe Tinh and the mountain region, now .65 dong per kilo, is increased to 3.20 dong. In the Red River Delta and other areas the current price of .58 dong per kilo is increased to 2.75 dong.

-- The purchase price of dried sweet potatoes, now .65 dong per kilo, is increased to between 2.70 and 3.20 dong, depending on the production conditions and the subsidiary food consumption customs in each area.

-- The purchase price of dried manioc, now .75 dong per kilo, is increased to between 60 and 120 percent of the paddy price in that area, depending on the production conditions, yields, and quality, and on whether it is consumed like grain or used as raw material for industry.

2. The purchase prices of animal products sold on an obligatory basis:

The purchase price of live hogs (based on the standard of a hog weighing between 40 and 60 kilos) is 18 to 20 dong per kilo.

The purchase price of pork in the food-producing belts around the cities and industrial zones is increased to 10 percent more than the guidance price sothat it can serve as a stimulant.

3. The purchase prices of the other agricultural products sold on an obligatory basis are as follows:

Product	Unit	Current Price	New Price
Soybeans	dong/ton	2,000	10,000
Mung beans	"	2,000	9,500
Black beans	"	1,500	7,200
Other beans	"	1,300	6,200
Yellow sesame	"	2,500	12,000
Black sesame	"	2,900	14,000
Unshelled peanuts	"	1,500	8,000
Shelled peanuts	"	2,100	11,000
Cured yellow leaf tobacco	"	5,100	25,000
Dried brown leaf tobacco	"	3,100	15,000
Waterpipe tobacco	"	5,600	27,000
Fresh bud tea	"	750	4,000
Semi-processed dry tea	"	5,000	26,500
"Che" coffee	"	7,600	44,000
"Voi" coffee	"	6,500	32,000
"Mit" coffee	"	3,900	22,500
"10 letter" sugarcane	"	82	400
F134 sugarcane	"	71.5	350
Multi-strand silkworm cocoons	"	6,850	40,000
Two-strand silkworm cocoons	"	9,300	56,000
Uncarded cotton	"	3,400	16,500
Cured soaked jute	"	1,200	7,500
Separate-spathe jute	"	680	4,200
Green soaked jute	"	1,700	10,600
Green-spathe jute	"	1,250	7,500
Rush	"	500	2,700
Cochineal	"	4,900	23,500
Kamala	"	18,600	90,000

60° lacquer	"	14,000	100,000
Castor oil seeds	"	2,200	11,500
Betel nuts	"	1,200	6,500
Coconuts	"	450	2,200
Bananas	"	400	2,200
Husked coconuts	dong/1,000	700	3,400
Type-1 export orange	dong/ton	600-1,100	3,500
Peppercorns	"	30,000	95,000
Honey	"	12,500	60,000
Anise	"	2,000	10,000
Type-1 double cinnamon	"	3,600	25,000

The selling prices of some principal agricultural production means, according to two-way economic contracts:

Product	Unit	Gia-Lai, Kon Tum, Dac Lac, Nghia Binh northward	Phu Khanh, Thuan Hai, Lam Dong	Binh Tri Thien, Zone 5, Thuan Hai, Lam Dong	North of Nghe Tinh
Urea fertilizer	dong/kg	7.50	8.00		
Sulfate fertilizer	"	3.80	4.00		
Calcium sulfate	"	3.80	4.00		
Calcium chloride	"	2.80	3.00		
Superphosphate	"	2.80	2.70		
Diesel oil	dong/liter			7.50	6.50
Gasoline	"			8.50	7.50

-- The insecticide prices are based on Decision No 35-VGNN-TLSX, date 28 August 1981, of the State Price Commission.

-- The standard charge for the labor request to tractor-plow a hectare is 250 dong north of Thuan Hai.

The irrigation fees will be made public later.

With regard to the organization and guidance of implementation.

1. The implementation of the above-mentioned policy of guidance buying and selling prices must be accompanied by the promotion of production, the improvement of economic management, socialist transformation, the perfection of socialist production relationships in agriculture, the strengthening of market management, etc.

2. The State Price Commission and the people's committees of the provinces and municipalities must, along with the information and propaganda organs, explain the policy very broadly so that the peasants and cadres can clearly understand the states policy of readjusting the requisition-purchase prices of agricultural products, the selling prices of production means, and the retail prices of consumer goods, in order to serve and stimulate the development of production, and the suitable resolution of the relationships between accumulation and consumption, between the state and the peasants, and between the workers and the peasants.

3. On the basis of the standard prices in this decision, the State Price Commission cooperates with the requisition-purchasing and supply ministories determine and make public the specific buying and selling prices according to the type and quality of eachproduct.

The lists of agricultural products requisition-purchasing prices and the lists of agricultural production means in each locality must be made public. The localities and the state and collective requisition-purchasing and supply organizations must correctly obseve those prices as regards the producers, and must not arbitrarily raise or lower prices, which harms the state and the peasants and distorts the price ratios between industrial products and agricultural products, which have been rationally determined by the state.

As regards the differences among the requisition-purchasing prices from area to area, the State Price Commission provides guidance based on the stipulations of Resolution 10-CP, dated 8 January sectors and localities cannot arbitrarily adjust prices from area to area.

Negotiated requisition-purchasing prices are stipulated by the provincial and municipal people's committees in the framework of the guidance prices stipulated for each season and area in accordance with rational relationships between the pruchase prices of agricultural prices and the selling prices of production means.

The State Price Commission, the ministries in charge of requisition-purchasing, and supplying, the people's committees at the various echelons must continually and closely monitor the situation of requisition-purchasing, market management, and prices in order to promptly correct deficiencies and assure the strict observance of the state policies that have been promulgated.

4. The new guidance prices in this decision are applied with regard to the collective and family economic sectors in all localities in the north, the coastal provinces of southern Trung Bo, and the Central Highlands, effective 10 October 1981.

With regard to the products of the state farms, the ministries and general departments managing production must study and approve the enterprise wholesale prices. While awaiting approval they may temporarily apply the above system of purchase prices regarding the collective and family economic sectors.

5616
CSO: 4209/56

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

AGRICULTURAL REQUISITION-PURCHASE PRICES INCREASED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Oct 81 pp 1,2

[Article by Doan Trong Truyen, Head of the State Price Commission: "Requisition-Purchase Prices of Agricultural Products in the North and the Provinces in Southern Part of Former Trung Bo Increased"]

[Text] 1. Why do the requisition-purchase prices of agricultural prices have to be increased?

Advancing agriculture from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production, creating high yields and output, and meeting the needs of the national economy for foodstuffs, raw materials for industry, and exports are always major concerns of the party and state.

In order to fulfill those requirements, for many years now the state, in addition to investing in water conservancy, fertilizer, new varieties, mechanization, etc., has many times increased the requisition-purchase prices of agricultural products (from .2 dong per kilo of paddy in 1956 to .52-.56 dong in 1980), in combination with the exchange of industrial goods, including both production means and consumer goods. Now, in addition to the measure of contracting-out production to workers and groups of workers, the Council of Ministers, implementing Directive No 109/CT-TW, dated 19 May 1981, of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee, has issued Decision No 95/HDBT, dated 26 September 1981, which considerably increased the requisition-purchase prices of all of the principal agricultural products. In view of the fact that the economy is still beset with difficulties and major imbalances, why has the state once again increased the requisition-purchase prices of agricultural products (for about the fifth time)?

First of all, it is being done to stimulate the strong development of agricultural production, promote intensive cultivation, expand the acreage in the newly developed areas, and increase the output of crops and stock raising, expecially grain. If that is to be accomplished, an extremely important matter is that the requisition-purchase prices must be sufficiently high to make up for production expenses under the new conditions, which have changed. At the same time, there must be suitable accumulation for the cooperatives and peasants. In order to achieve intensive cultivation and increase crop yields under the present conditions, we must invest additional fertilizer and labor, and apply new techniques, which will result in increases in both production expenses and capital accumulation, in order to increase intensive cultivation.

The application of the new system of prices of consumer goods and production means sold to the peasants and the other categories (the import prices of most imported production means are 5 to 10 times higher than in the past) also requires that we simultaneously change the system of requisition-purchase prices of agricultural products so that they can be appropriate, and assure that the cooperatives and peasant families can recover their increased production expenses resulting from the changed prices of materials and that their incomes are sufficient to fultill their needs at the new retail guidance prices of consumer goods.

The system of requisition-purchase prices of agricultural products must be placed in the over-all framework of the national economy. At present, the national economy is still seriously out of balance, so the system of requisition-purchase prices must contribute to stabilizing the over-all economic-financial situation, which will both serve to stimulate the development of agricultural production and concentrate sources of goods in the hands of the state on the basis of increasing labor productivity and increasing output so that production can bring about the necessary results, while also creating all conditions for developing industry and effectively promoting our exports to the world.

Especially under the conditions of advancing directly to socialism from the status of a backward agricultural country, the system of requisition-purchase prices must contribute to stabilizing the financial situation (balancing budget and reducing he cash flow) in order to do a good job of resolving the relationship between accumulation and consumption, rationally distribute the national income between industry and agriculture, and gradually create accumulation for industrialization.

The requisition-purchase prices of agricultural products in the north and in the provinces in the southern part of the former Trung Bo are also being raised in order to assure the nationwide unity of the system of requisition-purchase prices of agricultural products were adjusted more than a year ago in the provinces of the former Nam Bo), and of course take into consideration the economic-social characteristics in each region.

2. The crux of the matter is production and productivity:

A very important matter in creating the new system of requisition-purchase prices is that it must manifest both the obligations and rights of the agricultural cooperatives and peasants. The state's requisition-purchase prices both serve to strongly encourage the cooperatives and peasants to promote production and sell agricultural products to the state and demand that production attains productivity and effectiveness, in correct accordance with the state plans, and that agriculture gradually advances to large-scale socialist production. In that spirit, a new system of requisition-purchase prices has been determined for each area on the basis of the average production conditions, with verified productivity and effectiveness.

If those goals are to be attained, the new requisition-purchase prices must be determined on the basis of the expenditures for labor and materials and the attainment of certain crop yields, wo that they can be appropriate to the land, weather, and climate conditions and the other production conditions of each area of the country. If a cooperative or family does a good job and attains high labor productivity and crop yields, with the new prices it will have higher income. On the other hand, if it is deficient and has low productivity, its work-day value will be low and therefore its income will be low. That is also one of the new contents of the current price policy, which is intended to positively affect production, increase labor productivity, lower production costs, and improve quality and economic effectiveness. That is also a method of overcoming the situation of "cost plus" prices due to the acceptance of waste in production and commerce, a way of working that does not take effectiveness into consideration. For example, in producing a hectare of rice in the Red River Delta a place with favorable conditions can attain a yield of about 2.5 tons per season, while material costs (including seed rice, POL, fertilizer, insecticides, soil preparation by tractor, irrigation fees, equipment depreciation, etc.) in terms of paddy amount to 970 kilos, while the remaining 1,530 kilos are divided up among labor and capital accumulation for the collective and the state. If agricultural taxes are paid and captial accumulation is left over for the cooperative, at an average loss of about 650 kilos, the remaining 880 to 900 kilos is divided among the workers. If 300 work-days are required per hectare, the value of a work-day is approximately 3 kilos of paddy, so with the increase of the requisition-purchase price from .52-.56 dong to 2.5-2.75 dong the monetary value of work day would be about 7.5 dong. If only 250 work days are required the value of a work-day would be 3.6 kilos or 9 dong. On the other hand, if 350-400 work-days are required the value of a work day would only be about 2.5 kilos of paddy, or 6 dong.

Therefore, with the new prices the higher the value of labor -- i.e. the greater the effect of investing labor in intensive cultivation -- and ther more we overcome the inflated work-points way of livelihood and thus increase labor productivity and crop yields, the higher will be the incomes of workers and the more real value those incomes will have. Since the average per-capita land area is small, that is also a good way to further intensive cultivation, increase yields, closely combine agricultural labor with small industry, handicrafts, forestry, etc., fully utilize labor and land, and produce many products in order to meet the needs of society.

A matter worthy of attention is that in recent years, although we have made many all-out efforts, in general the quality of a work day and the yields of many kinds of agricultural products have clearly declined. In some places peanuts have provided yields of 1.7 to 1.8 tons per hectare, and even 2 tons, but now the yield is only 7 to 8 quintals. In the past sugarcane yields were 60 to 70 tons an acre, but now such yields are only 30 to 40 tons, at most 50 tons.

In brief, the roots of prices are production, crop yields, and labor productivity. Prices must reflect the productivity and effectiveness of production and commerce. If prices cover irrational expenses that could be overcome, they will not only serve to stimulate production and strengthen management, but will cause the economy to be sluggish and wasteful and will prolong the situation of deficit production and there will be no capital accumulation for the economy. Experience demonstrates that the one-sided raising of the requisition-purchase prices of agricultural products also cannot stimulate production over a long period of time and correctly, but will cause additional imbalances in the national economy.

Raising the Requisition-Purchase Prices of Agricultural Products

3. The central problem in the price system is correctly determining new industrial-agricultural price ratio and the relationship between accumulation and consumption.

In creating the present system of requisition-purchase prices of agricultural products, an extremely important problem is assuring a rational relationship between the requisition-purchase prices of agricultural products and the selling prices of state industrial goods (including both production means and consumer goods), usually called the industrial-agricultural price ratio. Agriculture which advances to large-scale socialist production must be one in an industrial-agricultural structure, so the prices of agricultural products must be considered with regard to the price ratio between agricultural products and industrial products.

That price ratio manifests the worker-peasant alliance with regard to the economy, and is based on a unified industrial-agricultural structure in which agriculture is the basis of industry and industry plays the dominant role in furthering the development of agriculture. Therefore, the industrial-agricultural price ratio must assure production and the living conditions of the peasants and be appropriate to the requirements and capabilities of developing, assuring the living condition of the workers, and strengthening national finances.

Between 1960 and the recent period, in order to possitively support the development of agriculture the state many times increased the requisition-purchase prices of agricultural products in the north, but essentially still stabilized the selling prices of production means and consumer goods, especially those of essential goods. Therefore, the industrial-agricultural price ratio became more and more irrationaly restricted. For example, at present the price of a kilo of nitrogenous fertilizer was only equal to the price of a kilo of paddy, and the price of cotton poplin (before the recent adjustment) was only equal to the price of about six kilos of paddy. Meanwhile, in the socialist countries with developed industries and strong state budgets, and on the international capitalist market, the industrial-agricultural price ratio is two or three times greater than in our country.

Thus an urgent and important matter is that we must readjust the industrial-agricultural price ratio, in the spirit of Resolution No 26 of the Political Bureau. The new price ratio is based on the level of a relatively stable production period (1960-1964), during which production developed well, the economy achieved an internal accumulation of about 15 to 17 percent, the living standards of the peasants and workers were relatively assured and were rationally balanced, market prices were organized, and the free market was not greatly out of proportion. At the same time, the new price ratio takes into consideration the other factors, such as the differences in the production expenses of the industrial and agricultural products sinc since 1960, the present price policy regarding each type of crop and farm animals, the international prices of exports and imports, etc. Especially, with regard to th the ratio between the requisition-purchase prices of agricultural products and the selling prices of production means, the new price system assures that the agricultural cooperatives and the peasants use the means of production in a way that results in clear economic effectiveness. With regard to a number of types of production means and with regard to a number of areas, the state may still have to make up for deficits.

The industrial-agricultural price ratio has also been readjusted in order to assure the relationship between accumulation and consumption, manifest the joint contribution of industry and agriculture to accumulating capital for the building of the material-technical bases of socialism, and assure a rational relationship between the income of industrial workers and the income of peasants, in accordance with the new division of labor and corresponding to the labor productivity of peasants and industrial workers. In areas with favorable production conditions, in which the state invests much capital, which have high productivity, and in which expenses are lower, the land rent will differ and they will make greater contributions to over-all capital accumulation than the other areas.

The new system of requisition-purchasing prices is built on the basis of production and the planned setting of prices. At the same time, market relationships are used in order to have both planned prices and negotiated prices to strongly affect requisition-purchasing in order to control the sources of goods. Furthermore, it does not allow free market prices to rise and upset the price ratio, thus exerting a negative effect on production and life, especially as regards salary earners. Negotiated prices are in fact also prices guided by the state, and are not based on free market prices. The use of negotiated prices must also be closely combined with the exchange of goods, in accordance with a rational price ratio, and we must go all-out to restrict the release of much cash on the market.

The industrial-agricultural price ratio is determined in a planned manner, is viewed comprehensively, has a proper economic base, and is not based on the price ratio of the free market. After it has been set, the endeavor to maintain the relative stability of that price ratio will have a very great effect on stimulating production. It is an important condition for strengthening the exchange of goods between industry and agriculture and strengthening requisition-purchasing in order to concentrate the sources of agricultural goods in the hands of the state.

The new system of requisition-purchase prices must assure rational differences among the different kinds of agricultural products, among the various crops, between croop and animal husbandry, and between grain and food products. Disparities between the purchase price of paddy and the purchase prices of peanuts, jute, sugarcane, etc., disparities between the purchase price of paddy and the purchase price of pork, etc., are determined on the basis of the disparities in crop yields, expenses, and income per work day or per hectare among the various kinds of crops, in order to stimulate the all-round development of agriculture and stress grain, food products, and industrial crops along the lines of the state plan.

Because many kinds of industrial crops are processed from agricultural raw materials, the requisition-purchase prices of agricultural prices and the selling prices of agricultural prices and the selling prices of industrial goods processed from agricultural raw materials must be rationally related, in the spirit of the prices of all types of goods having to reflect rational production expenses, with the necessary accumulation for production and a portion contributed to over-all accumulation. However, with regard to the other types of goods the state implements different accumulation and consumption policies. With regard to some things, such as grain and essential food products, the state sets low retail prices and must make up for large deficits. With regard to other things, such as tobacco, spirits, beer, fragrant tea, wool, leather, etc., the state sets high prices and makes a profit in order to regulate consumption and redistribute the national income. Therefore, we should, based on requisition-purchase prices on high state retail prices, demand that the requisition-purchase prices be raised. (For example we should not request that the requisition-purhase prices of sugarcane or tobacco be increased on the basis of the prices of sugar or cigarette tobacco.)

4. The bottom line is productivity, quality, and economic effectiveness.

The system of requisition-purchase prices is calculated on an all-round basis, as mentioned above, in order to assure productivity, quality, and economic effectiveness on the part of each unit and producer, on the part of each locality (province and district), and on the part of the national economy as a whole. By means of improving productivity, quality, and economic effectiveness in the national economy, it affects the relationships between industry and agriculture, between captial accumulation and consumption, between the living conditions of the workers and those of the peasants, between the state -- the representative of society as a whole -- on the basis of doing a good job of resolving the economic benefits.

In the goods-exchange relationships with foreign countries, the requisition-purchase prices of agricultural prices play an important role in assuring economic effectiveness by means of determining the price ratio between our currency and foreign currency. In its turn, that price ratio will be one of the principal bases on which to determine the prices of imported materials and goods, but those prices also affect production expenses, production costs, requisition-purchase prices, and retail prices. Under the conditions of the economy still having to rely to an important degree on imported materials and technical goods, that has a very great significance. The higher the requisition-purchase prices, the more must be spent for exports in order to have a unit of foreign exchange, and therefore the lower economic effectiveness is.

Requisition-purchase prices must strongly stimulate the production of exports and the importation of useful and beneficial production means (with regard to both goods and value, but essentially with regard to goods). But we should not for that reason request that domestic requisition-purchase prices be increased when we see that international prices increase, which both affects the state's accumulation of foreign exchange, creates difficulties of foreign exchange, creates difficulties in the guidance of requisition-purchase prices, and may very easily lead to the destruction of the unity of the system of domestic requisition-purchase prices.

Furthermore, if the requisition-purchase prices are high and the exchange rate chang changes, the selling prices of imported agricultural materials must also be raised, and in the end the peasants will have to pay more for them.

5. The decisive matter is organizing the implementation of the state's new requisition-purchase price.

The state's guidance prices for the requisition-purchasing of agricultural products is a very important policy for positively assisting and stimulating the development of agriculture along the lines of the state plan, assuring the incomes and living conditions of the peasants, and implementing the policy of the worker-peasant alliance on the economic front. But we should not simplistically think that increasing the requisition-purchase prices automatically stimulates production, or that once those prices are increased production and requisition-purchasing will be good. Prices cannot be separated from the economic structure, the organization of production, and the economic management structure in general. Therefore, so that the new system of requisition-purchase prices can exert an effect on agricultural production a matter of decisive importance is that we must combine the implementation of the price policy with a whole series of matters regarding economic development planning, the other economic policies, and management organization. We must always base ourselves on production, do a good job of planning agricultural development, invest in the right way, and assure that investment brings about the necessary economic effectiveness. In distribution and circulation, the organization of the requisition-purchasing of agricultural products can achieve good results only if it is accompanied by the concentration of industrial goods in the hands of the state, the good organization of the supplying of such production means as fertilizer,POL, insecticides, machinery, agricultural implements, etc., and consumer goods to serve the lives of the peasants, including grain for the areas specializing in growing industrial crops. We must do a good job of combining direct two-way contracts between the economic organizations of the state and the producers, according to stable state prices and price ratios during each period. Prices must be made public so that the people can be informed, and not allow an organ or a commercial organization to violate the price policy, and not allow private merchants to compete with the state in buying agricultural products, which would put the peasants in a bind and create chaos with regard to market prices.

The new system of agricultural products requisition-purchase prices also can only have a good effect on the basis of directly carrying out socialist transformation, consolidating and perfecting the new production relationships, good market management, and the strict implementation of the state regulations regarding the requisition-purchase plans, the distribution of goods, finance, currency, and prices.

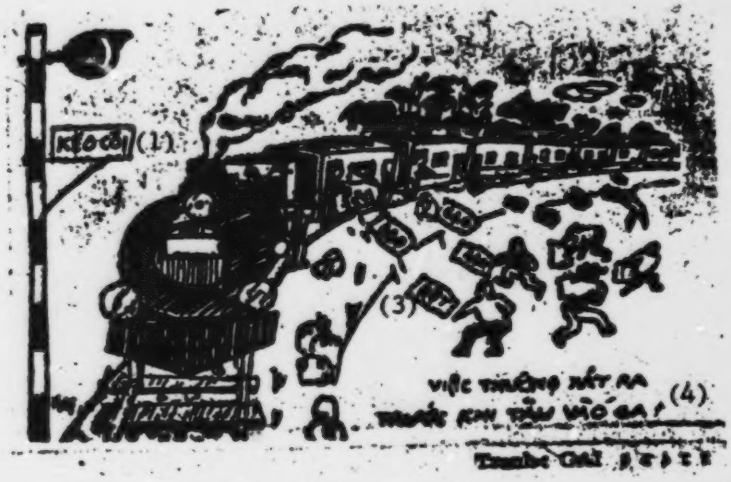
5616
CSO: 4209/56

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

CARTOON SHOWS CONTRABAND GOODS JETTISONED TO CONFEDERATES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Nov 81 p 3

[Text]


KÉO CÒI (1)
(3)
VIỆC THƯỜNG XẢY RA
TRƯỚC KHI TẦU VÀO GA! (4)

Key:
1. Sound whistle
2. Rice
3. Flour
4. A common sight before the train pulls into the station.

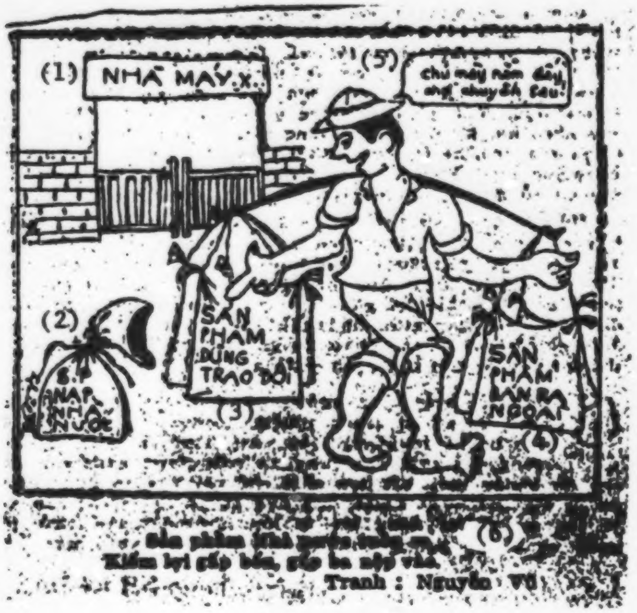
4209/47

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

CARTOON SHOWS WORKERS FAVOR PROFIT OVER STATE NEEDS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Sep 81 p 2

[Text]


(1) NHÀ MÁY X
(5) chú mày nằm đây chờ chuyến sau!
(2) S.P NẠP NHÀ NƯỚC
SẢN PHẨM DÙNG TRAO ĐỔI (3)
SẢN PHẨM BÁN RA NGOÀI (4)
(6)
Tranh : Nguyễn Vũ

Key:
1. Factory "X"
2. State's share of production
3. Product used for bartar
4. Product for sale on open market
5. You wait there for the next trip
6. State share of product is neglected in search for profit

CSO: 4209

THEFT OF WHEAT FLOUR BY CARRIERS, PROCESSORS DISCLOSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Le Nguyen, Hanoi, in "Readers' Opinion" Column: "Wheat Management Is Still Bad"]

[Text] Restaurants and peddlers in Ho Chi Minh City have to use wheat flour to make snacks and cakes. The price of wheat flour in this city is, therefore, several times higher than that in Hanoi. Such a price difference has exerted an attraction for several months. Many people have taken this opportunity to deal in wheat flour and have made a profit amounting to thousands of dong. Control stations along Route 1 from North to South Vietnam have uncovered the illegation transportation of dozens of tons of wheat flour by many truck drivers. The public security forces of the railroad sector have also detected some more serious cases; for example, in early June 1981, they confiscated a railroad car containing 21 tons of wheat flour and departing from the Giap Bat railroad station and, recently in early August 1981, they discovered a car loaded with 22 tons of wheat flour contained in still intact bags at the Vinh railroad station. The owner of these tons of wheat flour was the chief of the merchandise transportation department of the Saigon railroad station. He was entrusted by the railroad station chief with transporting some dozens of tons of rice to North Vietnam where he sold them and bought wheat flour with the intention of sending it to South Vietnam and selling it to make an illegal profit. This "merchandise owner" got in touch with a cadre at the Nam Dinh municipal grain bureau, obtained, through bartering with the latter, 6,600 kgs of wheat flour contained in still intact bags and had it carried onto the train. Where did he buy the remaining amount of wheat flour? He bought it from "businessmen." These bad elements had bought all kinds of vermicelli and exchanged it with contractual vermicelli producers for wheat flour contained in still intact bags which they would send to South Vietnam. In this respect, it is necessary to point out that contractual vermicelli producers in Hanoi have been loosely controlled. Proof is that, in 1979 and 1980, the grain bureau at the Hai Ba Truong Precinct allowed a number of contractual processing installations to steal 30 tons of good-quality wheat flour and 33,000 bags (a bag costed only 5 dong in Hanoi but 10 dong in Ho Chi Minh City). With this quantity of wheat flour and bags, the illegal dealers made a profit of hundreds of thousands of dong. A contractual producer residing at 177 Hue Street was arrested and detained after stealing 8,000 kgs of wheat flour and thousands of bags. This did not include the amount of wheat flour which contractual processing installations brazenly bartered with businessmen for vermicelli which was subsequently delivered to the grain bureau. They even took many tons of coal supplied at a low price and resold it at a higher price. The Lien Thanh cooperative which was also located in Hai Ba Trung Precinct even dared mix ground feed with wheat flour in making vermicelli in order to be able to withhold a portion of wheat. The culprit was sentenced to 20 months in prison.

Why has the management of the contractual processing of wheat flour been so loose? How can the grain bureaus ignore these derelictions which are obvious to everyone? Though various opinions have been expressed with regard to the management of contractual wheat processing, the Hanoi Grain Service has not yet provided an adequate solution. The dismissal of the chief of the grain bureau of the Hai Bai Trung Precinct following the misdeeds in 1979 and 1980 does not suffice to overcome the negative practices still prevalent in the management of contractual vermicelli production.

Wheat flour is a strategic commodity which the state has had to pay foreign currency to buy from other countries. Stealing wheat flour from the state is, therefore, a serious crime. Loose management and leniently dealing with infractions are two reasons for heavy losses of property. It is necessary for the Hanoi grain sector to reconsider its method of managing contractual production and to take strict measures to check the theft of wheat flour and bags in contractual processing installations.

9332
CSO: 4209/47

TRAIN DRIVERS CARRY CONTRABAND GOODS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Thanh Dieu, Ha Bac, in "Readers' Opinion" Column: "Transporting Contraband on Trains"]

[Text] Driven by Ngo Ngoc Anh, train No 1015 departing from the Luu Xa railroad station arrived in Bac Giang at 1600 on 6 August 1981. After keeping watch from the beginning, members of the railroad public security forces and the people's forestry sector in Bac Giang City caught the carrier in the act of illegally transporting state-managed merchandises. While searching the locomotive, public security agents found 20 ironwood cases, nearly 300 kgs of shredded tobacco and more than 150 kgs of dried aniseeds. Also at 2300 on the same day when the train with locomotive No 110 driven by Trieu Duc Le stopped at the Bac Giang railroad station, members of the public security forces and the people's foresty sector again uncovered 18 ironwood cases and more than a quintal of dried aniseeds. We have learned from the reports drawn by the municipal people's forestry service that the two train drivers deliberately hid contraband goods under the water tanks of the locomotives (all of these goods were carefully packed in plastic bags). The act of both train drivers was contrary to law. The people are waiting for a severe punishment by the local court of justice.

9332
CSO: 4209/47

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

SON LA NEW ECONOMIC ZONES--Since 1978 Son La Province has reclaimed more than 5,000 ha of virgin land and gradually stabilized the daily life of more than 40,000 tribesmen at various new economic zones. The province has also built for these zones 150 kilometers of road, 12 water conservancy projects, 11 schools, many sport clubs and playgrounds. Many agricultural cooperatives in the area have embarked on production and some have sold to the state hundreds of tons of grain and other products. [BK041031 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 1 Nov 81]

HAI PHONG RESETTLEMENT--Over the past 2 years, along with encouraging and helping more than 63,000 people to resettle in various northern provinces, Hai Phong has intensively opened virgin land to build its own new economic zones. To date the city has set up 12 new economic zones, with each covering 500 to 2,000 hectares of land. [BK051113 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 4 Nov 81]

RESETTLERS FROM HAI HUNG, OTHERS--Since early this year Hai Hung Province has resettled 778 families comprising 3,759 people in various new economic zones in Gia Lai-cong Tum and Quang Ninh provinces. As of 20 October, Thai Binh Province had sent 1,958 families consisting of 9,280 people, 80 of them party members, to 10 state farms and many cooperatives in Kien Giang, Song Be, Dac Lac and Thuan Hai provinces. Meanwhile, since early 1981, Lam Dong Province has received more than 1,600 families comprising 8,359 people from Ha Son Binh, Ha Nam Ninh and Binh Tri Thien provinces to build new economic zones in various localities. [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Oct 81 p 1 BK]

CSO: 4209/85

NGHE TINH TO SEND 200,000 PEOPLE TO NEW ECONOMIC ZONES IN NEXT FIVE YEARS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Oct 81 p 2

[Article by Ba Muoi: "Nghe Tinh Redistributes Labor"]

[Excerpts] With 2.2 million hectares of land, Nghe Tinh is divided by Nature into three economic zones characterized by imbalance between areas and populations. The average area in the delta is too low, with 97 coastal villages averaging less than 1 sao Trung Bo (1 sao Trung Bo: 497 square meters) per person. Main occupations such as handicrafts and production of building materials are also concentrated on the delta. By contrast, the midlands and mountainous region where land is fertile and rich in raw materials, are not used for on-the-spot production of goods. In light of these realities, Nghe Tinh has redistributed workers over the past 5 years, patiently mobilizing the people to leave for new economic zones inside and outside the province. Since their arrival in the new economic zones inside the province, 9,830 families with 49,146 persons and 16,383 laborers, have set up 31 agricultural cooperatives and 62 mixed production units with local participation. In Dac Lac, 2,780 families with 13,154 persons and 5,710 laborers, including 648 party members, 114 cadres ranging from party committee members, village party committee secretaries, to district party committee members, as well as 52 physicians and nurses, and many basic general education teachers, have reinforces 8 state farms, one brick-and-tile enterprise, and set up three cooperatives in the new economic zone.

Following reception of the labor reinforcement from Nghe Tinh, the state farms of Thang Loi, E Tua, Phuoc An, Phu Xuan, Duc Lap, E Phoc and Quang Phu, have clearly improved labor quality and strengthened ideological organization. Many members of the self-defense forces who are workers from Nghe Tinh, have valiantly fought to exterminate reactionaries and protect state farms. Twelve out of 20 model coffee pickers in Dac Lac hail from Nghe Tinh. With valiant fighting achievements and creative labor, the Nghe Tinh people now living on their new native land of Dac Lac, have earned the trust of local party committees and administrations.

In the next 5 years, Nghe Tinh will send 200,000 people to new economic zones inside and outside the province. Some 150,000 of them will leave the province, mostly for Dac Lac, Play Cu in Gia Lai-Kon Tum and Dong Nai Province as well as Mekong Delta Provinces, with a double task:

1. Organize state farms in Dong Thap and Kien Giang. Laborers and building materials will be sent there. With local materials and materials brought from Nghe Tinh, they will build houses. Then people will be sent in to take up production to be followed later by the remaining settlers.

2. Set up mixed cooperatives, some with state investment and others formed by the people on a voluntary basis, with members sharing some kind of family relationship, and receiving state assistance.

Mixed cooperatives will be set up mostly in new economic zones inside the province. Additional zones whose economy will be tied in to national defense will be opened up in Que Phong And Quy Chau to exploit forestry, agriculture and production of building materials, so that by 1985 the above districts will have from 40,000 to 50,000 people.

--Efforts will be concentrated on Tan Ky and Anh Son (Binh Thanh Thao, Huong Phu Hanh) for wet rice and sugarcane planting.

--New arrivals will reinforce and mix with local populations in Nghia Dan and Quy Hop focusing on planting grain crops, surgarcane, vegetables and fruit to support the Quy Hop tin zone.

9213
CSO: 4209/51

EDITORIAL ADVOCATES EXPANSION OF SUBSIDIARY FOOD CROP AREA

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Try to Expand the Subsidiary Food Crop Area to the Maximum"]

[Text] To reach a solution to the grain problem, agriculture must consider the production of both rice and subsidiary foodstuffs important. In recent years, many localities have tried to rapidly increase the area grown with subsidiary food crops and to simultaneously apply intensive cultivation to rice crops, thus obtaining an evident increase in grain output. Subsidiary food crops of all kinds have also been developed according to the land conditions and to local farming customs and habits. An overall glance at the subsidiary food crops shows that their production rate has been slow in view of possibilities and requirements and that recently there has been a tendency for both their area and productivity to decrease. Because the planned area was not achieved, the recent winter-spring subsidiary food crop yielded only 1.2 million tons in paddy equivalent--a deficit of 2.2 million tons in comparison with the 1981 planned norm. The summer-fall subsidiary food crop also was also grown on 30,000 hectares less than in the same period last year. From now to the end of the agricultural year, there remain only the fall-winter and winter subsidiary food crops. If efforts are not exerted to fulfill or overfulfill the area and productivity norms in these production seasons, it will be impossible to fulfill the yearly grain production task.

The immediate task of the agricultural production sector is to quickly harvest the summer-fall subsidiary food crops, to overfulfill the area reserved for the summer-fall subsidiary food crops and to apply the intensive cultivation method, especially in the provinces of North Vietnam.

Winter is a more favorable season for expanding the cultivated area by increasing the number of crops and by growing many types of short-term plants the cultivation of which is easy, does not require a large capital investment and has great economic effects. The winter agricultural season is fast becoming the principal production season. On reckoning, it has been found that the output of the most productive winter subsidiary food crop is nearly equal to the total yearly yield of all other subsidiary food crops. If different farming methods are applied, greens and legumes of all kinds will yield a large volume of products.

Compared with the previous season, the winter season this year will see a 1.6-fold increase for sweet potatoes, an increase of nearly twofold for corn, a 1.2-fold increase for potatoes, a 5.5-fold increase for soybeans and also an increase for all other types of greens and legumes.

The winter agricultural season has been conducted at a high tempo since the system of product contract with laborers has been broadly applied in almost all northern provinces and cities. Many localities have started growing the winter crops immediately after finishing the harvest.

The task of performing production, harvesting the early rice crop, tending the main rice crop and growing subsidiary food crops must be coordinated and guided in each cooperative, district and province.

There is a need for each locality to promptly correct erroneous practices in implementing production guidelines such as the tendency to consider the pros and cons in an excessive manner before growing each type of subsidiary food crop or to neglect the cultivation of subsidiary food crops if the amount of rice available is considered to be relatively sufficient. In this connection, due attention must also be paid to the three types of benefit.

However, winter weather conditions have usually developed unfavorably under the form of belated rains or early, intensive and protracted cold spells and hoarfrost. Every locality must prepare varied production plans and deploy labor to cope with all situations in order to fulfill the sowing and planting area, to grow crops according to the fixed cultivation pattern and on schedule and also to apply the intensive cultivation method.

The cultivation of subsidiary food crops must be linked to the task of harvesting, transporting, processing and preserving which has not yet been properly organized and which has, therefore, greatly hampered production.

The task of guiding production must constantly be specific, active and comprehensive.

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CSO: 4209/47

PAY-REWARD SYSTEM IN STATE AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES IMPROVED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Oct 81 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Khac Chan, of the Ministry of Agriculture: "Some Aspects of Pay and Rewards in Agricultural Enterprises"]

[Text] In the process of organizing payment for the work done, state-operated agricultural enterprises have started from low to high standards and have gradually given up simple forms of wage payment and applied more progressive ones. Generally speaking, however, the wage payment method applied by state agricultural enterprises has not yet succeeded in stimulating laborers and in linking the workers' sense of responsibility to the end product. These shortcomings have become manifest through the following specific forms of wage payment:

Wage payment is based on the volume of work done and is associated with rewards for any surplus volume and with regular rewards drawn from the wage fund. This form of payment encourages laborers to pay attention only to the work volume and does not link their responsibility to the end product.

But, under the present circumstances, the quantitative payment method does not induce laborers to surpass the set norms and to achieve an additional volume of work because both the unitary wage and reward are too low. For a Grade-4 farming worker employed in picking tea leaves, the daily output has been fixed at 30 kgs, the unitary wage for picking 1 kg of tea leaves fixed at 0.09 dong and the reward fixed at the 0.009 dong. If he picks up more leaves and surpasses the fixed output by 3.75 kgs--that is, an increase of 12 percent which is equivalent to 1 working hour--, he will receive an additional wage and reward amounting to 0.33 dong. If he picks up even more leaves and achieves an output increase of 25 percent--which is equivalent to 2 working hours--, he will receive an additional 1.72 dong, which is not enough to buy a bundle of vegetables or an egg. If he works 26 days per month and surpasses the productivity norm by 25 percent throughout this period, he will receive only a surplus of 18.72 dong, which is not enough to buy 0.5 kg of pork at the free market. How can such a wage payment method stimulate laborers?

Wage payment according to the end product and in conjunction with the offering of rewards for thrify expenditures and of regular rewards drawn from the wage fund is a method which has been newly applied in a number of enterprises, which has the effect of stimulating laborers and associating their responsibility with the end product but this effect has not yet been felt strongly because the wage and reward received on the basis of the product surplus are still very low. For a Grade 4/5 worker engaged in hog raising, the fixed contract norm for raising 120 domestic-breed meat hogs in 8 months is the production of 8,070 kgs of meat--an average monthly output of 1,008 kgs of meat on the hoof. If he exceeds the monthly contract norm by 10 percent on the average (100.8 kgs), he will receive an additional salary of 8.60 dong plus a reward 0.086 [sic] dong. The salary and reward will thus total 9.46 dong; if he surpasses the contract norm by 20 percent (201.6 kgs) he will receive an additional total salary and reward of 18.92 dong. It appears that the additional wage he receives for surpassing the labor productivity norm by 20 percent is just enough to buy 0.5 kg of pork at the free market.

Another form is progressive wage payment which has a stronger stimulating effect than the normal method of wage payment according to the product. However, the progressive unitary wage paid for the product surplus to the contract norm is not more than twice the unitary wage paid for the product normally yielded in fulfillment of the contract norm. This payment method cannot yet encourage laborers in view of the present price situation. If the abovementioned hog raising worker surpasses the contract norm by 10 percent, he will receive a unitary wage multiplied by 1.5 (15.19 dong) and if he exceeds the norm by 20 percent, he will receive the double of the unitary wage stipulated in the contract--that is, 37.80 dong which is just enough to buy 1 kg of meat.

The numerous irrationalities in the labor and wage management mechanism, in general and in state agricultural enterprises, in particular, have made it impossible to provide opportunities for these enterprises to fully exploit all labor potentials to produce more wealth for the society. For example, the rate of labor productivity increase must be higher than that of wage increase; this will hold true only when wages, incomes and prices are rationally fixed throughout the society. At a time when prices are not yet stabilized, the fact that the wage paid for the overfulfillment of the contract product norm and for exceeding the plan norm is only equal to the unitary wage paid for achieving the product norm indicated in the contract and plan is quite irrational. Only when the unitary wage paid for the product surplus yielded above the contract and plan norm is higher than that paid for the product yielded in fulfillment of the plan norm will it conform to the present realities and encourage everyone to work enthusiastically.

The fact that in a country such as ours which has more than enough labor forces but lacks technical materials and machines, agricultural production is limited by the wage fund is irrational. In production, we need fully use this labor surplus to partly replace the shortage of production means and materials. We must also control the total cost of a product unit. If necessary, we must limit the number of laborers on the rolls to enable enterprise directors to adjust it accordingly.

To overcome the abovementioned shortcomings and irrationalities in the application of different methods of wage payment and reward offering and in view of the fact that the state has not yet proceeded with reforming the price and wage system, it is necessary to apply progressive forms of wage payment and to closely coordinate them with various forms of reward (reward drawn from the wage fund, reward for thriftiness in production and reward based on profit). This method will encourage laborers and will simultaneously make him responsible for the end product. Some forms of wage payment to be applied in the two sectors of crop cultivation and animal husbandry are presented below:

Wage Payment According to Product in Conjunction with the Offering of Reward for Expenditure Savings and for Overfulfillment of Product Norm.

1. In the crop cultivation sector:

Direct production expenditures and product quantity and quality must be laid down by contract. The productivity and quantity assigned by contract to teams, groups or individual laborers must be 3 to 5 percent higher than the norms assigned by the high level. Because the production cycle is lengthy, the volume of work completed each month must be used as a basis for paying provisional wages to laborers according to the basic unitary wage scale (principal wage plus allowances); this is considered as the minimum wage. Only 10 percent of the product-based wage is withheld by the enterprise. If reckonings made on completion of the harvest show that savings have beeen obtained in incurring expenditures and that the contract product norm has been fulfilled, laborers will be allowed to draw all the previously withheld 10 percent of their salary and will be awarded an amount equivalent to the expenditure savings (excluding fertilizer savings). If the product norm has been surpassed, laborers will be immediately awarded the total value of the product surplus reckoned on the basis of the encouragement price or will receive part of the surplus in kind according to each type of product (after deducting overhead expenditures, if any). The money reward will be distributed as follows: 80 percent to direct laborers, 15 percent to indirect laborers and 5 percent to the organ at the higher echelon.

2. In the animal husbandry sector.

It is necessary to assign by contract the direct expenditures and the quantity of meat on the hoof from each heard of domestic animals to teams, groups or individual laborers. Each month, it is necessary to use the volume of work done or the volume of product obtained as a basis for provisionally paying wages according to the basic unitary wage scale. The settlement of account and the reward and penalty system must be implemented as in the crop cultivation sector.

This form of payment will induce laborers to economically use material and technical supplies and to increase the productivity of both crops and domestic animals and will simultaneously associate the laborers' sense of responsibility with the end product.

Progressive Wage Payment According to Product and in Conjuction with Reward for Expenditure Savings.

In applying this form of payment, it is also necessary to fix the norms of production expenditures and the productivity and yield of crops and domestic animals in letting out work on contract to teams, groups of individual laborers.

Enterprises must consider the profit rate and the need to encourage the cultivation of each crop and the raising of each breed of domestic animal and must also firmly adhere to the relationships between the three types of benefit in order to be able to determine a progressive unit price for each category of product according to the following formula: The expenditures incurred by additional material supplies must be deducted from the value of the product surplus and the remainder will represnet the value newly created by both the laborer and the enterprise. Within the authorized limits, the enterprise director may transfer part of the profit made to the wage fund. Each month, the laborer may receive a provisional basic wage in proportion to the volume of work done or product yielded. On completion of the production cycle, if savings are found to have been made in incurring expenditures, a reward will be offered; if the laborer has overfulfilled the product norm, he will receive an additional sum of money based on the progressive unit price together with all the previously withheld 10 percent of his salary. In case the contract norm is not fulfilled, a fine not exceeding the withheld 10 percent of the wage will be imposed.

This form of payment will also encourage laborers to economically use material supplies and to increase the productivity of both crops and domestic animala and will simultaneously induce laborers to care for the end product.

While providing guidance for the experimental application of the abovementioned two forms of payment in state agricultural enterprises, it has been found that laborers and leaders in these enterprises have drawn nearly the same conclusion that, compared with the previously applied methods, these two forms of payment have had the effect of inducing laborers to work diligently, painstakingly and with a higher quality than in the past, continuously raising the value of the product yielded above the contract norm and creating conditions for laborers to increase their income, which is precisely a strong motive power to step up production.

As far as the enterprises are concerned, what is most beneficial is the existence of numerous conditions necessary for fulfilling the state plan more satisfactorily in terms of both the products in kind and their value. The enterprises will offer rewards only when laborers have fulfilled and overfulfilled the contract norms. In this respect, the role played by the policy is, without economic investments as a prerequisite, to pave the way for the development of production forces and to break up the vicious circle illustrated by the allegation that "because labor productivity is low, life is rife with difficulties: and that "because life is beset with difficulties, labor productivity is low."

What is important is that, beside the economic benefit bestowed to both the enterprises and laborers, it has been possible for enterprises to renovate their working methods, to apply technical regulations more strictly, to stengthen labor discipline, to obviously raise the sense of responsibility and the spirit of collective ownership, to save material supplies and to better preserve and maintain the common property of enterprises.

Nevertheless, shortcomings and deviations still abound in the implementation of the policy. Most of these failures have been committed in guiding the implementation. We believe that they can be overcome so that the labor and wage management mechanism is state agricultural enterprises will be gradually perfected.

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KEY ROLE OF PRODUCT CONTRACTING IN COOPERATIVES DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Oct 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Product Contracting and Distribution in Cooperatives"]

[Text] The principle of distribution according to labor is applied in keeping with the tasks, degrees of development of production of each stage, and the nature of each economic unit during the transitional period. The agricultural cooperative is a socialist collective economic organization whose degree of development of production still is not high and agricultural products and commodities still are not numerous. In this situation distribution according to labor aims at ensuring income according to work days for cooperative members in accordance with the plan, relative to goods on hand (mainly grain), and at the same time at guaranteeing collective and state interest. Product contracting is a measure designed to carry out the principle of distribution according to labor, so as to implement production plans of cooperatives, to ensure that members earn an everincreasing income per workday, and to use material resources to encourage those who produce more than expected and do excellent work, rewarding them for exceeding production norms.

Product contracting promotes the application of technological progress, especially prompt introdution of new high-yield strains into production, and measures to save on work points and material expenditures, and to combat phenomena of wastes and embezzlement, hence continually increasing the real income of cooperatives. These are conditions for increasing income/workday, contribution to the state, and ensuring accumulation of savings and the general welfare for cooperatives. To do that, production plans should be tied closely to distribution plans right at the beginning of a season or a year, and contracting norms should be correctly set; economic and technological norms should be rationally adjusted; and assignment of contractual lands should fit in with the labor capability of each person. The cooperative exerts strict guidance throughout the contracting process so as to create favorable conditions for everyone to overfulfill plans.

The regime of rewards and punishments links the responsibilities of laborers and each production unit to production results. Internal economic auditing is clearly very necessary. Production units and branches fulfilling plans on ouput and cost efficiency must have earned more in terms of income/workday (in both money and grain) than those not fulfilling plans. Irrationalities affecting the income of production units and branches owing to still unrealistic contract norms, or still inaccurate labor norms and wage assessment criteria, must be promptly readjusted. Attention also should go to rational distribution of money and material resources (mainly grain) to branches and occupation in cooperatives. Individuals producing grain as well as those working in other branches and occupations also need encouragement. This distribution relationship is concretely computed on the basis of labor power input, of the real income of each branch and according to the principle of unified distribution in cooperatives.

Everywhere there are aged and feeble people lacking the strength to work. A policy of regulating grain in cooperatives is needed, so as to ensure decent living conditions for everyone, and to promote the fine tradition of helping each other among the people.

Tying product contracting closely to distribution according to labor is a process for perfecting the new management structure. By working on a trial and error basis, unceasingly raising the level of management in cooperatives, and correctly implementing the new economic policies of the party and state, we can further step up agricultural production.

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AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL LINKS PRODUCT CONTRACTING TO MATERIAL-TECHNICAL BASES' DEVELOPMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial: "New Contracting and the Building of Material and Technical Bases in Agriculture"]

[Text] At the time the end-product contract system was extended to laborers and applied to rice cultivation, some people were afraid that the implementation of this new form of contract might break up the structure of the already built material and technical bases and would not create conditions for continuing to build new ones. Actual facts about production in areas where this system has been correctly implemented have set the worriers' minds at ease. Product contracting symbolizes cooperation and labor assignment and links the producer's responsibility to the end product. It can be carried out satisfactorily only on the basis of a rational labor organization and under the material and technical conditions essential to achieve high economic effectiveness in the labor process. So, instead of undermining material and technical bases, it requires the construction of suitable ones.

Water conservancy is the primary technical measure in agriculture. Water conservancy works are material-technical bases of primary importance. The new contract system has not in the least hindered the construction of new works in areas which are still dependent on natural sources of water. In areas which already possess water conservancy works, this system requires their perfection as well as the expansion of the irrigation and drainage network to each piece of field assigned by contract to the cooperative members--a highly significant demand of the task of perfecting the irrigation system. Linked to water conservancy projects, the new contract system promotes the filling of hollow plots and their transformation into an even terrain to expand the cultivable area. In areas where water conservancy works exist, specialized water conservancy units and irrigation teams and units must be strengthened to be able to undertake the irrigation task in cooperatives.

Implementation of the product contract system requires a close coordination between soil-preparation forces using tractors, buffaloes and cattle and those using hand tools in order to make timely and adequate soil preparations and to help cooperative members who accept to do the remaining jobs on contract. Another requirement placed on cooperatives is the need for them to draw up a plan for the use of all types of tractors and to apply the policy of associating tractor using laborers with the end product in order to make the use of the existing tractors more effective. Wherever tractors are insufficient, cooperatives must buy additional draft buffaloes and cattle and simultaneously let out animal husbandry on contract so as to increase the strength, draft power and working time of these animals. Due to the application of the policy to encourage animal husbandry, many cooperative members' families have bought additional buffaloes and cattle to increase the draft power indispensable to agriculture. A rational policy will make it possible to use the draft power of buffaloes and cattle of each household more satisfactorily to help cooperatives prepare the soil.

To properly solve the seed problem is an important technical requirement aimed at increasing land productivity and ensuring the crop cultivation pattern and agricultural seasons and schedules of cooperatives. The seed installation of each cooperative is connected with those of the district, provincial and central levels to form a four-level national seed network. Contractual cooperative members firmly rely on the state-operated seed network to assimilate scientific-technical novelties and to increase the productivity of the fields assigned to them by contract. Cooperative members are now paying more attention than ever to the rice seed network and they are willing to handle the seed problem only when the seed installation of the cooperative do not function satisfactorily.

The network of material and technical bases of cooperatives includes also green manure producing installations and insect control devices which must be strengthened under the new contract system. Under specific local circumstances, each type of material and technical bases of a cooperative must be connected with specialized units and teams in order to create conditions to associate the technical tasks undertaken by the cooperative with those done on contract by cooperative members within the framework of the eight technical measures required by riceplants.

Along with strengthening material and technical bases, cooperatives are responsible for directing their members to apply technical progress in production. If, under the new contract system, the sense of responsibility for production of each cooperative member is enhanced and closely associated with the use of material and technical bases and with the application of technical progress in production, the result will be the emergence of great motive powers to promote the development of production and the continuous consolidation of new production relationships.

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CSO: 4209/47

SRV DISTRIBUTION-CIRCULATION MARKET REPORT

OW180954 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Report on distribution-circulation and market management activities in the first 10 days of November]

[Summary] So far Thai Binh has fulfilled nearly 80 percent of its annual hog procurement plan. In October alone, Ha Nam Ninh procured nearly 1,800 tons of hogs. During the first 10 months of this year, Nam Dinh Municipality's food stores sold 1,700 tons of pork. Hue Municipality, which previously had to buy additional meat from other areas for local consumption, now has sufficient locally-produced pork to meet the needs of its cadres, workers and civil servants.

Along with securing agricultural products and other foodstuffs, the localities are actively procuring marine products, salt and so forth. By the end of October, the Thuan Hai marine product sector had purchased 200 tons of sea products in excess of the plan. The sector is striving to buy an additional 1,500 tons of fish, or 50 percent above the target."

"In Ho Chi Minh City, the average rice price remains at 9 dong per kilo. The city trade sector, thanks to its procurement of a substantial amount of commodities, is expanding its local business." The city has consolidated and reorganized its market control system. It has succeeded in detecting hundreds of cases of hoarding, overpricing, smuggling and making fake goods.

"In Ha Tien City, Kien Giang Province local authorities nabbed smugglers involved in a 1,441,000 dong smuggling case. Hanoi mobile trading control units arrested smugglers of nearly 10,000 kg of flint, films, photographic paper, drugs and so forth."

"The Chau Phu tax office in Kien Giang Province through control uncovered on two trucks 1.4 million dong worth of illegally imported goods. In 10 days, authorities in Cho Gao District, Tien Giang Province detected 11 cases of concealing imported goods, including 8,000 kg of monosodium glutamate, 6,000 meters of fabric, and nearly 5,000 packs of cigarettes."

However, market management and control in some areas remains ineffective, thus allowing dishonest traders and smugglers to carry on their business.

No significant price changes were noted in the recent past, however, the above illegal trading activities call for the home trade sector and tax services to intensify their control to stamp out the negative manifestations and better improve the distribution-circulation and market management tasks.

CSO: 4209/85

COLD SPELL, RAINS AFFECT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

BK111429 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Review of agricultural news for the past 10 days]

[Summary] "The northern provinces from Thuan Hai northward were affected by a cold spell in the first 10 days of November. According to the meteorological and hydrological department, this was the first time in 20 years that such a bitter cold spell came so early in the season. In many provinces, the average temperature hovered at 11-12 degrees for several days in a row. In the mountain and Bac Bo delta provinces, the cold weather also brought drizzle while fairly heavy rain was reported in the provinces in Zone 5, Central Vietnam.

"These climatic conditions have directly affected agricultural production. In the northern provinces, rain and cold have slowed down the harvesting of the 10th-month rice and the planting of various winter crops.

"According to the General Statistics Department, as of 5 November, the northern provinces and cities had harvested 447,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, or 34 percent of the total cultivated area."

Over the past 10 days, the average daily harvesting rate has been 18,000 hectares. Bringing in rice at a fairly fast pace are Son La, Thanh Hoa, Lai Chau and Hanoi. Those provinces which have harvested only a small part of their rice area are Thai Binh, Nghe Tinh, Ha Nam Ninh and Haiphong.

The recent cold winds and rain have uprooted part of the rice crop which headed in October. According to the General Statistics Department, this may cause a drop in rice yields. The cold spell, however, has helped reduce the area of rice affected by harmful insects, especially army worm.

"Rain and cold have also affected the caring for and planting of winter crops. As of 5 November, the northern provinces and cities had planted only 155,000 hectares of vegetables, subsidiary food crops and industrial crops, down 10,000 hectares compared with the same period last year. The planting of all winter crops has fallen short of the norms, with the sweet potato area representing only 57.2 percent of the target; the corn area, 34.4 percent; the potato area, 17.1 percent; the vegetables area, 40.6 percent; and the soybean area, 57.4 percent."

Over the past 10 days, various southern localities have also begun to harvest the early 10th-month rice. Quang Nam-Danang has brought in 23,000 hectares and Nghia Binh, 16,000 hectares. Leafhoppers have appeared in some southern provinces such as Thuan Hai and Ben Tre. The southern localities are now concentrating on combating harmful insects, caring for the late 10th-month rice and harvesting the 10th-month rice which has ripened while beginning the planting of the 5th-month spring crop.

"During the first 10 days of November, all localities have also actively begun to implement their 5th-month spring production plans. A review of the tasks already accomplished has shown that some work has been done better than last year while other has been done worse. According to the General Statistics Department, the northern provinces have grown nearly 19,000 hectares of rice seedlings, an increase of 6,000 hectares over the same period last year. The area of 5th-month cropland already plowed dry totals 135,600 hectares, nearly double the area plowed in the same period last year. On the contrary, the amount of organic fertilizers prepared and duckweed planted for the 5th-month spring season has gone down compared with the corresponding period last year. Specifically, the output of organic fertilizers has decreased by 500,000 tons while only about 1,000 hectares of duckweed have been planted, compared with 3,500 hectares grown in the same period last year."

According to the meteorological and hydrological department's forecast, the weather will become increasingly warmer in the next 10 days. These climatic conditions will be favorable for the northern localities to concentrate on harvesting the 10th-month rice and for all localities to step up the planting of winter crops, especially potatoes, vegetables and leguminous plants.

Aside from harvesting the 10th-month rice and planting the winter crops, in the coming days all localities should concentrate on growing duckweed, producing organic fertilizers for the 5th-month spring crops, and protecting rice seedlings and cattle, hogs and other domestic animals from cold weather.

CSO: 4209/85

WIDESPREAD ILLEGAL USE OF COOPERATIVE RESERVED LAND REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by Nguyen Khai, Land Management General Department: "Using Land Contrary to Policy"]

[Text] Regulations on agricultural cooperatives earmark 5 percent of the cooperative-owned land for members' families for planting vegetables, subsidiary food crops and grain crops, but not for other purposes. The regulations stipulate that members must return the land which they no longer need, to the cooperatives, and can have it restored whenever they need it again. Nevertheless, at the present time, use of reserved land is very arbitrary in many localities; worse still, some people even see it as family property which can be disposed of at will. Phenomena of digging ponds, land encroachment, taking clay to make bricks on reserved land, and buying, reselling, exchanging, etc., reserved land are fairly serious developments. In Dong Anh village (An Hai, Haiphong), 64 instances of digging ponds and land encroachment involved 15,000 square meters of reserved land. In Vinh Niem village 7,5000 square meters were involved. Also in Vinh Niem, a family built a house on the reserved land, later sold both house and land and applied with the cooperative for another land allotment; on grounds of encountering difficulties, another family has been allowed by the administration to sell its 5 percent-plot! In Bai An hamlet, Nghia Do village (Tu Liem, Hanoi), following transfer of a number of agricultural households to other jobs, some people sold the reserved land and pocketed the money, while others more cunning, took clay to make bricks! A number of other localities are in the same situation as well.

If the above situation is not thwarted in time, the 5 percent-land belonging to cooperative members now being devoted to production, will be turned into residential land, fish ponds, or used for personal profit. It is suggested that administration echelons strengthen land control and inspection to promptly discover violations and to mete out punishment commensurate with degrees of gravity, such as levying fines, enjoining violators to make reparative measures and compensate for damages caused by them, taking back the land or bringing violators to court, pursuant to Decision 201 CP of 1 July 1980 of the Council of Ministers on unifying land management and strengthening land management work.

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AGRICULTURE

DONG THAP FULFILLS 1981 GRAIN COLLECTION PLAN

BK101036 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] On 9 November, the chairman of the Council of Ministers sent a message to commend the people and cadres of Dong Thap Province for having fulfilled 100.8 percent of their 1981 grain collectionplan norm as of 30 October. The fulfillment rates by district are as follows: 115.7 percent by Hong Ngu, 125 percent by Tam Nong and 100.83 percent by Thap Muoi.

The province is striving to collect completely all agricultural taxes and debts in order to further increase the grain collection norm and score achievements to greet the fifth party congress. The chairman of the Council of Ministers warmly commends the people and cadres of Dong Thap Province and the above districts for their 1981 achievements in production and grain collection which have contributed positively to securing the general balance of state grain distribution and to meeting the requirements of production, combat and life in the current situation.

He hopes that the cadres and people of Dong Thap Province will develop their achievements, strive to care for, protect and harvest the 1981 10th-month crop satisfactorily and, at the same time, cultivate the 1981-82 winter-spring crop on schedule, ensuring the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan norms for both area and yield and production volume. Moreover, they should make good preparations for implementing successfully the grain collection plan for the 1981 10th-month crop and the 1981-82 winter-spring crop in accordance with political bureau directive No 120-CTTU dated 21 October 1981.

CSO: 4209/85

TRADE MINISTRY DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL COLLECTION

BK110855 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] The Ministry of Home Trade has recently met with representatives from the nine Mekong River Delta provinces and Ho Chi Minh City to discuss measures aimed at stepping up the collection of agricultural products in the last months of 1981.

During the meeting, the Mekong River Delta provinces and Ho Chi Minh City recommended close coordination with centrally-run trade corporations and more satisfactory efforts to collect and control agricultural products through various economic, educational, managerial and administrative measures with the economic measures as the linchpin.

They also called on the trade sector in all provinces to reorganize their purchase and sales networks, especially those dealing in key commodities such as industrial goods, agricultural products, construction materials and fuel, and to broaden the operations of local marketing cooperatives, thereby creating the proper conditions for the people to buy and sell goods directly to the state and gradually driving out private merchants from the agricultural products and materials market.

The Ministry of Home Trade also discussed with the nine Mekong River Delta provinces and Ho Chi Minh City various organizational measures designed to effectively distribute industrial goods for the benefit of cadres, workers and civil servants.

CSO: 4209/85

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY ON ADJUSTING CONTRACT NORMS

BK171335 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture has recently issued a circular providing guidance for the distribution of income in the 10th-month season within those cooperatives which apply product contracts with laborers.

Owing to the fact that, in this year's 10th-month season, the rice crop was seriously damaged in many places by leafhoppers and that collectives were unable to fully meet cooperative members' demands for supplies according to contracts, those localities facing difficulties in production work should adjust contract norms to suit the actual situation.

Providing guidance in this matter, the circular pointed out: Contracted volumes of production should be reconsidered and adjusted according to the amount of supplies and technical means at the disposal of each cooperative as well as its real productive capability. Such adjustments should not be carried out indiscriminately; they should be practiced only in those localities suffering losses caused by objective factors and natural calamities. Cooperatives should actually consider the requirements of production work so as to adjust the limits of expenses and supply consumption and work points to a more adequate level.

In addition to providing guidance in the adjustment of contract norms, the Ministry of Agriculture also spelled out fairly concrete guidelines for the application of necessary measures to improve the distribution of income in the current 10th-month season. These measures included evaluating the results of production, reviewing economic and technical norms, and ensuring a rational distribution of income among production units and specialized services in cooperatives.

CSO: 4209/85

PRIVATE SWINE HERD INCREASES IN HANOI, THAI BINH

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] VNA--Under the action of the agricultural product contract system, since the beginning of 1981 the total swine herd raised by private households in Hanoi has steadily increased and now numbers almost 364,000--an increase of 8.4 percent over the same period last year.

The Hanoi rural districts have intensified leadership and assisted production installations in properly managing and using land and feedstuffs and in taking timely measures to prevent and control epizootics. In areas where product contracts have been signed with laborers, cooperative members have actively sought capital, breeds and feedstuffs to develop animal husbandry without relying on and waiting for the cooperatives' help as in the past. Within only a short period of time, thousands more of cooperative members' households in the districts of Hoai Duc, Thach That and Soc Son have started raising hogs with the result that the private hog herd in each district has increased by more than 2,000 heads on the average. However, animal husbandry has been improperly guided in many areas, which has led to an irrational disproportion between the collective animal husbandry and the livestock raising by cooperative members' households. Of all the cooperatives in Me Linh District that carried out collective animal husbandry in the past, only two remain and the situation is similar in many other districts. In Gia Lam District, there remain only 12 out of 31 cooperatives which carried out collective animal husbandry in the past. At present, the collective hog herd in Hanoi numbers only more than 24,000--20 percent down compared with the same period last year.

To eliminate the abovementioned imbalance, the Municipal Agricultural Service has led pilot installations to draw experiences in coordinating private and collective animal husbandry and letting out work on contract under the new circumstances in order to deliver the fixed number of animals and the fixed quantity of product to the state. The Agricultural Service has chosen Lien Ha and Nam Hong cooperatives (Dong Anh) as two pilot units for common guidance because they have proportionally and rationally developed animal husbandry in both the private and collective sectors and also by letting out animal husbandry on contract and because they have fulfilled their obligations to the state satisfactorily and promptly.

To date, there are in Thai Binh 245,500 hog raising households representing a 4.6-percent increase over the same period last year and including 11,800 families who raise 3 hogs or more each. By the end of August 1981, the private herd numbers 330,000 hogs representing an increase of nearly 10 percent compared with 1 April 1981 and, for Thai Binh City alone, an increase of 38 percent.

Due to difficulties concerning feedstuffs and breeding hogs in the first 6 months of this year, the swine herd in both the collective and household sectors decreased by 12 percent as compared with the first 6 months of last year. To overcome this situation, the provincial agricultural sector in conjunction with the Women's Union and mass organizations has motivated peasants to help each other raise hogs and has also supplied additional capital, breeding hogs and so forth to households faced with difficulties.

The city and districts in the province have drawn up plans to properly manage 13 percent of the grain output to be reserved for animal husbandry in order to keep up and develop the collective hog herd. The Women's Union at various echelons has motivated its members to help each other in matters of breeding hogs, capital and hog raising experiences to enable every member's family to raise hogs.

The districts of Hung Ha, Vu Thu and Dong Hung have applied the system of product contract with laborers in rice cultivation since the fifth-month and spring season [of this year] and have actively exploited sources of feedstuffs to raise hogs. As a result, in the two months of July and August 1981, the household sector raised 5,000 to 8,000 more hogs representing an increase of between 0.5 and 16 percent over the same period last year.

Nevertheless, the private animal husbandry movement is not yet even among all districts. In many cooperatives such as the Tien Hai, Thai Binh and Kien Xuong ones, from 31 to 40 percent of the total number of housholds have not yet started raising hogs.

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CSO: 4209/47

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

HAI HUNG WINTER CROPS--Hai Hung Province to date has planted more than 26,000 ha of winter subsidiary crops, achieving almost 40 percent of the plan norms. The pace of planting soybean is rather quick and so far 75 percent of the plan norm has been achieved. The planting of corn and sweet potato was slower due to the shortage of seeds. Along with caring for these subsidiary crops, the province is making preparations for a better yield of the 5th-month spring rice crop. [BK041031 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 4 Nov 81]

QUANG NAM-DANANG FLOODS--Heavy downpours in Quang Nam-Danang recently has caused flash floods in many areas, thus causing difficulties for the harvest of summer-fall rice and the planting of winter-spring rice. The province's food sector has moved thousands of tons of grain from low-lying areas to higher ground. The trade sector has reserved a large quantity of consumer goods for supply to the people during the rainy season while the water conservancy sector is making preparations to serve the winter-spring crop. [BK041031 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 3 Nov 81]

HO CHI MINH CITY AGRICULTURE--Ho Chi Minh City recently held a congress to review the results of the 1976-80 socialist emulation movement to learn from and multiply progressive models in agriculture. Over the past 5 years, the city has opened more than 30,000 hectares of virgin land, thus expanding its cultivated land to 85,000 hectares in 1981. In addition, the city has set up 21 state farms, 10 agricultural cooperatives and more than 350 production collectives. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 8 Nov 81 BK]

HAIPHONG RUSH PRODUCTION--In 1981, Haiphong City has planted only 1,024 hectares and harvested more than 3,000 tons of rush, a decrease of 500 hectares and 1,700 tons compared to 1978. This is due mainly to the failure of various districts to direct rush planting in accordance with plans. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 7 Nov 81 BK]

CUU LONG WINTER-SPRING RICE--Cuu Long Province is expected to plant more than 170,000 hectares of rice in this winter-spring crop season. The province has supplied various districts with 338,000 liters of gasoline and 1,178,000 liters of diesel oil to help them carry out soil preparation for the cultivation of this rice. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 6 Nov 81 BK]

BAC THAI WATER CONSERVANCY--Bac Thai Province is striving to accelerate the construction of various water conservancy projects to ensure sufficient water for 23,500 hectares of 5th month-spring rice and thousands of hectares of subsidiary and industrial crops. To achieve this objective, the province has launched a 60-day drive to complete and put various irrigation networks and reservoirs into use. [BK051113 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 4 Nov 81]

VINH PHU RICE--Vinh Phu Province has reaped the 10th-month rice on more than 16,000 ha, covering 25 percent of the cultivated area. Vinh Lac, Lap Thach and Vinh Yen districts and Phu Tho city have harvested the rice crop on 30 to 58 percent of their respective cultivated areas. [BK112109 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 Nov 81]

CSO: 4209/85

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

BRIEFS

POWER SUPPLY--The Uong Bi powerplant recently held a ceremony to receive President Ton Duc Thang rotating banner conferred on it for its great achievements in power production, work performance and organization of the people's lives for the third quarter. On this occasion the powerplant's cadres, workers and civil servants signed an emulation agreement with the Soviet experts working at the plant for the production of 110 million kwh in the remaining months of the year so as to meet this year's annual production target of 610 million kwh. On the same occasion the power ministry awarded commendation certificates to four Soviet experts for their great contributions to the Uong Bi powerplant's great achievements in power production. [OW100807 Hanoi Domestic Servide in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 6 Nov 81]

CSO: 4209/85

BRIEFS

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH--Hanoi, 15 Nov (VNA)--A major province in the Mekong River Delta, Hau Giang not only holds an important position in agriculture but also has a great potential for the development of industry and handicrafts. With some 500,000 hectares of cultivated land, Hau Giang has built thousands of rice mills. Its sea coast of more than 70 kilometres enables it to get thousands of tonnes of sea produce for export. Zones have been set up for subsidiary crops, perennial industrial crops, and fruit trees. In Can Tho, the provincial city, and a number of districts, more than 4,000 hectares have been put under soybean. The area is expected to double or treble in the years to come. Sugarcane is planted almost everywhere. Every year coconut plantations can supply more than 10 million nuts to the soap industry. The province has made exchanges with Ho Chi Minh City and other provinces for materials. In 1980, the province's incomes in industry and handicrafts were 3.5 times more than in 1976. In the first 6 months of this year, it grossed 52.7 million dong. [OW160167 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 15 Nov 81]

CSO: 4220/89

INEFFECTIVE DELIVERY OF GOODS TO OWNERS BY HAIPHONG PORT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Sep 81 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Cong Hoan, of the Ministry of Foreign Trade: "Haiphong Port Shrinks from Cargo Delivery Difficulties"]

[Text] The shipping of goods placed in containers makes transportation very convenient and enables ports to rapidly unload cargoes from ships. However, if the goods put in a single container belong to many owners, the latter will encounter difficulties in taking delivery of these commodities.

Haiphong Port recently received a fairly large number of containers. As of 29 May 1981, there remained more than 600 containers (including empty ones) which occupied large storage fields. When the owners came to receive their goods, the warehouse keeping cadre did not take any measure to deliver them. Many owners were thus obliged to wait and to go back and forth many times. At 0730 on 31 July 1981, we and the foreign specialists called at warehouse No 12 to receive 5 parcels of commodities weighing 310 kgs and placed together with other goods in a container having a capacity of 20 tons. Our parcels had been brought to the port by a ship since November 1980, but the personnel at warehouse No 12 refused to deliver the goods to us. Therefore, we called upon a comrade named Cong, deputy chief of pier No 2, and asked him to solve this problem but he refused under the pretext that not all of the goods owners were present there to witness the breaking off of lead seals and to inspect the parcels in the container. Cong also requested that all expenses be paid immediately. We pointed out to him that since the goods in the container belonged to different foreign trade general corporations and also to private individuals, the most correct way is for the port to invite responsible organs to come to inspect the goods and that each owner should pay expenses according to the quantity of his goods. Payment should be made according to the procedures indicated in the contract signed between the goods owners and the port. But Cong still refused to listen to us. Using their own cars, the specialists took us to another comrade named Ba, deputy director of the port, and asked him to solve this problem. Ba gave us a handwritten letter requesting Cong to deliver the goods but the latter refused once again (!) We immediately returned to see Ba again and he introduced us to Port Director Cuong. After hearing our explanations, Cuong gave us a handwritten letter requesting Ba to try and deliver the goods at all costs. This time Ba had to accompany us to see Cong who finally asked warehouse No 12 to solve the problem.

However, we could not yet receive the goods because the cargo was stocked at a high level and because our five parcels were put at the other end of the container. Pier No 2 had no equipment available but when a crane was put at its disposal, workers said it was out of order. After using cranes to take out the parcels, stevedores complained about difficulties and refused to work. Because the project we were working for badly needed these goods, the specialists and we had to sort out the goods ourselves and to work the evening shift before taking our five parcels.

It is requested that Haiphong Port urgently reorganizes the delivery and reception of goods put in containers because the many suggestions made by goods owners have not yet been given consideration. It is also necessary for the port to criticize and immediately correct the wrong working method of cadres and workers at pier No 2.

9332
CSO: 4209/47

ROLE OF TRADITIONAL MEDICINE BOOSTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Oct 81 p 1

[Article: "Party Central Committee Secretariat Issues Directive on Organization and Tasks of Vietnam Association of National Medicine"]

[Text] On 30 September, the Party Central Committee Secretariat issued a directive on consolidating the organization and strengthening the work of the Vietnam Association of Traditional National Medicine in the present juncture.

The Secretariat has decided:

To change the name of the Vietnam Association of Oriental Medicine to that of Vietnam Association of Traditional National Medicine [Hoi Y Hoc Co Truyen Dan Toc VN] or Vietnam Association of National Medicine [Hoi Y Hoc Dan Toc VN] for short.

The association includes those who really do bona fide professional work in traditional medicine and pharmacy. The Vietnam Association of National Medicine must properly carry out the following tasks:

a. Mobilize, assemble, educate and unite those practicing the professions of traditional medicine and pharmacy, and urge all of them to strive to contribute talents and experiences to preventing and treating diseases for the people.

b. Along with the public health sector to properly organize the training, the improvement and increase in number of cadres and physicians; to acquire and develop the nation's traditional medicine, especially by discovering and recruiting skilled physicians as well as individuals who inherited traditional medicinal formulas from their ancestors; and to voluntarily pass on their knowledge to young physicians and their own offspring.

c. Along with the public health sector strengthen unity between professionals of traditional and modern medicines and pharmacology and to raise the spirit of cooperation and sense of socialist ownership so as to jointly care for the people's health.

d. Along with the public health sector to propose necessary policies and procedures to party and state organs aiming at causing favorable conditions for developing the work of traditional medicine and pharmacology.

Owing to the still different political, economic and social situations between north and south, in the immediate future the Vietnam Association of National Medicine will be organized as follows:

At the central level, we should continue to perfect the Central Committee of the Association to enable it to direct the association nationwide.

In the localities, there will be three echelons: executive committee in provinces and cities; district, precinct and town committees; and committees at the primary level of villages, wards, etc. A chapter should be set up where there are 10 or more association members, and a cell should be set up where there are fewer than 10 members.

In the south initially establish provincial and municipal provisional executive committees of the association. Provincial and municipal committees must closely coordinate with local public health services to devise plans for investigating and controlling traditional physicians in provinces and municipalities; enrolling and utilizing skilled and good traditional physicians in the common public health network; and on that basis, gradually organizing the association in districts, precincts and cities and at the village and ward level. In the immediate future, form chapters in places where traditional national medicine forces are relatively strong, and ensure party and state leadership over the association's activities. The Association Central Committee must have plans for strictly directing and ensuring that the association be organized on a solid foundation, and not in a widespread but superficial manner.

The Secretariat reminds the public health sector and the Vietnam Association of National Medicine at all levels of the need to cooperate closely and to unite in the spirit of mutual help so as to carry out properly the acquisition, promotion and development of traditional national medicine hand in glove with modern medicine.

The Central Committee of the Vietnam Association of National Medicine needs proper plans for preparing and convening a nationwide congress of the association to devise guidelines for the association's activities in keeping with the new situation, tasks and requirements, to issue the decision to change the association's name, and to elect a new central committee capable of directing the realization of the tasks of the association at all levels.

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CSO: 4209/51

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

[Text] Dương Xuân An [ZUWOWNG XUAAN AN]

*Deputy chairman of the Emulation Department of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions; his article "The Innovation and Rationalization Movement Among State Employees and Workers Over the Past Five Years" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 81 pp 8 & 21)

Trần Bảng [TRAANF BANGR]

Editor in chief of the theatrical journal SAN KHAU; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (SAN KHAU [Aug] 81 inside front cover)

Nguyễn Ngọc Bảo [NGUYEENX NGOCJ BAOR], *Colonel

Of the Advanced Military Academy; his article "The Role of the Marxist-Leninist Methodology in the Armed Forces" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Aug 81 p 52)

Nguyễn Cự Bình [NGUYEENX CUWJ BINHF], *Colonel

Of the Political General Department; his article "Achieve a Solid Understanding of Marxist-Leninist Philosophy to Properly Employ Methodology in the Armed Forces" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Aug 81 p 56)

Vũ Cẩm [VUX CAAMR]

*Vice chairman of the People's Committee, Quang Ninh Province; in May 81 he attended a provincial conference on the new life style movement in his province. (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT Jul 81 p 78)

Nông Thế Cận [NOONG THEES CAANJ]

*Vice Minister of Food Industry; his article "Reflections on Science and Technology Policy" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Sep 81 pp 2-3)

Hồ Thị Chí [HOOF THIJ CHIS]

Publisher of the light industry journal KY THUAT CONG NGHIEP NHE; her name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (KY THUAT CONG NGHIEP NHE, Jul-Aug 81 inside front cover)

Hồ Thị Chí [HOOF THIJ CHIS]

Vice Minister of Light Industry; on 10-11 Jun 81 she attended a conference on engineering in the light industry sector during 1981. (KY THUAT CONG NGHIEP NHE Jul & Aug 81 p 33)

Tạ Quang Chiến [TAJ QUANG CHIEENS]

Deputy head of the Physical Education and Sports General Department; President of the Vietnam Table Tennis Association; on 18 Oct 81 he attended a reception for a visiting Indian table tennis team. (NHAN DAN 19 Oct 81 p 1)

Trần Việt Chy [TRAANF VIEETJ CHY]

Acting head of the Cultivation Department, Ministry of Agriculture; his article "The Establishment of a System of Rice Varieties During the 1981-1985 Five-Year Plan" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 81 pp 17 & 21)

Lê Văn Cư [LEE VAWN CUW]

*Deputy head of the Department for Management of Science and Technology Cadre [Vu To (as published) quan ly can bo khoa hoc ky thuat], State Science and Technology Commission; his article "Current Problems in the Planning of Post Graduate Training" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Sep 81 pp 2, 9)

Nguyễn Văn Cừ [NGUYEENX VAWN CUWF], Engineer in Economics of Machinery

*Head of the General Affairs Department [Vu tong hop], State Capital Construction Commission; his comments on the 20th anniversary of the construction journal XAY DUNG appeared in the cited source. (XAY DUNG Sep 81 p 2)

Ngô Duy Đàm [NGOO ZUY DAMF]

*Standing member of the VCP Committee, Bình Tri Thien Province; on 20 Jul 81 he attended the 1st Congress of the Oriental Medicine Association, Binh Tri Thien Province. (TAP CHI DONG Y, No 3, [Sep] 81 inside back cover)

Nguyễn Văn Đàn [NGUYEENX VAWN DANF]

Vice Minister of Public Health; his article "The Medicine Problem" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Oct 81 p 3)

Lã Xuân Đĩnh [LAX XUAAN DINHX]

*Head of the International Cooperation Department [Vu hop tac quoc te], Ministry of Agriculture; his article on World Food Day appeared in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 14 Oct 81 p 7)

Vũ Van Đôn [VUX VAWN DOON], *Major General

His article "Bring the Safe, Economical, Long Term and Proper Management and Utilization of Vehicles to a New Stage of Development" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Aug 81 p 36)

Nguyễn Đức Hà [NGUYEENX DUWCS HAF]

*Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Song Be Province; on 11 Apr 81 he attended start-of-construction ceremonies for the first children's cultural center in his province. (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT Jul 81 p 78)

Đình Văn Hộ [DINHF VAWN HOOJ], Deceased

Born in 1921; Deputy head of the Ho Chi Minh Museum; member of the VCP; he died of an illness on 14 Oct 81. (NHAN DAN 15 Oct 81 p 4)

Lê Khắc [LEE KHAWCS]

Publisher of the science and technology journal TAP CHI KHOA HOC KY THUAT; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (TAP CHI KHOA HOC KY THUAT Jul-Aug 81 inside front cover)

Nguyễn Như Kim [NGUYEENX NHUW KIM]

Head of the Institute for Scientific and Technical Information; on 18-19 Jun 81 he attended a conference on scientific and technical information. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Jul 81 p 32)

Lưu Quý Kỳ [LUWU QUYS KYF]

Secretary General of the Vietnam Journalists Association; on 19 Oct 81 he was in Moscow to attend the 0th Congress of the International Organization of Journalists. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 20 Oct 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Lễ [NGUYEENX VAWN LEEX], Deceased

Born in 1922; acting head of the Science and Technology Department, Ministry of Communications and Transportation; member of the VCP; he died of an illness on 14 Oct 81. (NHAN DAN 15 Oct 81 p 4)

Trần Kỷ Long [TRAANF KYR LONG]

Ambassador of the SRV to Iraq; on 12 Oct 81 he was present when the SRV exhibit at the Basra International Fair was awarded the gold medal. (NHAN DAN 20 Oct 81 p 4)

Trần Lum [TRAANF LUM]

Vice Minister of Engineering and Metals; recently he rendered a report on innovations in his ministry during the past five years.

Nguyễn Ly [NGUYEENX LY]

Vice Minister of Finance; his name appeared as a signatory of a circular on rations and allowances for collective dining halls. (DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP Aug 81 p 32)

Nguyễn-Đức Minh [NGUYEENX DUWCS MINH]

Deputy Editor in chief of the education journal NGHIEN CUU GIAO DUC; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (NGHIEN CUU GIAO DUC Jul 81 back cover)

Nguyễn Thế Minh [NGUYEENX THEES MINH]

*Head of the Fine Arts Department, Ministry of Culture; on 13 Oct 81 he attended a Vietnamese painting and sculpture exhibition in Moscow. (NHAN DAN 16 Oct 81 p 4)

Lê Văn Nguyện [LEE VAWN NGUYEENJ]

*Deputy head of the Industrial Chemistry Institute; his article "The Chemical Engineering Institute and the Political Bureau's Resolution on Science and Technology Policy" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 81 pp 15, 21)

Hà Thế Ngữ [HAF THEES NGUWX]

Deputy editor in chief of the education journal NGHIEN CUU GIAO DUC; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (NGHIEN CUU GIAO DUC Jul 81 back cover)

Trần Xuân Nhĩ [TRAANF XUAAN NHIX]

*Vice Minister of Education; on 13 Oct 81 he received a consignment of gifts from the GDR. (NHAN DAN 14 Oct 81 p 4)

Võ Thuần Nho [VOX THUAANF NHO]

Publisher and editor in chief of the education journal NGHIEN CUU GIAO DUC; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (NGHIEN CUU GIAO DUC Jul 81 back cover)

Phạm Niên [PHAMJ NIEEN]

Publisher of the telecommunications journal KY THUAT BUU DIEN TRUYEN THANH; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited publication, (KY THUAT BUU DIEN TRUYEN THANH May-June 81 back cover)

Hoàng-Đình Phu [HOANGF DINHF PHU]

*Vice Chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission; on 18-19 Jun 81 he attended a conference on scientific and technical information. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Jul 81 p 32)

Nguyễn Phúc [NGUYEENX PHUCS]

*Deputy head of the Institute for Research in Art History and Theory; on 6-9 Apr 81 he attended a conference on traditional science, culture and arts of the Mekong River Delta Khmers. (TAP CHI DAN TO HOC No 2, Apr-Jun 81 p 79)

Nguyễn Văn Phúc [NGUYEENX VAWN PHUCS]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee of Hai Hung Province; on 27-28 Jul 81 he attended a conference on the scientific and technical mission of the province. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 81 p 30)

Lưu Hữu Phước [LUWU HUWUX PHUWOWCS]

Chairman of the Culture and Education Committee of the National Assembly; Head of the Institute of Music; on 6-9 Apr 81 he attended a conference on traditional science, culture and arts of the Mekong River Delta Khmers. (TAP CHI DAN TOC HOC No 2, Apr-Jun 81 p 79)

Đinh Tích Quân [DINH TICHS QUAAN], *Colonel

Of the Political Academy; his article "Increase the Level of Utilization of Methodology in the Armed Forces for Cadre" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Aug 81 p 60)

Vũ Quý [VUX QUYS]

Publisher of the construction journal XAY DUNG; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited publication. (XAY DUNG Sep 81 inside front cover)

Đỗ Quốc Sam [DOOX QUOOCS SAM]

Head of the Hanoi College of Building; his article "For Construction Engineers of the Future" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Oct 81 p 3)

Lê Tư Sơn [LEE TUW SOWN]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Binh Tri Thien Province; on 20 Jul 81 he attended the 1st Congress of the Oriental Medicine Association of Binh Tri Thien Province. (TAP CHI DONG Y, No 3 [Sep] 81 inside back cover)

Trần Linh Sơn [TRAANF LINH SOWN]

Deputy Director of the Vietnam National Bank; recently he attended a seminar for district and city bank managers. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 20 Oct 81 p 1)

Lê Tâm [LEE TAAM]

Editor in chief of the scientific journal TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Sep 81 back cover)

Vũ Quốc Thái [VUX QUOOCS THAIS]

Secretary of the Vietnam Engineering and Metallurgy Trade Union; his article "We Congratulate the Newspaper 'LAO DONG'" appeared in the cited source. (LAO DONG 1 Oct 81 p 7)

Nguyễn Thiện [NGUYEENX THIEENJ]

*Deputy head of the Animal Husbandry Institute, Ministry of Agriculture; his article on rabbit breeding in Vietnam appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Jul 81 p 16)

Lê Đức Thịnh [LEEE DUWCS THINHJ]

Vice Minister of Home Trade; his named appeared as a signatory of a circular on rations and allowances for collective dining halls. (DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP Aug 81 p 32)

Hồ Thọ [HOOF THOJ]

Deputy head of the Science and Technology Management Department, Ministry of Maritime Products; his article "To Fulfill Tasks Pursuant to the Sprit of the Political Bureau's Resolution on Scientific and Technical Policy" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 81 p 1, 21)

Hồ Sĩ Thoảng [HOOF SIX THOANGR]

Publisher of the chemical journal TAP CHI HOA HOC; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (TAP CHI HOA HOC, Vol 19 No 3 [Sep] 81 inside front cover)

Thái Doãn Thời [THAIS ZOANX THOWIF]

Head of the Organization Department of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; his article "Insure Party Leadership in Building the Youth Union Organization" appeared in the cited source. (TIEN PHONG 13-19 Oct 81 p 6)

Lê Quý Thúc [LEE QUYS THUCS]

*Deputy head of the Survey and Mapping Department, General Staff, VPA; his article "Progress in Geodesy and Cartography in Our Country" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Sep 81 pp 2, 14)

Lê Quy Thức [LEE QUY THUWCS]

*Deputy head of the Military Mapping Department [Cuc ban do quan su], Ministry of National Defense; on 8 Jul 81 he attended a conference on the Vietnamese program for remote surveying. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Aug 81 p 31)

Vũ Tính [VUX THINHS]

*Head of the Industry Service, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his comments on the Phu Ly Oil Pressing Factory appeared in the cited source. (LAO DONG 8 Oct 81 p 6)

Nguyễn Cảnh Toàn [NGUYEENX CANHR TOANF]

Publisher of the juvenile mathematics publication TOAN HOC VA TUOI TRE; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited publication (TOAN HOC VA TUOI TRE NO 3 [Jul] 81 p 1)

Ngô Đình Trường [NGOO DINHF TRUWOWNGF]

Head of the Technical Department, Ministry of Light Industry; on 10-11 Jun 81 he attended a conference on engineering in the light industry sector during 1981. (KY THUAT CONG NGHIEP NHE Jul & Aug 81 p 33)

Ngô Đình Trường [NGOO DINHF TRUWOWNGF]

Editor in chief of the light industry journal KY THUAT CONG NGHIEP NHE; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (KY THUAT CONG NGHIEP NHE Jul-Aug 81 inside front cover)

Doãn Tuệ [ZOANX TUEEJ], Major General

Deputy Chief of Staff of the VPA; on 18 Oct 81 he attended a reception for a visiting delegation of the GDR Sports and Technical [sic] Association. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 20 Oct 81 p 1)

Hoàng Tuệ [HOANGF TUEEJ]

Editor in chief of the linguistics journal NGON NGU; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (NGON NGU No 2, [Jun] 81, p 72)

Phạm Quý Tư [PHAMJ QUYS TUW]

*Head of Hanoi Teachers College #1; recently he attended ceremonies marking the 25th anniversary of his school. (QUAN DOE NHAN DAN 20 Oct 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Đình Tứ [NGUYEENX DINHF TUWS]

Alternate member of the VCP Central Committee; Minister of Higher and Vocational Education; on 14 Oct 81 he attended ceremonies marking the 25th anniversary of the Hanoi Polytechnical University. (NHAN DAN 15 Oct 81 p 1)

Trần Trịnh Tường [TRAANF TRINHJ TUWOWNGF]

Acting head of the Construction Economics Institute; his article "Performance by Piecework Payment, Completion of Contract Payment and Undertaking of Cost Accounting Contracts by Construction Units" appeared in the cited source. (XAY DUNG Jul 81 p 26)

Vũ Hồng Vũ [VUX HOONGF VU]

Editor in chief of the construction journal XAY DUNG; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited publication. (XAY DUNG Sep 81 inside front cover)

Mai Vy [MAI VY]

Vice Minister of Culture; on 18 Oct 81 he attended a reception for a visiting Indian table tennis team. (NHAN DAN 19 Oct 81 p 1)

CSO: 4209/84

END

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2 December 1981

Vietnam Report

No. 2325

TAP CHI CONG SAN

No. 9, 1981

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THE VICTORIOUS PEOPLE'S CONSTITUTION

BK241300 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 9, Sep 81 pp 1-6

[Article by Truong Chinh, member of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau and Chairman of the Council of State--translation previously published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 207, 27 Oct 81 pp K5-K9. Capitalized passages published in italics]

[Text] This year is an exceptional year for the people's lives in Vietnam. The country has entered this exceptional year with a constitution which notes the many political and social achievements scored by the laboring people in their socialist construction. A National Assembly of the SRV has been elected in accordance with new fundamental rules. The National Assembly has adopted several laws which substantiate various articles of the Constitution and ensure practical enforcement of these articles. The new Constitution now in force has become a stabilizing element of life in Vietnamese society and a catalyst for social development along the socialist path.

The Vietnamese National Assembly unanimously approved the Constitution of the SRV on 18 December 1980. Inheriting from and bringing into full play the 1946 and 1959 Constitutions of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the present Constitution of the SRV is the one for the period of transition to socialism on a national scale. It recapitulates and verifies the fruitful achievements scored by the Vietnamese people in their revolutionary struggle over the past half a century. It reflects the Vietnamese people's determination and aspirations and ensures the glorious development of Vietnamese society in the period ahead. The Constitution stipulates the political, economic, cultural and social system for the SRV, the basic rights and duties of Vietnamese citizens, and the organizational structure and working principles for various state organs.

The following are some specific features of the new Constitution of Vietnam:

It is the revolutionary goal of the working class to abolish the system of the exploitation of man by man, to do away with all forms of class and race oppression, and to build a society of equality, freedom and happiness, that is a communist society. These are points that many Marxist-Leninist theoreticians have emphasized.

Only if the working class wins power, seizes state power and becomes a class leading the entire society will we be able to carry out the socialist transformation of the national economy, build socialism and advance toward communism.

"The SRV is a state of proletarian dictatorship." (Footnote: The SRV Constitution, Article 2.)

Victorious in its revolutionary struggle, the Vietnamese working class has liberated all Vietnamese laboring people from oppression and exploitation. As a result, the Vietnamese state of proletarian dictatorship represents the fundamental and long-range interests of the entire Vietnamese nation, and in Vietnam the administration is of the people, by the people and for the people. Dictatorship of the proletariat does not mean that only the working class rules. The worker-peasant alliance is the basis of proletarian dictatorship. In Vietnam the working class, peasantry (collectivized and individual peasants), socialist intelligentsia and all other strata of the laboring people may elect delegates to the National Assembly and the people's councils at all levels.

"In the SRV, all power belongs to the people. The people exercise state power through the National Assembly and the people's council at all levels, elected by the people and responsible to the people." (Footnote: The SRV Constitution, Article 6.)

We do not think that dictatorship of the proletariat and the laboring people's collective mastery contradict each other. The more intensively we strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, the more extensively we must develop the laboring people's collective mastery. By so doing, we can resolutely suppress the counterrevolutionaries and all antisocialist forces while developing socialist democracy and avoiding bureaucracy and despotism.

The Fourth VCP National Congress delegates in 1976 mentioned the relations between the party, the people and the state. These relations have now been institutionalized in the new Constitution.

With respect to the leadership role of the VCP, the new Constitution clearly states: "The VCP -- the vanguard unit and militant staff of the Vietnamese working class -- is armed with Marxism-Leninism. It is the sole force to lead the state and society and is the main decisive factor in all victories of the Vietnamese revolution."

With regard to the laboring people's role in the country's political life, the Constitution stipulates: "In the SRV, the collective masters are the laboring people, including the working class, the collective peasantry, the socialist intelligentsia and other working people, with the worker-peasant alliance, which is led by the working class, as the backbone." (Footnote: The SRV Constitution, Article 3.)

The laboring people master society mainly through the state and exercise their rights through the National Assembly -- the highest institution of state power -- and through the people's councils at all levels -- the local institutions of state power. The laboring people also exercise their collective mastery through such mass and social organizations as the trade union, the youth union and the women's union, and other member organizations of the Vietnam Fatherland Front. The laboring people further directly master factories, cooperatives, their armed forces units and residential quarters, and so on, and participate in state and social affairs in those very installations and localities.

With respect to state management, the Constitution as a whole denotes the heavy responsibility of the state for economic and social management. The state is responsible to the people for comprehensively administering the country in the political, economic, cultural, social and national defense fields, and so forth. The government is responsible to the people for organizing and guiding the implementation of state plans, for organizing and guiding the people's economic and cultural lives, for organizing national defense, for ensuring social order and security, and for ensuring the observance of all of the citizens' fundamental rights and duties.

The above three issues (the party leadership, the people's mastery and the state management) are closely correlated and this is the main scope of Vietnam's SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY in the present stage.

For a better understanding of the conditions in which Vietnam's Constitution was promulgated, we should look back over a short period of history.

Under the French colonialist regime, Vietnam was divided into three parts called Tonkin, Central Vietnam and Cochinchina. These three parts together with Laos and Kampuchea formed "Indochina dominated by France" or "Eastern France." Vietnam was completely wiped off the world map.

The victorious August revolution unified Vietnam after nearly a century of division. The French colonialists once again returned to invade Vietnam. Vietnam was then divided into two zones: the French-occupied military zone and the free zone.

Following the great Dien Bien Phu victory, Vietnam was again partitioned into two regions with two different political regimes: the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in the north with the people's democratic regime and the Republic of Vietnam in the south with the neocolonialist regime of U.S. imperialism and its puppet administration. Faced with such a situation, led by the Communist Party, the Vietnamese people, while directing the north along the socialist path, carried on the People's National Democratic Revolution in the south and finally liberated that part of the country from the rule of the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen.

Following the liberation of Saigon in 1975, a people's revolutionary administration was established for all areas throughout the south, and Vietnam achieved national unification on the basis of national independence and socialism. A problem facing the Vietnam Communist Party at that time was the achievement of national unification politically, administratively, economically, culturally and socially. Therefore, the party had to strive resolutely to eradicate the puppet army and administration and to do away with all forms of economic activities and all cultural vestiges left by neocolonialism in the south. It also had to quickly put the south on the path of socialist revolution alongside the north, trying to effect the socialist transformation and build the material and technical bases of socialism in the south.

The economic situation in Vietnam at present is still diversified. In the north, the pursuit of socialism has achieved some initial successes. The socialist economic sector (including the state- and collective-run economic sectors) has accounted for 88.4 percent of gross national product and 84.1 percent of gross national income. The rest is made up by peasants' small-scale individual contributions. The private capitalist-run economic sector has undergone a complete transformation. The south, however, has taken only initial steps along the path toward socialism.

The tasks facing the Vietnamese revolution following the liberation of the south (30 April 1975) consisted of carrying on socialist construction and perfecting the socialist transformation in the north while carrying out the socialist revolution in the south. Thus, despite differences in the extent of socialist transformation and construction, in reality, since the liberation of the south, both the north and the south have been in the period of the transition to socialism. The Constitution of the SRV is a sharp weapon of the Vietnamese people in their struggle to build socialism successfully on a national scale.

In order to score clear-cut successes, Vietnam as a whole must carry out the three revolutions simultaneously -- namely, the revolution in production relations, the scientific and technical revolution and the ideological and cultural revolution. These are THE ESSENTIAL GOALS OF THE SOCIALIST REVOLUTION in Vietnam at present. A new mode of socialist production has come into existence and has developed throughout the country. Socialist thinking has been in full bloom and is increasingly gaining absolute supremacy over the people's spiritual life.

Experience gained by the Vietnamese people over the past many thousand years shows that national construction must always be carried out in combination with national defense. Since the founding of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and then the birth of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Vietnamese people have been compelled to fight fiercely against imperialism. Four wars broke out one after another: two wars for national liberation against French and U.S. imperialists, and two wars of national defense against the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique and the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists.

At present, defending Vietnam is to defend a firm outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia against bellicose imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism and against the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists who have always threatened to invade us and use Vietnam as a springboard from which to achieve annexation of all of Southeast Asia. While fighting for the survival of their nation, the Vietnamese people have simultaneously fulfilled their international obligations to world peace and revolution. Not only have they protected their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity but they have also contributed to developing and strengthening the world socialist system and to promoting the complete disintegration of the colonial system of imperialism. In Vietnam THE CLOSE COMBINATION OF SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION WITH THE DEFENSE OF THE SOCIALIST FATHERLAND is based on this historic and political reality.

The SRV Constitution stipulates: "The SRV builds a comprehensive, modern and all-people national defense on the basis of combining national construction with national defense, combining the strength of the people's armed forces with the strength of all the people and combining the nation's traditional strength against foreign aggression with the strength of the socialist system." (Footnote: The SRV Constitution, Article 49.)

As a matter of fact, the SRV state has to carefully build socialism, constantly develop the economy and culture and improve the people's material and spiritual lives, while consolidating national defense, developing the three categories of troops of the people's armed forces -- regular, regional and self-defense militia forces -- opposing the imperialist aggressors and the Chinese expansionists and big-nation hegemonists, eradicating internal rebels, protecting the country's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and assuring order and security.

According to the new Constitution, all citizens enjoy ample rights in the political, economic, cultural and social fields and in their public and family lives. All manual and intellectual workers, male and famale, old and young, teenagers, children, wounded, fallen heroes' survivors, revolutionary individuals and families, the infirm and needy and orphans have found in the new Constitution all the basic rights and privileges which the socialist state has given them.

Apart from rights, the Constitution stipulates citizens' fundamental duties, primarily the duties of being loyal to and defending the fatherland, of laboring, of observing the Constitution, law and other regulations of public life and of respecting and protecting socialist assets.

The SRV Constitution's stipulations concerning the fundamental rights and duties of citizens reflect the concept of settling the relationship between the society and individuals according to the principle of "harmoniously combining the demands of social life with the genuine freedom of individuals, and of guaranteeing the unanimity of interests between the state, collectives and individuals on the principle of one for all and all for one." (Footnote: The SRV Constitution, Article 53.)

The spirit of this relationship which we must thoroughly understand is that CITIZENS' RIGHTS ARE NOT SEPARATE FROM THEIR DUTIES. If citizens enjoy their rights, they must fulfill their obligations. Conversely, if they fulfill their duties, their rights will be guaranteed by the state.

During the transition period, the class struggle -- the struggle between progress and backwardness -- is still fierce and complicated. To prevent the abuse of citizens' rights and infringements on the interests of the state and people, the Constitution specifies: "No one has the right to take advantage of democratic freedoms to violate the interests of the state and the people." (Footnote: The SRV Constitution, Article 53.)

We consider raising the standards of the people's material and cultural living to be one of the conditions for forming new men and for ensuring the balanced and comprehensive development of each person.

The Constitution guarantees for citizens a life materially ever more plentiful, spiritually rich and qualitatively noble and beautiful. This life is completely different from what the capitalist sociologists and philosophers usually describe in their propaganda as the "consumer society."

The SRV Constitution reflects the Vietnamese people's ARDENT PATRIOTISM and their solidarity against foreign aggression through various stages of the national history. The Constitution stresses: "The state develops the people's patriotism and revolutionary heroism." The sacred duties of all citizens are to be loyal to and defend the country. "To betray the country is the most serious crime against one's nation."

Moreover, the Constitution reflects the PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM, the correct foreign policy and the noble international obligations of the Vietnamese people.

The SRV Constitution clearly states: "The SRV intensifies its fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union, Laos and Kampuchea and other socialist countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. It protects and defends its friendship with neighboring countries, maintains solidarity with the peoples of countries struggling for national independence and social progress, implements the policy of peaceful coexistence between countries with different political and social systems on the basis of respect for each other's independence and sovereignty, nonintervention in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit; it actively supports and contributes to the struggle of the world's people against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, big-power hegemonist expansionism and racism and for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism."

These clear-cut stipulations of the SRV state's foreign policy attest to the groundless slanders and distortions by the reactionaries among the Chinese ruling circles about what is described as "Vietnam's small hegemony" as well as the Vietnam-controlled "Indochinese federation."

to make the Constitution a reality in social life, we must implement many important tasks. The state must materialize the new Constitution by enacting necessary laws to implement the Constitution. The cadres and people must be made fully aware of all the provisions of the Constitution so that all citizens implement it voluntarily. The struggle to implement the Constitution is a thousand times more difficult than the formulation of the Constitution. Nevertheless, since the provisions of the MRV Constitution agree with the developmental law of our society and respond to the interests and the profound aspirations of the Vietnamese people, we are convinced that our Constitution will certainly be implemented despite difficulties and complications. With the implementation of the new Constitution, the Vientamese people will enjoy more freedom and happiness and will successfully build a peaceful, independent, unified and socialist Vietnam.

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ORGANIZE THE PARTY ORGANIZATION WELL AT ALL ECHELONS

BK280930 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN No 9, Sep 81 pp 7-10, 59

[Unattributed article--translation previously published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 209, 29 Oct 81, pp K7-K10]

[Text] Implementing the resolution of the ninth plenum of the VCP Central Committee on convening the fifth national party congress of delegates, our party is now urgently and actively making preparations in all fields to advance to the party congress.

For local and grassroots party organizations, an extremely important task they must carry out, if they are to practically contribute to preparing for the national party congress, is to satisfactorily hold congresses of party organizations at their own levels and to select worthy delegates to congresses of party organizations at higher levels or to the national party congress.

First of all, we must understand what is required of the fifth national party congress. On this basis, we will determine a direction for our thinking and preparations so as to ensure the best possible results for the congresses of party organizations at all levels.

The fifth party congress is being convened in a situation in which our entire party, people and armed forces have made every effort to implement the resolution of the fourth party congress, have fought valiantly, worked diligently, overcome many difficulties and trials and achieved great successes in many fields.

Aside from the outstanding achievements in defeating the two wars of aggression started by the reactionary Chinese leadership, continuing to fulfill our international obligations to fraternal Laos and Kampuchea, and especially in supporting the Kampuchean people's cause of national salvation and helping it achieve total victory, we have also scored great achievements in socialist transformation and building socialism. A stable system of dictatorship of the proletariat has been established throughout the country. The working people's collective mastery has been initially established. We have quickly overcome the heavy losses caused by the U.S. and Beijing expansionist wars of aggression and promptly resolved numerous pressing socioeconomic problems. The material and technical base of the economy has been significantly strengthened. In agriculture as well as in industry, despite the many difficulties encountered, production has made headway and developed in some respects. In culture, education and public health, important developments have been achieved, reflecting the superiority of the new system. In the labor productivity movement, positive factors and progressive models have recently brought practical results in many places and promise even better ones in the future. In foreign relations, we have scored strategic achievements in strengthening the militant solidarity between our people and other fraternal peoples in the socialist community.

However, our achievements in socialist revolution, especially in the economic field, have been small compared with our needs and with the efforts and resources committed. As the party central committee letter to all party committee echelons, cadres and party members on convening the fifth party congress pointed out, aside from these achievements, we have also shown shortcomings and weaknesses in applying the party line, in national economic planning, in economic management, in distribution and circulation, in guiding implementation, and in deploying organizations and cadres.

We now not only face weighty tasks in building socialism but also in constantly upholding vigilance and standing ready to fight in defense of the fatherland. The Beijing expansionists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, are still pursuing aggressive schemes against our country and constantly committing acts of sabotage against us in all fields. Our country is still in a situation in which peace prevails but war remains a possibility.

The national congress is the party's highest organ of leadership, a prominent event in the party's life, and also a very important political event which is closely related to the people of all strata.

The fifth national party congress must concentrate the intellectual power of the entire party and people on further concretizing the party line of socialist revolution, developing strengths and positive factors, devising guidelines and measures to overcome difficulties and rectify shortcomings, effecting during the period of the 1981-85 5-year plan and in the subsequent years important changes in the cause of socialist revolution, firmly defending the socialist fatherland and continuing to fulfill international obligations.

The purpose of the holding of congresses of all-level party organizations is to make adequate preparations for the fifth national party congress and ensure the satisfactory organization of the implementation of the resolution to be adopted by the congress. Therefore, the convening of all-level party organization congresses must aim at the following requirements:

— To uphold the sense of responsibility, develop democracy, improve party members' intellect and see to it that party members and delegates participate in discussions of specific matters brought forth by the party Central Committee and the various party committee echelons. This will enable them to contribute positively to deciding the common tasks of the entire party and of each party organization.

— To study and discuss the general outlines adopted by the party Central Committee in connection with the actual situation in localities and units so as to further understand the party line, views, policies and guidelines. On this basis, each party committee echelon and each comrade is responsible for thinking about, studying and making good preparations for a plan to be discussed at the party organization congress.

-- To elect truly worthy and qualified delegates to attend higher-level party organization congresses or the national congress of delegates; at the same time, to perfect the party committee echelons qualitatively according to the party Central Committee specifications and guiding principles.

On the basis of ensuring the fulfillment of these requirements, the congresses of all-level party organizations will help achieve a strong identity of views at the national congress of delegates, strengthen unity and unanimity within the entire party, as well as within each party organization, and create more favorable conditions for organizing the successful implementation of the resolution to be adopted by the national congress of delegates.

After understanding the fifth party congress resolution thoroughly, all party committee echelons will review the implementation of the tasks, policies and measures set forth by the previous party organization congresses, point out strengths, seriously carry out self-criticism and criticism of the shortcomings of party organizations and party committee echelons, perfect the already prepared plans for submission to party organization congresses and ensure that all their decisions will be positive, practical and firm.

The all-level party organization congresses will be organized in two phases:

-- The first phase will be devoted to discussing documents sent down by the party Central Committee and to appointing delegates to attend higher-level party organization congresses or the national congress of delegates.

-- The second phase will take place after the national congress of delegates ends, so as to review the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the previous party organization congresses, to understand and discuss the implementation of the fifth national party congress resolution, to decide new tasks for party organizations during the period of the 1981-85 5-year plan and particularly during the tenure of party committee echelons, and to elect new executive committees in places where the terms of the current ones have expired or are about to expire. In other places, when deemed necessary, party organizations congresses may organize elections to replenish executive committees or change some committee members, in order to strengthen the party committee echelons in these places.

In places where the term of party committee echelons have expired, the first phase of party organization congresses will be devoted only to discussing issues recommended by the party Central Committee, in preparation for the national party congress. The discussion of the tasks, objectives and measures of party organizations for the next term and the election to the party committee of echelons are to be held after the national party congress ends.

In the first phase, congresses from the grassroots level upward will be held. The second phase will feature congresses at the levels of provinces and municipalities directly subordinate to the central government and then congresses at the district, precinct and grassroots levels. Following the fifth party congress, the party Central Committee Secretariat will provide guidance and methods for carrying out the second phase of all-level party organization congresses.

The election of delegates to the higher-level organization congresses and the national congress of delegates must be organized carefully, with special attention paid to ensuring their qualifications.

These delegates must be outstanding party members, absolutely loyal to the party and be endowed with good qualities and abilities. In particular, they must have a firm political stand and fully approve and thoroughly understand the party line and views on domestic and foreign affairs. They must represent the spirit of revolutionary struggle and the intellect of their party organizations, possess practical knowledge of and experience in their field of activity and be able to actually participate in discussions of issues at the congresses.

To concentrate the intellect of the party on discussing and deciding various matters at the fifth party congress, among the delegates to this congress there must be high- and middle-level cadres of leading party organs and important commissions and sectors and mass organizations at the central, provincial and municipal levels. There must also be an appropriate percentage of comrades working in districts, economic and scientific and technical institutes and production, business and professional establishments.

Attention must be paid to choosing those comrades who are capable of economic and scientific and technical management. Also attending the congress must be heroes and outstanding emulation combatants from production and business units and the armed forces.

Delegations to the congress, especially from provinces and cities, must be strengthened with an increased number of members who are workers. They must also include appropriate percentages of women and tribal cadres from ethnic minority localities.

With regard to the number of delegates to the congress, party committee echelons must organize their election in accordance with the party Central Committee Secretariart's guiding directive.

In preparation for the all-level party organization congresses and the fifth national party congress, party committee echelons, especially provincial and city party committees and party committees directly subordinate to the party Central Committee must review and satisfactorily carry out the tasks specified in the party Central Committee's letter to all echelons on the convening of the national congress of delegates.

On the basis of understanding the recent resolutions and directives of the party Central Committee and Political Bureau -- such as the resolutions of the sixth and ninth party Central Committee plenums, the Political Bureau's resolutions on the distribution and circulation of goods and on organizational work and the party Central Committee Secretariat's resolution on the immediate tasks of ideological work -- party committee echelons must accelerate the emulation movement to implement the 1981 state plan successfully. They must strive to perform well the task of issuing party membership cards in coordination with the consolidation of grassroots party organizations, especially the weak ones. Organizational and working methods must be improved and perfected. Key cadres must be assigned to the right places at all levels and in all sectors. The assignment of cadres must be planned in coordination with preparations for the elections of party committee echelons in 1982.

Provincial party committees and city party committees directly subordinate to the party Central Committee have the duty to guide and supervise the holding of grassroots and district party organization congresses and, at the same time, to make active preparations for the second phase of the provincial and city party organization congresses. Our party's present main duty is to carry out leadership over economic development. The strengthening of party leadership and the development of the party are factors deciding all victories of the revolution. Therefore, the basic task in the preparations for the second phase of all-level party organization congresses is to review the actual situation of the implementation of tasks, especially the situation of economic leadership and of party-development work carried out by party committee echelons of localities and units during their tenure and to draw upon experiences in drafting and implementing the state plan and measures concerning organization and economic management, as well as experiences in ideological and organizational tasks, in order to ensure the quality of plans and decisions to be adopted at the party organization congresses.

Party committee echelons must hold the congresses in a serious and realistic spirit, and not for form's sake. They must make every effort to avoid wastage in this respect. Soliciting the opinions of party members must be in accordance with the spirit of truly respecting them: It is necessary to listen to the opinions of party members, to raise issues for them to discuss and contribute their views, to properly review, study and receive their views and to bring them before the grassroots party organization congresses and all-level party organization congresses for discussion and approval.

The commissions and sectors at the central level must, on the basis of the general outline of the report to be presented at the fifth national party congress by the patty Central Committee, prepare matters for which they are responsible, in order, together with the provincial and city party committees, to contribute views on the important problems of each sector so that the local party committee congresses will examine and settle them.

Despite basic advantages, our people's revolutionary cause is still encountering numerous difficulties. The enemy is seeking every means possible to undermine our country's revolutionary gains and aggravate our shortcomings in a bid to incite the masses and sow dissension among our ranks. Party committee echelons and party organizations must uphold their responsibilities, strengthen unity and unanimity, promote democracy, intensively enforce discipline and strive to carry out most satisfactorily and effectively the tasks concerning production, distribution and circulation of goods, organization of the people's life, national defense and the maintenance of security. This is necessary to make the all-level party organization congresses and the fifth national party congress a splendid success.

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THE GENERAL STRATEGY OF THE VIETNAMESE REVOLUTIONARY WAR WHICH DEFEATED THE US AGGRESSORS

BK291600 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 9, Sep 81 pp 19-26

[Article by Senior General Hoang Van Thai--translation previously published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 210, 30 Oct 81 pp K4-K10. Capitalized passages published in italics]

[Text] The forms and methods of struggle in our people's anti-U.S. war of resistance for national salvation "constituted a unified system, were closely interrelated and made up the general strategy and military art of the Vietnamese revolutionary war." (Footnote: Le Duan, SOCIALIST REVOLUTION IN VIETNAM, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1980, Vol III, p 26) Our experiences in applying the general strategy of the Vietnamese revolutionary war have been extremely diversified and multifaceted. These experiences -- including those in holding fast to the strategic guidelines and laws on achieving victory in revolutionary warfare, applying various forms and methods of attack, and in combining the strength of our people and nation with that of the people of the world in the present era -- have tremendous practical significance for our people's present war of national defense.

HOLDING FAST TO THE STRATEGIC GUIDELINES AND CORRECTLY APPLYING THE LAWS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF AND ON ACHIEVING VICTORY IN REVOLUTIONARY WARFARE, WE DEFEATED THE ENEMY STEP BY STEP AND ADVANCED TO DEFEAT HIM COMPLETELY.

The war waged by the U.S. imperialists in the southern part of our country was a neocolonialist war of aggression. In spite of their demogogic political tricks and their deceitful slogans of "independence," "nation" and "democracy," they could not conquer the southern people, an enormous and staunch revolutionary force highly experienced in struggle who, led by a seasoned Marxist-Leninist Party, joined the people in the rest of the country in making the August revolution and defeating the French imperialist aggressors. Therefore, the U.S. imperialists had to structure their ruling apparatus in a highly facist manner and had to resort to cruel military tricks as their principal tools in repressing our people's revolutionary movement.

Our people in the south used political struggle -- that is, pitting their greatest strength against the enemy's greatest weakness. However, to defeat an enemy in war, one must frustrate his military tricks. For this reason, military force must be used.

The struggle between our people and the U.S. imperialists raged fiercely every day and every hour on both the political and military fronts. THE SOUTHERN REVOLUTION'S STRATEGIC GUIDELINE WAS THAT POLITICAL STRUGGLE MUST GO IN PARALLEL WITH ARMED STRUGGLE AND THAT BOTH MUST BE CONSIDERED AS PLAYING A VERY BASIC AND DECISIVE ROLE. Political struggle develops according to the law that the struggle for welfare and democracy and against terrorism, and so forth, will eventually lead to armed uprisings. Once started, an armed struggle will develop in accordance with the laws of war. The revolutionary war of our people in the south was governed by these two laws. HOWEVER, WHEN A REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE HAS DEVELOPED INTO A REVOLUTIONARY WAR, IT WILL BE GOVERNED PRIMARILY BY THE LAWS OF WAR, THAT IS, THE LAWS OF ARMED STRUGGLE. Therefore, while simultaneously holding fast to the strategic guideline that political struggle must advance in parallel with armed struggle, we also adhered to the laws of war and considered this to be an extremely important requirement of strategic leadership and a measure aimed at creating a great aggregate strength with which to defeat the enemy militarily and to lead the revolutionary war to victory.

To hold fast to the laws of war is to make every effort to build our armed forces comprising the three types of forces, especially the main force. In this way we were able to create on-the-spot forces in order to break up, contain, wear down and destroy the enemy everywhere and to organize main force units strong enough to deal decisive blows to the enemy on selected battlefronts. We attached the utmost importance to building and organizing political forces into strong political armies so as to wage a face-to-face struggle against the enemy and to defeat his pacification policy. We actively built on-the-spot logistic bases and exploited local human and material resources. On the basis of our long-term strategic guidelines, we built combat positions and prepared the battlefields for main force units to launch large-scale annihilating attacks so as to effect a radical change in the balance of forces between us and the enemy. We made every effort to consolidate and build the socialist north in all fields -- political, economic and national defense -- and to develop its role as the great rear of the great front, the south. We built increasingly modern regular armed forces capable of defeating all enemy military ventures into the north. They also served as strategic reserves for the entire country, standing ready to move to fight the enemy in the south and launching joint operations with the armed forces of the two fraternal peoples in the Lao and Kampuchean theaters.

The political and armed struggles were waged in all three strategic areas: the forests and mountains, the countryside and plains, and the cities. We had to determine a suitable scale on which to combine the political struggle with the armed struggle in accordance with our tasks and in view of the balance of forces between us and the enemy in each area, in each place and in each period. At the same time, we had to decide where to concentrate our leadership so as to keep pace with the development of the revolutionary struggle.

We commanded an absolute supremacy over the enemy in political and moral strength, a strength which developed increasingly in our favor. In the beginning, however, as we were inferior to the enemy in terms of armed forces and technical equipment, we needed time to tip the balance of force between ourselves and the enemy. For this reason, the guideline of the war for the liberation of the south was: GO FOR PROTRACTED FIGHTING AND BUILD UP STRENGTH WHILE FIGHTING.

Protracted fighting, however, does not mean engaging in drawn-out battles while lying low and waiting for changes from outside. It means that we must strive to alter the balance of force between ourselves and the enemy. Protracted fighting and building up strength while fighting must be understood as a process of continuous and all-out attack against the enemy in all the three strategic areas. The purpose of such attacks is to repel the enemy gradually, prepare for future assaults, and win ever greater victories. In the anti-U.S. war of resistance, protracted fighting meant that we had to simultanously attack and contain the enemy, force him to deescalate the war gradually, concentrate our efforts on containing him and concentrate the efforts of the whole country on defeating him on the great southern front.

A revolutionary war is often marked by dramatic changes. These changes do not come continuously; they occur one by one, according to a gradual process. Therefore, while persistently adhering to the guideline of aiming for protracted fighting and building up strength while fighting, we must make great efforts to build and develop our strength in all fields -- military, political, economic, and diplomatic. We must strive to create opportunities, and when a good opportunity presents itself we must promptly seize it and launch resolute and strong attacks to defeat the enemy's military strategies one by one and to win decisive victories so as to advance to complete victory.

During the more than 20 years of the anti-U.S. struggle, under the clear-sighted and skillful leadership of the party, our people persistently stepped up the war of resistance, incessantly built and developed the position and strength of the revolution and actively prepared for favorable opportunities.

When the opportunity presented itself, our party promptly led our armed forces and people in making great leaps forward, thereby defeating all the enemy's military strategies. The concerted uprisings in 1960 shifted the revolutionary struggle from the force-preserving position to the offensive position and transformed it into a revolutionary war which successively defeated various U.S. military strategies -- the "special" war strategy and the regional war strategy in the south -- thereby driving the enemy into a strategic deadlock. The general offensives of spring 1968, which struck at the enemy's nerve centers and defeated the first U.S. war of destruction in the north, dampened his aggressiveness and forced him to deescalate the war. We frustrated the U.S. military adventure in Kampuchea and helped the Kampuchean revolution to develop by leaps and bounds. We joined the Lao People's Liberation Armed Forces in defeating and annihilating the enemy on the Plain of Jars, and on Route 9 in southern Laos, thus smashing the enemy's scheme to isolate the war of resistance of the people in South Vietnam. We took the initiative in seizing the opportunity, preparing the battlefield and launching counteroffensives to annihilate entire enemy battle groups and completely defeat all enemy counterattacks. We lost no time in launching the 1972 strategic offiensive in several directions, wiping out entire enemy divisions and liberating entire areas in the south while frustrating the second U.S. war of destruction and the surprise B-52 air raids against Hanoi and Haiphong in late 1972 and smashing the scheme of collusion between the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing reactionaries. We defeated the U.S. "Vietnamization" strategy, completely crushed the U.S. imperialists' strategic ambitions and forced them to sign the Paris Agreements on Vietnam and withdraw their forces and those of their allies from south Vietnam.

The great leaps forward we made in defeating various enemy military strategies, and especially the great efforts of our armed forces and people throughout the country in 1973 and 1974, helped create strategic conditions for the general offensives and uprisings in early 1975 which resulted in the annihilation and disintegration of the U.S. puppet army, the total liberation of South Vietnam and the reunification of the fatherland.

WE APPLIED A COMBINATION OF VARIOUS METHODS AND FORMS OF STRUGGLE, THEREBY CREATING AN ENORMOUS STRENGTH WITH WHICH TO LAUNCH MILITARY ATTACKS AGAINST THE ENEMY.

In the war for the liberation of the south, our party mobilized, organized and developed all forces and used many forms and methods of operation to promote their strength in each strategic stage as well as throughout the war, in each strategic area as well as in the entire southern region, in each campaign as well as in each wave of attacks and each strategic offensive, and even in each battle and in the activities of each person. Therefore, the strength of these forces was developed to a high level and was combined to form an enormous strength during the war.

The basic strategic guideline for the southern revolution was that political struggle must advance in parallel with armed struggle. In terms of the methods and forms of struggle, the combination of political struggle and armed struggle is a combination of two forms of offensive by the political and armed forces in the use of revolutionary violence.

Political struggle is the basic form of struggle. In its diversified forms, from elementary to advanced, political struggle provides a basis for gradually awakening the masses and mobilizing, organizing, training and turning them into an ever stronger force. This will enable the masses, when the opportunity is ripe, to rise up in arms and join the armed forces in doing away with the enemy's rule. In the war for the liberation of the south, the political forces, together with the armed forces and military proselyting forces, formed three prongs of attack in all the three strategic areas and during all stages of the war.

Military struggle is also a basic form of struggle. It plays a direct and decisive role in annihilating enemy military forces and serves as a lever in assisting other struggles and stimulating their development.

In the anti-French war of resistance, the combination of the two forms of struggle of the political and military forces helped create an enormous strength for the people's war, which defeated the French imperialists. In the anti-U.S. war of resistance, the combination of these two forces was elevated to a high standard in terms of quality, organization, scale, form, space and time. As a result, the strength of each force as well as their combined strength was multiplied manyfold.

The combination of political struggle and military struggle was realized at a high level in the offensive campaigns launched by various strategic corps [Binh Doan] on selected battlefields; in the joint campaigns on the countryside and lowlands battlefront; in the big campaigns directed at the cities; in the strategic offensives and uprisings which defeated the enemy's military strategies one by one; and, finally, in the general strategic offensives and uprisings which resulted in the total collapse of the enemy forces and total victory.

COMBINING POLITICAL STRUGGLE WITH MILITARY STRUGGLE IS A PROMINENT FEATURE AND ALSO A MAIN OBJECTIVE of the general strategy of people's war. This is also a law which governs the development of our people's revolutionary war.

The basic problem of all revolutionary wars is to annihilate the enemy's armed forces. For this reason, a demand which we must firmly grasp in combining political struggle with military struggle is TO CREATE A MILITARY STRENGTH CAPABLE OF DEFEATING THE ENEMY MILITARILY ACCORDING TO THE OBJECTIVES AND REQUIREMENTS OF EACH BATTLE OF EACH CAMPAIGN, OR ACCORDING TO THE SET STRATEGIC TASKS. Therefore, we must attach utmost importance to the pivotal and decisive role of military struggle while giving due attention to the form of political struggle and the political force of the revolutionary masses.

ATTACKING AND RISING UP, RISING UP AND ATTACKING — this was a law of the revolutionary war in the south, which was fought with the strength of the entire people in uprisings and offensives. This was also a method of revolutionary struggle which reflects the immutable law that war means offensive. Offensive is an action taken by revolutionary armed forces against the enemy's armed forces, whereas uprising is an action of the revolutionary masses taking up arms to smash the enemy's coercive apparatus. Offensives must be combined with uprisings so as to create conditions for the masses to rise up. The masses' uprisings must be combined with the armed forces' offensives, must exploit their results and, at the same time, must create conditions for subsequent offensives. This combination must be done from a low level to a higher level, from the small scale to a larger scale, and from each component to entire organizations. Thus combined, the masses' uprisings and the armed forces' offensives will eventually develop into general offensives and simultaneous uprisings in accordance with the laws of war and uprising in war.

The main purpose of a military offensive is to annihilate the enemy's armed forces, thereby creating conditions for the masses to rise up to achieve mastery. Therefore, offensives and uprisings must achieve the objective of annihilating the enemy and gaining mastery for the people. The further the boundaries of mastery are extended and the higher its level becomes, the more conditions it will create for the annihilation of ever larger enemy forces.

Vietnam's experiences were not limited only to launching offensives, staging uprisings, annihilating enemy forces, achieving mastery in the rural areas, using the rural areas to encircle the cities, and lying low in the cities while waiting for opportunities. They were the results of the coordination of actions between the rural areas and the cities. As the war expanded, the role of the enemy-annihilating offensives became more decisive. These offensives eventually developed into general offensives which resulted in the annihilation and total disintegration of the enemy's forces, thereby creating conditions for the masses in both the rural areas and the cities to rise up to achieve mastery throughout the country. The 1975 early spring general offensives and uprisings were the culmination of the combination of various forms of revolutionary struggle and the development of the increasingly decisive role of armed struggle in our people's anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation.

In military struggle and armed struggle, our party "combined the three types of forces: the main force, local force and militia guerrilla force. It combined guerrilla war with conventional war and large-scale with medium-scale and small-scale fighting." (Footnote: RESOLUTION OF THE FOURTH NATIONAL VCP CONGRESS OF DELEGATES, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1977, pp 12-13)

Guerrilla war and conventional war WERE TWO MODES OF REVOLUTIONARY WAR AND BOTH PLAYED IMPORTANT STRATEGIC ROLES. (They have now developed into a local people's war and the war fought by main force corps.) Guerrilla war was not only limited to guerrilla fighting but became a form of the revolutionary masses' uprisings to overthrow the enemy administration and a form of armed struggle of the large revolutionary masses. Widely expanded in all the three strategic areas, guerrilla war broke up, contained, wore down and annihilated enemy troops, thus turning large and strong enemy forces into smaller and weaker ones, creating conditions for the enemy forces at one time and changing the situation of the war.

As in the anti-French war of resistance, the armed struggle in the anti-U.S. war of resistance proceeded according to the laws of guerrilla war, that is, it was combined with and eventually developed into conventional war.

Conventional war is the struggle of concentrated armed forces in increasingly larger joint operations involving all armed branches and services. In the anti-U.S. war of resistance, the conventional war in the south, bolstered by direct military aid from the socialist north, underwent radical developments and played a direct and decisive role in wiping out the enemy's main forces.

Combining guerrilla war with conventional war is a law ensuring the victory of our armed struggle against a militarily strong enemy. Only by being combined with conventional war can guerrilla war develop and create conditions for the local armed forces and the masses to step up their struggle and to rise up to gain mastery in their localities. By the same token, only by being combined with guerrilla war can conventional war develop vigorously and turn its strength to good account in attacking the enemy. Our experiences in the anti-U.S. war of resistance have shown that the correct combination of the two modes of war helped create for us an enormous military strength with which to defeat the enemy's military strategies one by one. They have also shown that at times and in certain places weak guerrilla war efforts curbed the activities of the main forces, prompted them to scatter their troops to assist the guerrilla forces, and even forced them to temporarily leave the battlefields.

In combat, combining guerrilla war with conventional war is to combine the combat activities of the three types of forces: the main force, the local force, and the militia guerrilla force. It also means combining large-scale with medium-scale and small-scale fighting in diversified forms. It calls for attacks against enemy forces on the move, on maneuvers or engaged in mopping-up operations. These attacks must be launched in coordination with suprise strikes against enemy forces in their jumping-off bases; with assaults by concentrated and mobile units against enemy troops outside their bases; with raids against targets deep in areas under temporary enemy control; and with strikes by elite forces against towns and cities and the enemy's nerve centers and warehouses. They must also be combined with sabotage and disruption of communication lines and the destruction of the enemy's sources of supplies and with drives to divide enemy forces so as to annihilate them. The attacks to destroy enemy forces must be coordinated with proselyting work among enemy troops so as to break up their ranks; with the destruction of the enemy's strength and war means; and with the efforts to defeat the main tactical measures of each of the enemy's military strategies. All these forms of fighting were encapsulated in six general strategic combat methods which we employed in the war for the liberation of the south. Together with the fighting methods used by the three types of forces in defeating all U.S. air and naval attacks against the north, these forms of fighting contributed to developing the military art of people's war in the two parts of our country to a high level.

Concerning fraternal neighboring Laos and Kampuchea, our party held that these two countries could triumph only if the Vietnamese war of resistance were victorious and that, coversely, the Vietnamese revolution could achieve total victory only if the Kampuchean and Lao revolutions triumphed. With their spirit of proletarian internationalism, our people spared no efforts, including their own blood, to contribute to the revolutionary cause of the two fraternal peoples. Our party set great store by the assistance given us by the fraternal Lao and Kampuchean peoples, assistance which really created more favorable conditions for and gave more moral and material strength to our people's anti-U.S. war of resistance. Our party always inculcated in our armed forces and people genuine patriotism and proletarian internationalism and taught them to struggle against big-nation chauvinism, narrowminded nationalism and individualism as well as all manifestations of the fear of hardship and sacrifice which prevent one from realizing that fulfilling one's international duty is a great honor. The militant alliance among the three countries and peoples, which has now become a tradition, was a law ensuring the development and success of the revolution in each country in the past anti-French and anti-U.S. wars of resistance. This alliance is developing in the present situation and will continue to do so forever.

Fully aware of their responsibility for the revolutionary movement in general and the national liberation movement in particular, our people have done everything they could to support the revolutionary struggle of other peoples. Conversely, we have enjoyed the sympathy and support of the people of the world, including progressive American people.

With regard to the great family of socialist countries, our party has made every effort to consolidate the solidarity and single-mindedness of the fraternal countries. Together with the fraternal parties, it has actively contributed to preserving the purity of Marxism-Leninism, in the interests of our people as well as those of the socialist system and other peoples in the world. Our party valued very highly the assistance of the fraternal socialist countries, especially that of the Soviet Union, and considered it an extremely important factor ensuring the victory of our people's struggle.

Our party resolutely opposed and frustrated all schemes of the Beijing leadership, who colluded with the U.S. imperialists to obstruct and sabotage our people's anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation.

It can be said that, ever since its founding, our party, in pursuing its revolutionary line and formulating its revolutionary methods, has always closely associated our people's revolutionary cause with that of other peoples in the world. In the anti-U.S. war of resistance, this association was achieved on a higher level and closer than ever before. For this reason, our people's revolutionary struggle showed a national as well as a marked epochal character. This was also a victory of our party's line of holding aloft the two banners of national independence and socialism in the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation.

Today, along with building socialism nationwide, our people and their armed forces always uphold their revolutionary vigilance, fight and stand ready to fight, combine economic building with strengthening national defense, and carry out the task of building and defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

We are armed with the correct political and military lines laid down by the fourth party congress and amended and perfected by various party Central Committee resolutions. We are applying the experience derived from our efforts to develop the general strategy during the anti-U.S. war of resistance. We closely combine our national strength with the strength of the three revolutionary currents, which are now on the offensive. Especially, we are benefiting from our militant alliance with fraternal Laos and Kampuchea, from our alliance and multifaceted cooperation with the Soviet Union and from our cooperation with other fraternal countries in the socialist community. With all this, we will certainly be able to create an enormous aggregate strength with which to defeat any act of aggression against our country.

Our party PAYS UTMOST ATTENTION TO THE DIPLOMATIC STRUGGLE as this struggle is also aimed at creating more favorable conditions for our people's multifaceted struggle to develop. For this reason, in the recent anti-U.S. war of resistance for national salvation, our party pursued an extremely active and positive foreign policy reflecting its firm principles, strong position and flexible and skillful tactics and measures. On the other hand, our party holds that battlefield victories, especially military victories, are the most decisive factor in war and that diplomatic victories, a very important factor in our people's multifaceted struggle, totally depend on military victories. It was the victories of the 1968 spring strategic general offensives and the 1972 strategic offensives in the south, together with the defeat of the two U.S. wars of destruction in the north, which forced the United States to sit down for talks, to accept our conditions, to sign the Paris Agreements on Vietnam, and to withdraw the U.S. and allied troops from the south. The diplomatic activities of our state and people enabled the people of the world, including the American people, to see ever more clearly the aggressive, unjust and reactionary nature of U.S. imperialism and our just stand. They also won for us increasing support and sympathy from the people of the world and drove U.S. imperialism into utter isolation.

WE UPHELD THE SELF-RELIANT SPIRIT AND RELIED MAINLY ON OUR OWN STRENGTH WHILE STRIVING FOR INTERNATIONAL AID AND COMBINING THE STRENGTH OF OUR ENTIRE NATION WITH THAT OF THE ERA TO CREATE AN ENORMOUS AGGREGATE STRENGTH FOR THE PEOPLE'S WAR TO DEFEAT THE U.S. IMPERIALIST WAR OF AGGRESSION.

"The certain road to victory is for the revolution in each country to combine its own strength with that of the era and with the offensive posture of all revolutionary forces around the world so as to formulate struggle strategies, tactics and methods consistent with the balance of forces and the actual situation in the country." (Footnote: POLITICAL REPORT BY THE VCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE AT THE FOURTH NATIONAL VCP CONGRESS OF DELEGATES, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1977, p 176.)

The Vietnamese revolution is part and parcel of the world revolution. Our people's anti-U.S. war of resistance was the spearhead of the three revolutionary currents in the world. Therefore, each victory of these three revolutionary currents has exerted a positive impact on our people's victories. Conversely, our people's victories have made important contributions to the offensive posture and strength of the three revolutionary currents. The combination of national strength and that of the era was the law which helped create an aggregate strength for the revolutionary war to defeat the U.S. aggressors.

Demonstrating self-reliance and depending mainly on its own strength, the party explained to the entire armed forces and people the significance of our people's revolutionary war, always upheld pure patriotism and national spirit and motivated the entire party, armed forces and people in both the south and the north actively to fight and defeat the United States and to heed at all costs President Ho's appeals: "Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom" and "as long as a single aggressor remains in our country, we still have to continue to fight to drive him out." (Footnote: Ho Chi Minh: SELECTED WORKS, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1980, Vol II, p 505, the party also inculcated in our armed forces and people the spirit of proletarian internationalism and helped them gain a correct understanding of the close relations and unity between national and international interests. On this basis, the party enabled them, on the one hand, to fulfill actively their duty on the frontline against the U.S. aggressors and, on the other, through their practical act of discharging their international obligation, to receive and use effectively the aid of the socialist camp and to win the sympathy and support fo the world people, thereby contributing to further increasing our people's strength.

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THE THREE ECONOMIC INTERESTS IN SOCIALISM

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[Article by Doan Trong Nha]

[Text] The Specifics Involved in the Three Economic Interests in Socialism

Economic interests are the form of expression of the objective economic relationships of the persons who have these interests. However, in the end, they are reflected in the consciousness of man and implemented through the production activities of the various classes, of various groups and of specific persons. In the process of productive labor, man can act in accordance with one objective or another but this does not mean that economic interests arise from his consciousness, rather, they are only expressed as a projection of consciousness. In "Philosophical Notes," V.I. Lenin wrote: "Actually, the goals of man are given birth by the objective world and the objective world is used as his foundation, is considered to be that which exists, considered to be reality. However, it appears that the goals of man are derived from outside the world, derived independent of the 'free' world."(1)

Economic interests stimulate the economic and political activities of the various classes. In the economic field, the motive for the actions of the various classes is to acquire ownership of the primary instruments of production and, on this basis, determine the mode of management and, in the end, arrange the distribution of products in a way that benefits the class. Therefore, economic interests are expressed as class interests and the position of a class is determined by the relationships involved in the ownership of the instruments of production.

Within socialism, national ownership of the instruments of production confirms that the primary instruments of production and all natural resources are owned and used by all of society; it is on this basis that the economic interests of society emerge.

The foundation of the economic interests of society is the system of large-scale socialist production that is built and developed on the basis of socialist public ownership of the instruments of production and socialist collective labor. The economic interests of society demand that the quantity, quality and variety of the social product be constantly increased by constantly developing and improving production and raising the efficiency of production on the basis of utilizing the latest achievements of science and technology and the efforts of the collective labor of all of society for the purpose of meeting the rising material and cultural needs of society better. V.I. Lenin said: "Once it controls state government, the proletariat has but one basic, vital interest, that is, to increase the quantity of products and expand the production capacity of society on large scales."(2)

The economic interests of society are most vividly expressed in the economic line and the economic strategy of the party and the dictatorship of the proletariat state; they are concretized in the economic and social development plans adopted during each specific period of history. For this reason, satisfying the economic interests of society demands that the sectors, localities and economic installations have as their goal meeting and exceeding the quotas of the state plan. Every action that violates the principle of democratic centralism in the economic management of the socialist state and every phenomenon involving partialism, localism, misappropriation and waste that poses difficulties to the effort to complete the state plan harm the economic interests of society.

The economic interests of society demand that the state-operated enterprises and cooperatives must, when using the instruments of production of society and of the collective, fulfill the functions established for them by the state, such as producing products of appropriate quality in accordance with the product list, making efficient use of the sources of labor, supplies and machinery and reducing production costs. In their production and business activities, they must successfully implement the principle of achieving financial solvency and earning a profit in order to cover production costs in the process of social reproduction; at the same time, they must contribute some of the surplus product produced by them to the state in the form of state-operated revenues, profits, social security payments, agricultural taxes, the sale of agricultural products under two-way economic contracts and the other forms of taxes paid by private producers and businessmen. Every act of evading taxes or waiving taxes on a sweeping basis is contrary to the economic interests of society.

In socialism, establishing cooperation and a division of labor in order to produce material wealth for society becomes an economic-technical necessity due to the socialized nature of the instruments of production. The labor of each person cannot take the form of a product produced by an individual laborer but assumes the form of the final product of the collective labor of each production unit.

Under these conditions, the economic interests of society can only be realized by means of the collective labor within the state-operated enterprises and cooperatives. It is on this basis that collective interests emerge.

The economic interests of the collective demand that the basic economic units create efficient forms of organization of labor and work methods in order to make the best possible use of their labor force, natural resources and material-technical bases for the purpose of producing a new quantity of high quality products for society at low costs.

The existence and development of the economic interests of the collective demand that enterprises and cooperatives, in the process of their production and business, cover their production costs; on the other hand, they must make every effort to improve their production, improve their management, raise their labor productivity and, on this basis, increase their enterprise profits with a view toward increasing the funds of the enterprise: the fund for improving the production process of the enterprise, the award and bonus fund for increasing the income of good workers and encouraging workers to give more attention to the results of the enterprise's production and the collective welfare fund for improving working conditions, recreation and cultural activities of the worker.

The system of socialist ownership of the instruments of production establishes the obligation and right to work of each person within society. Every person who is able to work has an obligation to work and has the right to participate in work in order to create material wealth for society; on this basis, the worker has the right to receive an appropriate percentage of the fruits of his labors. It is on this basis that the economic interests of the individual emerge.

The economic interests of the individual are realized in the form of wages and bonuses (within the state-operated enterprises), the income per manday and the income from the household subsidiary economy (within the cooperatives) and the use of the social welfare and collective welfare funds.

In socialism, each individual's labor is a part of collective labor, consequently, the economic interests of the individual are not only dependent upon the quantity and quality of the labor of each person, but also dependent upon the final results of the collective labor of the entire enterprise or cooperative. Therefore, concern for the economic interests of the individual demands that every person truly work, work in an organized, disciplined and technical manner and heighten his sense of responsibility to the community and his sense of collective ownership in the production and business activities of the enterprise or cooperative.

The economic and technical conditions of socialism are not such that labor becomes a natural need of man, becomes totally voluntary labor performed for the sake of the interests of society; to the contrary, labor is still a means for sustaining life, consequently, it is necessary to calculate and inspect the quantity and quality of labor performed by each person in order to distribute consumer products to each person. Under these conditions, showing appropriate concern for the material needs and the individual economic interests of each worker has the effect of gaining the participation of each person who is able to work in labor and stimulating higher labor productivity. V.I. Lenin said: "Providing incentive for the interests of the individual has the effect of increasing production."(3)

The Relationship Among the Three Economic Interests in Socialism

The system of socialist ownership of the instruments of production abolishes every antagonistic relationship among workers. Within the system of social production, new relationships arise--relationships of cooperation, equality, mutual help in the spirit of comradeship, in the spirit of "one for all and all for one." The system of socialist ownership causes the labor of each individual to become direct social labor and causes every product produced by the state-operated economy or the collective economy to be the result of the labor performed by all of society. As a result, every fruit of labor contains something for society, something for the collective and something for the individual in accordance with a specific ratio. This ratio changes depending upon the level of economic development during each specific period. However, according to K. Marx, the percentages allocated to society and the collective always benefit the worker and are designed to satisfy the immediate or long-range interests of the worker. Marx said: "...That which the producer loses from the standpoint of an individual he receives, either directly or indirectly as a member of society."(4)

The above analysis proves that, under the conditions of socialism, the production worker is a person who simultaneously embodies all three economic interests. As an independent member of society, he embodies individual economic interests. As a collective laborer within an enterprise or cooperative, he embodies collective economic interests. As the collective owner of the instruments of social production, he embodies the interests of society.

The unity of the three economic interests shows that it is not possible to merely satisfy one of these three interests. To satisfy the economic interests of the individual, it is necessary to satisfy the economic interests of society and the economic interests of the collective and vice versa.

When engaged in productive labor, every economic unit and individual has the right to concern themselves with their legitimate interests. This is a simple truth because man does not live by air and water alone. However, concern for the economic interests of the collective and for individual economic interests must be based on the economic interests of society.

The fact that the economic interests of the collective and the individual must be based on the economic interests of society in no way means that the moving forces behind the various economic interests are converted into factors of a political nature, in no way means that economic relations are replaced by political relations. The purpose of emphasizing the role played by the economic interests of society is to provide the material means and the economic-technical measures needed to constantly carry out expanded reproduction, raise labor productivity, rapidly increase the gross social product and national income and create the conditions for satisfying the economic interests of the collective and the individual better. Within socialism, the product of labor belongs to the collective and society; the material wealth and the spiritual well being of each individual can only be achieved on the basis of the wealth of all of society. This is proven by facts in the socialist countries: the economic interests of society have been an extremely important factor in the success of socialist construction and been a firm foundation for developing the economic interests of the individual and the collective.

Thus, in theory as well as practice, the economic interests of society are clearly the dominant economic interests; they determine the scale, structure, rate of development and direction of development of the national economy and, as a result, determine the degree to which the economic interests of the collective and the economic interests of the individual are satisfied.

Acknowledging the dominant role played by the economic interests of society does not mean giving light attention to the interests of the collective and the interests of the individual. The socialist state not only concerns itself with the economic interests of society, but also with the economic interests of the collective and the individual. During the period of transition, when the level of development of production is still low and workers still encounter numerous difficulties in their daily lives, the economic interests of the collective and the individual play the role of stimulating the development of production and must be given appropriate attention. Because, the basic economic units, such as the enterprises, state farms and cooperatives are the places that directly manage and use the instruments of production, the labor force, raw materials and material-technical bases in order to produce material wealth. Therefore, the degree to which the economic interests of society, the collective and the individual are satisfied depends upon the labor productivity and economic returns of the basic economic units, upon the initiative in production of each collective worker. Of course, giving appropriate attention to the interests of the collective and the individual does not mean turning them into "guild" interests or "selfish" individual interests that harm the economic interests of society.

The mutual dependency among the three economic interests in socialism is an objective necessity and demands that the economic policies of the socialist state in the field of production as well as in the field of distribution and circulation correctly apply the economic laws of socialism (because the various economic interests lie within the mechanism of the various economic laws) in order to insure the unity of the three economic interests in every production activity and every fruit of labor so that the state, the collective and the individual laborer benefit. Le Duan has defined the dialectical unity among these three economic interests as follows: "socialism is a society of free workers in which the interests of the individual and the interests of society are the same; the interests of each worker and his family, the interests of the production collective and the interests of the state are the same. Only when society prospers does each person prosper. That which benefits society benefits the individual. That which harms society harms the individual. Society cares for the life of each person and each person works as best he can for society. Working for society is the same as working for oneself."(5)

When we talk about the unity of the three economic interests within socialism we do not mean to deny the causes of antagonisms among the three interests.

The division of social labor and the existence of different production units as a result of this division of labor are the objective causes of the antagonisms among the three economic interests. These antagonisms can also arise as a result of not distributing products in a reasonable manner, thus causing one economic interest to encroach upon another. For example, if, in the distribution of national income, we do not establish a precise ratio between the essential product and the surplus product, it will create an antagonism between the economic interests of the individual and the economic interests of the collective and society. If a reasonable percentage of the surplus product is not allocated to the state and the enterprise, an antagonism will develop between the economic interests of the collective and the economic interests of society. The same holds true in the price policy; if product prices are low, the enterprise will be unable to earn a profit or cover its production costs and this will harm the economic interests of the collective and the individual; if these prices are too high, the enterprise's collective will benefit but society and the mass of consumers will not benefit, that is, the economic interests of society will be harmed.

Thus, the division of social labor itself is the objective basis of the antagonisms among the three economic interests and the adoption of incorrect economic policies also causes these antagonisms to arise and develop. However, these are not opposing antagonisms; because, when the working people exercise collective ownership on a nationwide scale as well as within each locality and installation, even a decline in one interest and a resulting increase in another does not lead to the loss of interests as is in the case of a society consisting of opposing classes.

FOOTNOTES

1. V.I. Lenin: "Philosophical Notes," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1963, pp 209-210.

2. V.I. Lenin: "Complete Works," Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1978, Volume 44, p 442.

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THE FIRST STEPS IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN AGRO-FORESTRY-INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE WITHIN VAN CHAN DISTRICT

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 9, Sep 81 pp 32-37

[Article by Do Khac Cuong, secretary of the Van Chan District Party Committee, Hoang Lien Son Province]

[Text] Van Chan, a mountain district in Hoang Lien Son Province, has a population of 110,000, a population that consists of 20 fraternal nationalities: the Thai, Tay, Dao, Muong, Mong, Xa, Giay, ethnic Vietnamese and so forth. In 1976, the state approved the agro-forestry production development planning of Van Chan. In recent years, despite encountering numerous difficulties caused by natural disasters, shortages of raw materials, fuels and building materials and the consequences of the war of aggression unleashed by the Beijing reactionaries, the entire party organization and all the people of the district have determinedly overcome every difficulty and reorganized production in order to implement the economic line of the party and begin to establish an agro-forestry-industrial economic structure within the district.

I. Reorganizing Production and Developing Agriculture, Forestry and Industry Within the District

In order to implement its planning, Van Chan established three production areas: a centralized rice production area measuring 2,400 hectares (the Nghia Lo field); a centralized tea growing area measuring 3,200 hectares; and a centralized afforestation area (linden and "mo" trees) measuring 6,000 hectares. Each production area is a specialized, integrated farming area in order to make full use of arable land and produce grain and various types of subsidiary food crops, plant forests, raise tea, etc. In the process of reorganizing production, the cooperatives in Van Chan formulated economic plans for the initial stage that eliminated the mono-culture of grain, accelerated the planting of perennial industrial crops, accelerated forestry and gradually established the new division of labor within the district.

1. Grain production.

On the basis of reallocating crops, Van Chan has increased the rate of the intensive cultivation of grain crops and gradually established a grain balance within the district.

In 1976, our district concentrated on guiding the practice of intensive cultivation, the restoration of existing fields to production and the full use of all land with a gradient of less than 15 degrees for the cultivation of rice and subsidiary food crops while building terraced fields. At present, we have 7,000 more hectares under cultivation than in 1976. We have constructed a system of material-technical bases supporting the agricultural production of the district that consists of an agricultural meteorological station, two crop production stations (for rice and tea), a veterinary station, a rice seed farm, a hog breeding farm, a tractor station with 15 tractors, an agricultural and technical supply corporation and a farmland water conservancy corporation. As regards water conservancy, we have invested in and repaired seven dams, three reservoirs and a number of small ditch and dam projects which effectively irrigate and drain more than 30 percent of the land under the cultivation of wet rice. As a result, the average rice yield of the district in 1980 reached 4.265 kilograms per hectare, a 465 kilogram per hectare increase compared to 1977; total grain output was 30,627 tons (18,627 tons of paddy), which represents and 8,800 ton increase compared to 1976 and an annual rate of growth of 10 percent. Each year, 14 percent of grain output is mobilized for the state. In order to achieve the goal of self-sufficiency in grain within the district, we are endeavoring to raise the output of grain to 36,000-40,000 tons; thus, Van Chan must try to raise the yield of rice to 6 tons per hectare, the yield of corn to 18 quintals per hectare, the yield of cassava to 13 tons of fresh tubers per hectare, etc. If we do not achieve the minimum level of grain production, it will limit and even reduce the rate of production of industrial crops, forestry and industrial production.

2. Building the specialized tea growing area.

Tea plants have been growing for many years in Van Chan; each farm household has a garden of tea plants near their house and, in particular, a number of highland areas, such as Suoi Giang, Suoi Quyen and so forth, have been raising tea for many years.

In the agricultural cooperativization movement, hardly any of the cooperatives were managing the land on which tea grew, rather, they were only concentrating their efforts on grain production (the monoculture of rice). It was not until we established the task of developing the production of perennial industrial crops, primarily tea, that the agricultural cooperatives turned their attention to managing the land under the cultivation of tea, restoring old tea fields to production and opening new land to tea cultivation. The agricultural and forestry zoning of Hoang Lien Son Province has placed Van Chan District within the tea growing area, consequently, the district has had to develop the cultivation of tea along specialized lines in coordination with the processing of tea. In the past 5 years (1975-1980), we have received 7,319 laborers (more than 20,000 persons in total) from Thai Binh Province to participate in economic construction within the locality, primarily in the growing of tea and the settlement of nomads at 10 cooperatives in the highlands that initiated tea production (and the raising of cinnamon and afforestation), consequently, we rapidly established a centralized tea growing area consisting of 3,200 hectares.

By 1980, Van Chan had 4,880 hectares of tea, 81 percent of which (2,836 hectares) lies within cooperatives. In accordance with the district's planning of tea production, the amount of area under the cultivation of tea was set at 50 percent of the amount of agricultural land, thus exeeeding the amount of area under the cultivation of rice and becoming the main business sector of the three state farms and the 20 cooperatives that specialized in growing tea. In order to help the agricultural cooperatives in the area of the techniques of growing, cultivating and harvesting tea, the state farms held training classes for cooperative members who grow tea, especially the heads and assistant heads of units. On the other hand, the state farms also supplied seed to the cooperatives with which to develop their tea production and raise the district's average yield from 1 ton per hectare to 2.5 tons per hectare; at the same time, our district constructed two crop protection stations for tea and rice. In 1979, Van Chan produced 9,200 tons of commercial fresh tea.

On the basis of specializing the growing of tea, Van Chan constructed two black tea processing plants and one fragrant tea processing plant. In 1979, it supplied to the national economy 1,600 tons of black tea and 200 tons of fragrant tea for domestic consumption and exportation. The total output value of exports in 1979 exceeded 6.6 million dong; each person within the district produced 63 dong worth of export goods.

3. Centralized afforestation.

In order to have raw materials for the paper industry, Van Chan rapidly increased the planting linden and "mo" trees on land allocated for forestry production. Our district constructed a forestry site and a forestry corporation. In addition to harvesting the natural forests, the forestry site also has the task of planting forests; to date, it has planted more than 6,000 hectares of linden trees, "mo" trees, pine trees, etc.

The agro-forestry cooperatives have combined the raising of grain and perennial crops with afforestation in order to make efficient use of land, allow plants to support one another's development and protect both the soil and water sources.

Each cooperative has hills planted with forests and cares for these forests. The forests have become a new business of many cooperatives. Besides the natural forests, some cooperatives have linden forests, t'ung tree forests and so forth that have now reached the age at which they need to be thinned and have begun to supply products to the state. In 1979, the harvesting of forestry products resulted in 21,945 cubic meters of timber, 7,000 steres of firewood and hundreds of thousands of pieces of nua, tre and vau bamboo; in addition, more than 40 tons of dried t'ung seed were sold to the state.

In the advance from the monoculture of grain to self-sufficiency, the structure of the district's production has begun to be changed along the lines of centralizing and specializing the production of perennial industrial crops and forestry production, thereby creating increasingly stable sources of agricultural and forestry products. A portion of the labor force has been specialized and organized into specialized units. In 1975, the labor engaged in the production of grain constituted 87 percent of the total labor force in the Van Chan countryside, the labor engaged in the production of perennial industrial crops constituted 10 percent and the labor in forestry constituted 3 percent; by 1980, these percentages had changed: 80 percent of the labor force was engaged in grain production, 14 percent in the production of perennial industrial crops and 6 percent in forestry. Although the amount of labor engaged in grain production has declined, grain output has not declined.

In past years, the amount of agricultural and forestry products supplied by Van Chan to society was insignificant, consisting of only a small amount of timber, tre bamboo, nua bamboo and so forth, and gradually declining. In recent years, as a result of changing the allocation of crops, the quantity of tea supplied to the processing industry for exportation and domestic consumption has increased each year: between 1976 and 1980, the output of fresh tea buds increased by 3,000 tons. The percentage of commodities is constantly increasing. Van Chan is becoming one of the areas specializing in the production of tea and wood.

The arable land of Van Chan is beginning to be used in an efficient manner. At low-lying, relatively flat places, annual crops are grown, primarily grain and food product crops; on the sides of hills that have a small gradient, industrial crops, primarily tea, are being grown; on steeply graded land on the sides of mountains, trees, primarily linden and "mo" trees, have been planted, etc. On the basis of the land conditions and the terrain characteristics of the district, these three crops have been planted as companion crops and are growing well within each economic unit: the cooperatives, state farms and state forestry sites. As a result of this method of land use, economic returns are higher and the total amount of land under cultivation is also large. Moreover, this method also has a good impact in many areas, such as protecting the soil, combating erosion and maintaining the environment.

Van Chan has made good use of the investments and assistance of the state; on the other hand, it has mobilized the capabilities and capital of the agricultural cooperatives, tapped the spirit of self-reliance and socialist awareness of farmers and mobilized a rather large labor force to raise industrial crops and plant centralized forests, thereby bringing about a change in the allocation of crops.

4. The structure of industry and the handicraft trades has begun to be formed within the district.

The development of agriculture and forestry is the basis for the development of industry and the handicraft trades. With the installations that we have constructed, the enterprises put under the management of the district by the province and the enterprises managed by the province and the central level, the industrial structure within the district has taken shape and consists of three main production sectors:

The agricultural-forestry product processing sector consists of three plants processing black tea for exportation, which have a capacity of 9,200 tons (fresh tea buds), one lumber enterprise producing 2,000 cubic meters of wood per year and one enterprise, which has a capacity of 4,000 tons per year, that processes wheat and subsidiary food crops, mills rice, and makes galingale noodles, wine, candy and soysauce.

The electric power and mechanical engineering sector has met the majority of the energy needs of the processing industry and the need for electricity in everyday life.

There are seven small hydroelectric power plants and one machine enterprise producing ordinary tools and improved tools for agriculture and forestry within the district; each year, this enterprise produces more than 4,000 improved plows and harrows, 25,000 knives, grass rakes and sickles, more than 1,000 tea pruning knives and 300 improved vehicles and repairs from 50 to 80 small vehicles and machines.

The building materials sector consists of one plant producing 5 million bricks and tiles per year and 4,000 tons of lime per year and one wood furniture enterprise.

As regards consumer goods production, we have established handicraft cooperatives that produce leatherware, glassware, ceramicware, woven products, textiles, ready-madd clothing, etc. Industrial and handicraft production has developed to the point where the consumer goods produced by the district meet 30 percent of its needs. The output value of industry and the handicraft trades has constantly increased: in 1974, the output value of agriculture, forestry and industry was 14,552,000 dong, of which 3 million dong or 20.6 percent was produced by industry and the handicraft trades. In 1979, the output value of agriculture, forestry and industry was 31,370,000 dong, with the output value of industry and the handicraft trades constituting 32.4 percent or 10,386,000 dong.

5. Capital construction and communications-transportation.

In order to stimulate the development of agriculture, forestry and industry and support the communications and the lives of the people of the various nationalities within the district, we have concerned ourselves with guiding capital construction and communications-transportation. Every agro-forestry cooperative has a transportation unit and the district has established a building corporation to undertake the construction of communication projects, water conservancy projects, grade 4 housing, drying yards, warehouses and livestock pens for agriculture. In the past 5 years, we have constructed 11,860 square meters of grade 4 housing, more than 7,330 square meters of drying yards and 800 square meters of livestock pens; we have also constructed 73 kilometers of inter-village civilian roads, 11 suspension bridges and a number of small water conservancy projects. To date, eight villages have telephone switchboards and 28 of the 31 villages have automobile roads leading to them. The district has a mechanized transport unit, more than 400 buffalo and horse-carts and 2,000 improved vehicles; the pack-horse units of the 10 villages in the highland area have combined to establish a transportation force supporting the production, circulation and travel needs of the various nationalities within the district.

On the basis of the development of agriculture and forestry, industry was formed, and the activities of industry have created favorable conditions for the strong development of agriculture and forestry; this is most evident in the tea production sector in Van Chan. During the past 5 years, the amount of area under the cultivation of tea has increased two-fold and the quantity of fresh tea sold has increased by 50 percent. This development could not have occurred without the development of the tea processing industry. The changing economic structure has changed the structure of the labor force and the population. The state-operated industrial enterprises that have been constructed within the district have caused the number of industrial workers to increase and caused the urban population to grow: some 33,000 persons live in the four towns and at the five state farms and forestry sites. The structure of the labor force has also changed in the countryside; in 1975, the labor working in the small industry and handicraft sector at the agro-forestry cooperatives only constituted 5 percent of the total labor force of the cooperatives; by 1980, this figure had risen to 12 percent.

Although it is only beginning to be formed, the agro-forestry-industrial economic structure within the district has opened tremendous prospects for economic development, the improvement of living conditions and cultural development and brought about profound changes in many areas for the compatriots of the various nationalities within our district.

II. Caring for the Lives of the People of the Various Nationalities and Building the District into a Combat Ready Military Fortress

During the past 5 years, as a result of the development of production, the living conditions of the people within the district have undergone changes and gradually been improved. In 1976, the consumption of paddy was only 14 kilograms per month per person; in 1980, this figure was 20.5 kilograms per month per person. Our district has established a commerce corporation and more than 40 commerce stores and marketing cooperatives to serve the people. More than 80 percent of the households in the lowlying area have houses made of "ke" wood and have bicycles; some hamlets and mountain villages, such as Dai Lich, Nghia An, Vuc Tuan and so forth, have electric lighting. The district has 48 basic general schools, which include 20 level II schools, 2 level III schools, 1 highland school for teenagers and children, 1 work-study ethnic youth school, 1 level II + level III labor school and 5 supplementary education schools of the district. In 1980, 39,500 persons attended school, an average of one of every three persons in the district. Practically all cooperatives in the lowlying area have a child care center or child care group; in 1980, the 260 child care groups cared for some 6,000 children. Many cooperatives have organized lunches for children, for which parents pay nothing or only a portion. All villages have public health stations and maternity clinics; the district has two 300 bed hospitals, five clinics and one pharmacy, which concocts drugs from local pharmaceuticals. In addition to the district's museum, library and athletic field, several villages have libraries and tradition halls. The villages in the lowlying area have 46 literary and art units; the district has three movie units, one theater and one permanent outdoor movie. The district's wired radio system extends to the eight villages in the Nghia Lo lowlands.

In conjunction with productive labor and construction, Van Chan has initiated comprehensive local military activities and built the district into a combat ready military fortress. Van Chan was the immediate rear area of the frontline districts in Hoang Lien Son Province in the fight against the Chinese aggressor army. In recent years, the militia and self-defense forces have been developed in both size and quality: the number of persons in the self-defense force increased from 9 percent of the population in 1976 to 14 percent in 1979; more than 62 percent of party members have joined the militia and self-defense forces; all forces have been organized into suitable combat units. All enterprises, state farms, forestry sites and agencies have established strong self-defense battalion and companies. In the villages that have militia platoons and companies, militia forces receive training each year, are fully equipped with weapons and have the ability to conduct good mobile operations and fight well. The commands of the village military units and the district military unit have been strengthed and all villages, zones, state farms and forestry sites have specific combat plans. In addition, plans have been adopted for combat coordination among main force units, local troops and self-defense and militia forces within each area, each cluster and throughout the entire district.

The basic organizations of the party, the government and the mass organizations have been strengthened. The party committees on the various echelons within the district truly control and lead the armed forces; every district party member personally guides one village; every member of the standing committee of the district party committee leads a combat cluster. Nearly 100 cadres of the district have been sent to strengthen installations, one-third of them going to installations in the highlands, in order to mobilize the people in production and help installations organize local armed forces. As a result, when the Beijing reactionaries unleashed the war on the border in 1979, order and security within the district were firmly maintained. Van Chan promptly reinforced the frontline with thousands of new soldiers, received tens of thousands of persons who were evacuated to the rear and evacuated hundreds of wounded soldiers from the frontlines. During the same period of time, our district mobilized more than 35,000 mandays to support the frontlines and, in a short period of time, completed the construction of 75 kilometers of trenches and various combat clusters within the district.

The youths of the various nationalities have eagerly fulfilled their military obligation: since 1976, we have exceeded the plan norms in the various phases of induction by 2 to 6 percent. The rear area policies have been implemented well.

Upholding the revolutionary tradition of the locality and by closely linking the buildup of the armed forces to the production and business units and coordinating economic development with the strengthening of national defense potentials, Van Chan is building the district into a powerful and steadfast, combat ready military fortress that will insure victory over every act of aggression of the Chinese expansionists.

In the process of building the agro-forestry-industrial economic structure within the district, Van Chan has achieved initial results; generally speaking, however, economic development is neither uniform nor balanced. In the coming period, we must give our attention to overcoming the following weaknesses:

1. Animal husbandry, especially livestock production, has not been given appropriate attention. The cooperatives have not increased their raising of the species of large livestock, consequently, the draft buffalo herd was smaller in 1979 than in 1975. The size of the collective hog herd has not increased. The failure of livestock production to develop has affected crop production due to the shortage of fertilizer for the intensive cultivation of rice and tea.

2. Industry and the handicraft trades, especially the handicraft trades within the agricultural cooperatives, have developed slowly. Despite the very large potentials

and very large requirements, the existing sources of raw materials in the locality have not been developed well. In order to put a large amount of area under the cultivation of cassava within the collective economy, we must have implements for processing cassava that do not break after harvesting; this is the only way to incorporate cassava in the grain consumed by humans and support collective hog production. At present, however, Van Chan has no cassava processing industry. The quantity of cassava processed within cooperative member households is not significant.

3. The rate of afforestation is slow, the protection of the forests is still marked by many shortcomings and forest fires, although they have been reduced in number, still occur on an annual basis, thus affecting forest resources and the regrowth of forests.

4. The continuing shortage of grain is the main obstacle at this time to the effort to broaden the division of social labor and provide more labor for the production of raw materials for industry and industrial production. Self-sufficiency in grain has still not been achieved within the district; each year, the state must still supply the district with more than 3,500 tons.

Upholding their revolutionary tradition, the party organization and the people of the various nationalities in Van Chan District will be determined to overcome the weaknesses mentioned above. On the other hand, it is suggested that the various levels and sectors provide additional guidance and assistance to us in the effort to build the agro-forestry-industrial structure within the district so that we can contribute more and more to industrialization.

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THE STRUGGLE ON THE FRONT OF CULTURE, LITERATURE AND ART IN THE PERIOD OF TRANSITION

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[Article by Ha Xuan Truong]

[Text] Our entire country is in the initial stage of the period of transition to socialism; in the South, five different economic segments still exist and society is still being heavily influenced by U.S. neo-colonialism. The struggle to resolve the question of "who defeats whom" in the period of transition between socialism and capitalism, together with all the other remnants of neo-colonialism that are always opposing and fighting socialist transformation and socialist construction, is a fierce struggle. Culture, literature and art are a front, one that reflects this struggle, and, due to its characteristics, the struggle on the front of culture, literature and art is a prolonged struggle that assumes many different shapes and forms. The ideological resistance is the sharpest and strongest resistance.

The struggle against the decadent and reactionary culture, literature and art continues to be an intense struggle in Ho Chi Minh City and a number of other localities and is one aspect of the struggle to resolve the question of "who defeats whom" on the front of culture, literature and art in our country.

Since 30 April 1975, together with the great victory won in liberating all of the South and together with the tremendous political prestige of the party and the dictatorship of the proletariat state, two cultures, two literatures and two arts have existed side by side: socialist culture, literature and art have been established in the North and exerted much influence in the liberated areas of the South in past years and the U.S. neo-colonialist culture, literature and art which dominated for many years in the South, especially in the cities. Ever since that day, the struggle to abolish the harmful vestiges of neo-colonialist culture, literature and art has been carried out at the same time as the effort to transform and establish socialist culture, literature and art. The private theatrical companies and singing groups have been organized into collective organizations under the guidance of the cultural agencies of the state. All movie films of the U.S.-puppet period have been confiscated and replaced with Vietnamese films and films from the fraternal socialist countries. The movie houses and printing plants have gradually been placed under the management of the state. The circulation of decadent and reactionary books and magazines is prohibited. Our press, radio stations and wired radio networks have deeply analyzed the reactionary viewpoints and exposed the sinister schemes of the U.S. imperialists to use culture, literature and art as tools of enslavement and demagoguery. Scientific conferences and forums on neo-colonialist culture have been held. While carrying out transformation, we have launched and developed activities in socialist culture, literature and art. Although not many clubs and cultural halls have been established, they have made a positive contribution to creating a wholesome atmosphere for cultural activities. Film festivals, theatrical performances and professional and mass musical performances have provided occasions for encouraging art activities to develop along socialist lines. In summary, the cultural achievements we have recorded in the South in the past 6 years have not been small. These achievements have begun to change the face of culture in the southern provinces and gradually abolish the remnants of the neo-colonialist culture.

However, facts show that the struggle to combat the decadent and reactionary culture and establish the new culture, literature and art is not only being carried out in the South. This struggle is being waged throughout the country; of course, the intensity of the struggle varies from place to place and there are differences between the South and the North. The commercial tendency in bourgeois art has crept into socialist art. Under various forms of collectives, many singing groups still seek to "please their patrons" as the singing groups of past years did. The decadent and reactionary culture has even emerged in Hanoi, in the port city, etc. Some of our core cadres in the field of art have become decadent; although this number is very small, it is a serious phenomenon.

While we have failed to meet many of the requirements involved in establishing socialist culture, literature and art, bourgeois and neo-colonialist culture, literature and art have continued to attack us. In some areas, they have pushed us back and, in other areas, they have created confusion for us. The danger is that our enemies are using our forms of activity and our people to serve their sinister scheme. Some comrades and some localities think that fighting the decadent and reactionary culture is the work of the southern provinces or only the work of Ho Chi Minh City. This is a mistaken viewpoint. We must clearly realize that the poisons of bourgeois culture and the resurrected remnants of the neo-colonialist and feudal culture are being used by our enemy to sabotage us in many cities and towns and in some of the rural areas in both the North and the South. Ideological sabotage, sabotage in the form of culture, literature and art have become the most important and insidious aspect of the comprehensive war of sabotage being waged by the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing expansionists against our country. The struggle to resolve the question of "who defeats whom" between socialism and capitalism in the period of transition in the field of culture, literature and art is a fierce and extremely complex struggle in view of the specific historic circumstances of our country and is a struggle to win each person, each soul.

The present struggle against the reactionary and decadent culture, literature and art raises three matters: 1) the struggle to resolve the question of "who defeats whom" in the field of culture, literature and art in the period of transition is a law; 2) our old enemy, who is now in collusion with our new enemy and has not abandoned the scheme of invading and occupying our country, is using culture, literature and art to sabotage the effort of our people to protect the fatherland and build socialism;

3) the leadership of the party and the management of the dictatorship of the proletariat state on the front of culture, literature and art must, as a result, become increasingly responsive and be provided on a regular basis.

The law of culture, literature and art in the period of transition in our country is the law of the struggle between the two ways of life, between socialist culture and capitalist culture under the specific circumstances of our country, a country that experienced two long and extremely fierce wars of resistance, a country that then had to fight two new wars, a country that is always being surrounded, attacked and undermined by its enemies. In an economic and social situation such as the one that exists now, especially in the South, where the base still exists for the exploiting classes, where the "free" market is still widespread and where ordinary tastes still exist, it is difficult to avoid the resurgence and emergence of negative phenomena in culture, literature and art. The problem we face is how to limit these negative phenomena, these remnants of bourgeois and fuedal culture to the lowest level possible in order to eventually totally abolish them and not allow them to become tendencies that could overpower the socialist tendency, which is still not strong throughout the country and is still new in the South. In this struggle, the emergence of "two-sided phenomena" (or multi-sided) is easily understood. A sincere play, film, song or even a sentence can be used in a distorted manner; such distortion is inevitable when the work of art is vague or lacks party spirit. The enemy is always looking for every way to turn what is ours into something that is theirs as well as turn our people into people who work for them. In order to win victory for the socialist culture, literature and art, we must mobilize every force to concentrate its efforts on building the new culture, literature and art in the fields of creative works, performances, theory, criticism, training and the organization of management. On the other hand, we must wage a determined struggle against every negative tendency and phenomenon, limit and eventually abolish the conditions that give rise to these negative phenomena. This work is not the work of one sector, but is work that must be performed by many sectors, by all of society in a steadfast and long-range manner. Recently, in Ho Chi Minh City and a number of other places, some literary and art activities, such as the "youth music movement" and the "political songs" movement, have been misdirected and many decadent cultural, literary and artistic phenomena have been reborn under many "legitimate" and illegitimate forms. The causes of this situation are our lack of vigilance and our failure to realize the arduous, complex nature of the struggle on the front of culture, literature and art in the period of transition to socialism. The recent policies and measures adopted by the Ho Chi Minh City Communist Party Committee to combat the decadent and reactionary culture are both correct and necessary. The speeches by Vo Van Kiet, the secretary of the City Party Committee, have had the effect of reorienting the guidelines of and awakening the party organization and cultural, literary and artistic circles which, over the past 2 years and more, have been somewhat lax in the struggle on the front of culture, literature and art; some persons have even divorced themselves from the spirit of the party and the people in their work in the field of culture, literature and art.

Also in the recent past, some specialized cadres, failing to grasp the functions of culture, literature and art of teaching ideology and aesthetics and training the new man and failing to correctly understand the action taken to broaden business activities in cultural, literary and art activities, have allowed pure business and economic thinking to overpower the objectives in the management of culture. The Ho Chi Minh City Party Committee has adopted specific policies, such as providing incentive for the production of art products for exportation, supplying to publishing agencies hundreds of tons of paper for the printing of books for teenagers and children and strongly investing (in the nature of subsidies) in creative activities. Regardless of the circumstances, all cultural, literary and artistic work must be placed under the leadership of the party, must take one direction, that is, must be socialist culture, literature and art of a national nature that deeply reflects the spirit of the party and the people. Of course, in order to develop such a culture, it is necessary to struggle and build for a long period of time.

The struggle on the front of culture, literature and art does not only occur between ourselves and the enemy, but also occurs among the people; it lies within the category of revolutionary ideology. This characteristic is very evident under the present conditions of our country. If there is a characteristic of the struggle on the front of culture, literature and art in our country at this time, it is the struggle against the acts of sabotage being conducted by the U.S. imperialists in collaboration with the Beijing expansionists. They are an enemy who has much experience, are a wicked and malicious enemy who combines various forms of overt and covert activities, legal and quasilegal activities and uses their reactionary and decadent culture, literature and art to oppose our people's socialist construction while scheming to cause the Vietnam Communist Party, which is the factor that determines the victories of the Vietnamese revolution, to lose its prestige. On the basis of the remnants of the neo-colonialist culture that they established during their period of rule in the South (which include tastes, lifestyle and so forth), they have rallied former lackeys and established new reactionary forces both "overseas" and within our country. Materials confiscated by us in the past year verify how malicious their schemes and actions are. They include piles of leaflets and tens of thousands of psychological warfare letters of all types brought to our country in every possible way. They include poems, satirical folk verses, jokes and the "Vietnamese society" shows on the western radio networks, which specialize in distorting and discrediting Vietnam. They include various forms of "newsletters" and "letters of guarantee" along with seasickness pills in order to encourage and entice persons to flee overseas. They include thousands, tens of thousands of provocative, exciting music tapes from the West and "songs" by emigrees that have been mass produced, sold and spread to our country, especially Ho Chi Minh City. They include hundreds of counters and stands that store and rent reactionary, decadent books, hundreds of thousands of which have been confiscated by us; hundreds of cases involving pornographic films, hundreds of coffee houses that have been warned, closed or prosecuted for disseminating decadent cultural products and spreading the decadent lifestyle; volumes of reactionary poems destined to be secretly shipped from our country to cause a stir overseas; "classes" and "music units" organized for sinister purposes, etc. All of these attempts to discredit, to provoke, to rally forces against socialism in Vietnam, although they have been modernized in terms of their contents and technical aspects, bear the "fingerprints" of the U.S. imperialists and international reactionaries. Nowadays, they are employing many more sophisticated means: a jacket, a teeshirt can also be a means for spreading the thinking of "worshipping the United States," of "admiring the United

States," a means for stimulating a return to the old style of life. A notebook, a calendar, a piece of paper used to wrap merchandise are also used by them as a means of propaganda. Nothing they do surprises us. Many of our works of art, especially works designed to criticize the negative aspects of our society, have been used by them as two sided weapons: they have nullified the positive effect of our legitimate and necessary criticism while distorting and turning this criticism into opposition against us. Therefore, we must expose their tricks and, if necessary, severely punish those who serve as their lackeys, those who unconsciously support them. However, the best measures to be employed in the struggle on the front of culture, literature and art are education and persuasion designed to raise the masses' level of awareness of ideals, of building socialism by many different means, thereby generating correct public opinion and a sense of voluntary action among the people--especially among youths and intellectuals--to work together to establish the new, socialist culture, literature and art and not tolerate any form of degeneration, decadence or reactionary behavior. Launching individual phases of struggle is necessary; however, the measures employed on the front of culture, literature and art primarily deal with matters in depth in a determined but patient manner that has enlightenment as its objective. We must take the initiative and adopt a plan for waging the struggle in conjunction with building, building what we want in a correct manner that complies with laws is the basis for victory in the struggle.

The general laws as well as the laws of each field of activity in the period of transition in our country have not been fully studied and the majority of new policies are designed to meet immediate requirements. Work on the front of culture, literature and art is long-range, strategic work. Several decades are needed to create a new style of cultural life, a new cultural psychology, a new literature and art. And, during this period of time, negative phenomena can still arise and some of these phenomena will emerge time and time again because their origins lie in the habits, attitudes, lifestyle and so forth of the old society and because the capitalist world is always looking for ways to attack. In view of our country's circumstances, acts of sabotage by the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing expansionists are a constant factor. If we do not firmly maintain the dictatorship of the proletariat on this front, if we are not vigilant against their insidious schemes, the remnants of the neo-colonialist culture and everything else that is backward will become a force supporting their reactionary schemes, a force that will not only seriously undermine social life, but also seriously harm the political life of the country. The U.S. imperialists and the Chinese reactionaries are unwilling to accept defeat. By many methods, including methods involving culture, literature and art, they are always counter-attacking us, attacking our new social order, attacking the persons who are building this social order. The struggle against the decadent, reactionary culture that is now taking place in Ho Chi Minh City and a number of other places is a struggle of a cultural and ideological nature as well as a struggle of a distinct political nature. As a result, it is necessary to understand the close relationship between the schemes of the enemy and that which is backward and decadent; at the same time, however, we must precisely define that which is caused by the enemy and that which is backward and decadent in society.

We face the requirements of broadening the scope of creative activities as well as the appreciation of art and improving the methods of artistic activities. The line of our party on culture, literature and art encourages every attempt to find and support the new and the persons who guide the implementation of this line are persons who cultivate creativity and nurture and support the formation and development of the new; however, the question we face is: what is the new? In culture and art, the basic issue is not whether something is old or new, but whether it meets the educational and aesthetic needs of the people. The issue is not what the origin of something is, but where something is leading us and what it does to broaden our knowledge and intelligence, to bolster our feelings and character. The issue is not whether something is suitable or unsuitable to our people in terms of whether they will buy it or not, but what something provides, what it contributes to the development of the culture, literature and art of the nation of Vietnam.

Finally, our struggle against the decadent, reactionary culture, literature and art at this time is also part of the overall struggle between the socialist system and the capitalist system in a decisive period: capitalism, led by the U.S. imperialists, who are collaborating with the Beijing expansionists and the other reactionary powers, is looking for ways to win back the positions it has lost and regain its position as international gendarme. Due to our specific historic circumstances, our country is about one-half century behind the fraternal socialist countries. While the fraternal countries have entered the stage of building developed socialism, Vietnam is still in the initial stage of the period of transition. The laws of culture are not the same as economic laws; however, a country's level of cultural development cannot be separated from its economic and social situation. We must resolve the problems and perform the jobs that we have in the period of transition while coordinating on an international scale in order to contend with practically all of the problems being encountered by the fraternal socialist countries, which have achieved a higher level of development, in the struggle against the bourgeois culture, against the cultural schemes of the imperialists and other reactionary powers. This makes the struggle on the front of culture, literature and art during the period of transition in our country more complex and decisive and makes it even more necessary for each of us to heighten our party spirit, zeal and skills.

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THE STRUGGLE ON THE CULTURAL AND IDEOLOGICAL FRONT IN HO CHI MINH CITY

BK310940 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 9, Sep 81 pp 43-47

[Article by Truong Quoc Minh--translation previously published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 213, 4 Nov 81, pp K6-K10]

[Text] The struggle to oppose reactionary and decadent culture and to build a new culture in Ho Chi Minh City has recently taken place in a lively and widespread manner.

The various profoundly significant addresses (footnote: "Determination To Win on the Cultural and Ideological Front", Ho Chi Minh City Publishing House, May 1981) of Comrade Vo Van Kiet, secretary of the city party committee, on this occasion have expounded the importance, complexity and fierceness of the struggle on the cultural and ideological front in a populous and recently liberated area.

The general public in Ho Chi Minh City and throughout the country has voiced its sympathy and great support for this timely mopping-up operation, considering it a response to the legitimate and urgent demands of the people of all strata who want to eliminate all cultural rubbish left by the former society in order to build a healthy cultural and spiritual life in this city, abundant in glorious traditions, which has the honor of bearing beloved Uncle Ho's name.

The recent restoration of some neocolonialist cultural activities in Ho Chi Minh City has been strongly condemned by the general public. The people in various city wards and subwards have actively cooperated with the mass organizations and administration to detect and wipe out all dens dealing in indecent culture. Thousands of cases of violations have been investigated and dealt with severely. A large volume of evidence including both new and old "cultural work" of the imperialists and their reactionary henchmen has been seized. Ruffians and criminal cultural dealers have been gradually prosecuted before the people's court to be duly punished.

Through this struggle, all people have a chance to understand more clearly the long-term harmful effect of neocolonialist culture. By the same token, they have realized the need to constantly heighten their vigilance against the enemy plots and tricks in the cultural and artistic field.

Realities have shown that both new and old colonialism together with 30 years of its successive wars of aggression in the south have bequeathed the former Saigon-Gia Dinh City -- now Ho Chi Minh City -- extremely serious consequences in all fields. Apart from untold difficulties in production and economic life are countless social evils generated by the extremely insidious "cultural" policies of the imperialists and their henchmen. The Saigon and Western press formerly estimated that the number of drug addicts, ruffians, robbers, thieves, prostitutes, orphans and "outcasts" had been at one time up to half a million.

In the past few years, the compassionate and conversional policy of educational reform adopted by the city party organization and administration has helped large numbers of the former regime's victims extricate themselves from the temptations of neocolonialism, giving them a new, significant life beneficial to the society. Under the new socialist regime, the establishment and development of a new culture has begun to give some good results definitely changing the cultural and moral lives of the city people.

Obviously, it is impossible to liquidate overnight all the lingering harmful influences of the neocolonialist legacy which deeply impregnated a segment of the people.

Through the years of a long war, contempt of labor, dependence on society, depreciation of human dignity and disregard of morality has become the familiar way of thinking and living for a class of city people who used to live on dollars. The psychology of admiring and loving foreign and weird things and manners, and of striving to satisfy base sensual feelings was imposed on the people, especially youths. Selfish individualism and a depraved hedonistic life was encouraged and developed in the society. Even more harmful was that patriotism and national pride gradually withered at a time when numerous people, seriously affected by the "psychological warfare" poison, admired and feared imperialist power.

Although the enemy's ruling apparatus has been smashed, its cultural poison still lingers in the new society and continues to destroy the thinking and feeling of those who still miss the lifestyle under the old regime. It always bides its time to spread out its influence among the broad masses.

Failing to correctly realize the risk, the agencies in charge of cultural organization and management merely neglected their struggle on the cultural and artistic front for only a short period, and backward and decadent culture has already reared its head gain under several forms. At first it appeared under concealed, disguised and half overt and half covert forms. Then it gradually came out into the open and started to hold sway in disregard of the administration's regulations.

Born of the lively mass movement of healthy literature and arts, the "youth song" troupes have gradually deviated and become prey to the cultural dealers by copying the crazy types of former U.S.-puppet "pop songs." While the people are engaging in the struggle against the expansionistic threat from the Beijing reactionaries and are toiling to build the country, the musical tunes and words of some new "compositions" have stirred up soft and romantic feelings in youth, creating a psychology of uncertainty and unreality which does not conform to facts of life.

It is not accidental that the golden musical tapes of the former regime as well as those from "overseas" of the Vietnamese reactionaries in exile and the latest Western jazz music have flooded the city in tens of thousands of mushrooming coffee shops. Many reactionary types of decadent books, banned from circulation for a long time, have now appeared in book stalls.

At the same time, from four to five million surreptitiously printed books of nonsense have infiltrated families and schools, aiming at teenagers and children, let alone hundreds of types of political, cultural, religious and fortune-telling books rife with reactionary characters, depravation, superstition and mysteries which have been openly mailed from the imperialist and captalist countries. Blue movies and pornographic photos have also been traded by unscrupulous people. This situation has quickly led to the emergence and development of brothels and gangs. Many youths have chosen to lead a life of debauchery, refusing to fulfill their obligations to the country. Finally, inveigled by bad people, they have fled aboard.

We cannot indeed say that the recent rebirth of decadent culture has been masterminded merely by some profit-seeking merchants, involving no imperialists nor international reactionaries. Neither can we say of course that all these dirty operations have been organized by the enemy. Nevertheless, we must realize that in the cultural and social fields, the imperialists -- especially the Americans and the Chinese expansionists together with their reactionary lackeys -- can easily cooperate with those unscrupulous cultural dealers to sabotage us and seek profits.

Unfortunately, there still are many people who have failed to correctly assess the enemy's cultural and artistic plots and acts in its general war against the socialist revolution in our country.

Noteworthy is that at a time when all types of enemies are coordinating with one another to attack us in several ways and their noxious culture is taking root, some of our cadres and party members have become seriously depraved, degenerate and deviant. They have run after illicit money by cooperating with the bad people to revive and deal in all forms of base and decadent culture. Bought off by money and girls, some of them have protected and cooperated with the ruffians and liberal cultural dealers, trampling on the cultural and moral values of the nation. They must be indeed severely punished for their criminal acts.

The struggle on the cultural and ideological front that was recently launched in Ho Chi Minh City rightly reflects the general public's indignation at all forms of reactionary and decadent culture.

The working class and the laboring people in the city -- the people who day and night are producing material and moral wealth for society -- resolve not to accept a situation in which some people indulge themselves in debauchery, thereby causing trouble for society. The people of all strata, especially old people and women who are concerned with their children's happiness and future, have strongly voiced their protests, requesting the administration to take action to eradicate this harmful cultural legacy of the enemy.

This very fierce struggle on the cultural and ideological front has awakened frivolous and unrealistic people, making them vigilant against the dangerous and perfidious cultural activities of all forces hostile to our nation.

It is regrettable that some people who consider themselves as "culturally knowledgeable" still adopt an indifferent attitude by staying outside of the struggle to wipe out neocolonialist culture. Not only have they refused to cooperate with the masses in the struggle but at times they have said something very unpleasant to the ears.

At the beginning, they said that the cultural vestiges of the former society were neither so great and harmful nor so terrible that such a noisy mop-up operation should be conducted. To do so was merely "making a mountain out of a molehill." They even went so far as to sow suspicion and doubt by asking: "Is the policy of cultural struggle aimed at distracting the people from the present economic difficulties?" Faced with undeniable proof, a large mass of reactionary decadent cultural works which have been seized, they changed their tune, ridiculing the revolution as powerless in cleaning up the cultural rubbish of the former society. Even though the struggle was aimed at the imperialists and their reactionary henchmen, these people seemed reluctant to support the struggle and wanted to attack other targets.

It is really unreasonable to assert that we cannot use strong measures in this struggle to suppress and punish those professional poisoners and saboteurs of the people's cultural and moral lives and that we must deal with them in a "cultural and delicate manner."

While the general public should have been made to understand this matter thoroughly and urged to condemn the noxious neocolonialist culture, some people have criticized revolutionary culture and arts as uninspiring, unattractive and unfashioned, ridiculing our artistic shows of national character as conservative and inopportune. There have been scattered claims for freedom to enjoy any kind of cultural work. Some of the claimants are so immoral as to say: "Better to love a prostitute (meaning capitalist culture) than a shrew (meaning the revolutionary culture).

These erroneous views and attitudes only benefit the reactionary forces hostile to the revolution in our country. They are harmful to our people's revolutionary struggle.

Although these erroneous views and attitudes are quite rare, they clearly indicate the complexity of the struggle on the cultural and ideological front. They must be criticized and corrected. Nevertheless, we should first clearly understand what V.I. Lenin used to say:

"In general, there will be shallow people who, out of frivolity or blind habits, want to protect the viewpoints circulated in a given capitalist circle.

"No, in politics, the important question does not involve those who directly protecting which viewpoints but those who will benefit from such views or such proposals." (Footnote: Lenin: "Cultural and Literary Discussion," Van Hoc Publishing House, Hanoi, 1977, page 90)

The struggle on the cultural and ideological front that was recently launched in Ho Chi Minh City is only a first step. Although a heap of rotten "cultural" rubbish has been wiped out, the city is still not clean. At present, those unscrupulous people dealing in decadent and reactionary culture have shrunk from their open activities and shifted to clandestine operations, using perfidious tricks of camouflage and disguise. Consequently, the struggle must continue. The responsible agencies must rely on the people's forces to detect, wipe out and eradicate the remaining dens of neocolonialist culture.

This struggle is very complicated. Much time is required to get rid of all the cultural and ideological influence of the former ruling regime over the people completely. The struggle is even harder and more fierce in Ho Chi Minh City. The city is not only a place where all kinds of reactionary viewpoints and ideologies, as well as the backward and decadent lifestyle of colonialists, imperialists and their ruling lackeys prevailed for decades, but is also a vital target at which the enemy who is trying to oppose the revolution in our country is taking careful aim. We understand that not only Ho Chi Minh City alone but the entire country is responsible for checking and defeating the enemy's cultural and artistic plots and tricks.

Through the actual struggle our people have realized all the more clearly the unbelievably harmful effects of neocolonialist culture. The enemy's cultural poison in peacetime is very dangerous as it gradually erodes, putrefies and completely destroys the human soul in a very insidious manner. The people are very indignant at and hateful of the cruel acts perpetrated by the cultural criminals. In our fierce struggle against the enemy we should definitely not think of granting any leniency to those who have intentionally carried out enemy plots to intensively attack us in the cultural and ideological field.

The present struggle on the cultural and ideological front in Ho Chi Minh City is clearly a relentless class struggle between the revolution and counterrevolution and between wholesome progress and degeneration. It is also the struggle between socialism and capitalism.

In this fierce struggle, no one can stay in the middle and nurture the illusion of seeking a third way to reconcile the differences between two antagonistic ideologies. It must be asserted that culture and arts in this country must necessarily be based on a Marxist-Leninist stand and view and must follow the line of the VCP. Moreover, no other culture and/or art must be allowed to impregnate the moral life of our people.

More than ever before, the socialist revolution requires that all of our cadres, party members and patriotic people fully realize their role in and responsibility to the struggle on the cultural and ideological front by resolutely opposing all unhealthy cultural manifestations and by strenuously protecting and developing the cultural and moral values of our nation.

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THE VICTORY OF MARXISM-LENINISM IN THE SCIENCE OF HISTORY OF VIETNAM

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 9, Sep 81 pp 48-54

[Article by Van Tao]

[Text] The nation of Vietnam has a glorious history of thousands of years of struggling to build and defend the country and a long standing, developed science of history.(1) However, the science of history of Vietnam only became a genuine science of history with the birth of the party of the working class and Marxism-Leninism.

In fact, the birth of Marxism-Leninism brought to an end the period of viewpoints that considered history to merely be the recording of history, that is, the recording of historic events. The task of the Marxist science of history is to deeply research and discover, on the basis of the viewpoints of dialectical materials and historical materialism, the essence, the laws of development of history and to gradually fill in the holes in our understanding of history in order to bring us increasingly close to historical truth with a view toward reconstructing the true face of the history of Vietnam, which was distorted by the feudalists and the imperialists, and discovering the essence of the traditions of the nation and the victories and experiences in the process of struggling to build and defend the country, thereby helping to mold the scientific world view and revolutionary philosophy of life, cultivate the patriotism and self-reliance and intensify the struggle of our people today to build and defend the country.

On the basis of clearly understanding this task and these work guidelines, the science of history of Vietnam has, under the leadership of the party, coordinated with related sectors in organizing the research of basic issues in the history of Vietnam and has recorded achievements worthy of pride.

In coordination with the other fields of science, the science of history of Vietnam has researched and verified the origins of the nation of Vietnam and proven that the age of the Hung Kings was an age that actually existed in Vietnamese history.

Archeological scholars have excavated, researched and discovered many cultures that had their origin and developed continuously in North Vietnam during the first and second millennia B.C.

Scholars in ethnology have discovered a system of ancient customs that has existed since before the birth of Christ to the present day among ethnic Vietnamese.

Scholars in anthropology have, on the basis of information derived from the skeletons and skulls of ancient persons in Vietnam in the New Stone Age and the Bronze Age, verified the very early existence of natives: "Indonesians," "South Asians," "Ancient Indochinese" or "the predecessors of South Asians"(although they are called by different names).

Scholars in linguistics have recorded the existence of a local language, the "early Viet-Muong" language, which developed into the Viet-Muong language in North Vietnam during the periods preceding and following the birth of Christ.

Folklore scholars have recorded a system of legends on the origins of the Vietnamese, legends that were born locally and long ago.

And, historians have verified the natural, close relationship between the community of Vietnamese in the early centuries following the birth of Christ and the community of Vietnamese in North Vietnam before the birth of Christ and verified that the waves of migration of Chinese into Vietnam primarily occurred only after the birth of Christ.

All of this information helps to prove that the origin of the Vietnamese nation was primarily in the indigenous population of long ago and included the brilliant age of the Hung Kings and the Red River civilization, the symbol of which was the Dong Son culture, and helps to reject the mistaken theories that the Vietnamese migrated from China or from the Pacific islands, from Malaysia, etc.

The formation of the nation of Vietnam has been the concern of many scholars. The viewpoint endorsed by most scholars is that the nation of Vietnam formed at a very early date, before the emergence of capitalism, formed with a unified territory, a unified Vietnamese language, a unified Vietnamese culture and a unified and strong Vietnamese national spirit characterized by deep patriotism and an ardent love of the race. All of this proves that the country of Vietnam was one, the nation of Vietnam was one. The only question that remains is that of when the nation was formed. On the basis of the concept of nation presented by Marx and Engels, some persons maintain that the nation of Vietnam could have formed in the age of the Hung Kings. Some persons place the formation of the nation in the 10th and 11th Centuries. Other persons place it in the 15th Century. The opinion that the nation of Vietnam formed in the 18th Century has been revised with the result that the 18th Century is considered to be the true period of formation, while the beginning of this formation can be placed earlier, in the 10th, 11th Centuries or later.

The formation of the socialist nation of Vietnam has also begun to be researched. The first factor concerning which there is agreement is that the socialist nation of Vietnam began to form in 1945; here, the factors of territory, language, culture, economy and so forth have been examined in an objective and cautious manner.

The tradition of military struggle against foreign aggression in the history of the nation of Vietnam is the field of research that has recorded the most achievements.

Some 30 projects have been printed in book form and more than 700 research dissertations have been published. These projects have basically had the purpose of presenting the historic position of this tradition, considering it to be one of the important factors in the formation of the nation of Vietnam, the formation of the central, Vietnamese feudal state (besides the factor of harnessing water), the formation of the spirit of national unity and the unification of the country. This tradition has been inherited and increasingly developed upon in the continuity of history, from the strategy and tactics in the struggle against foreign aggression of our forefathers to the present day, from the victory of the war of resistance against the 500,000 troops of the Tan aggressor army in the 3rd Century B.C. to the recent war of resistance against the Chinese expansionist aggressors.

All of these research projects have made a contribution to affirming the national, scientific and revolutionary nature of Vietnamese military tradition in the course of its brilliant development.

Special projects in the economic and cultural history of Vietnam have also begun to be researched. As regards the various socio-economic forms in Vietnam, there are many persons who maintain that the classical system of slave ownership (the European style) never existed in Vietnam, even though a special form of slavery, the servant, did exist.

Practically all scholars in Vietnamese history have confirmed that the stage of development of the feudal system in Vietnam began during the period of the Dai Viet civilization in the 10th, 11th Centuries and later and was characterized by the virulent development of the sense of nationhood and economic, cultural and social development together with brilliant feats of arms against foreign aggression. However, exactly when the feudalization of Vietnamese society began and the period of time that marked the decline of this system are still subjects of debate. In addition. there are some scholars who maintain that research should be based on the "Asian mode of production" rather than the "feudal" concept because feudalism is more western in nature than oriental.

The colonial, semi-feudal form of economy in Vietnam is a matter now being debated. Some persons maintain that it is a colonial-feudal economy, others call it a colonial-semi-feudal economy and still others maintain that it should only be called a colonial economy because it was the dominant form and was part of the capitalist economic form in the stage of imperialism.

Many persons are also giving attention to the people's democratic economic system. The question being raised is whether this system lies within the category of the socialist economic form or is a special intermediary form of economy.

The history of the Vietnamese revolution under the leadership of the Vietnamese working class is a field of research that is absorbing the intelligence of the mass of scholars in Vietnamese history.

As the Vietnamese revolution wins more victories, the need to understand the working class of Vietnam and its position, role and historic mission among the working people becomes increasingly large. The working class is the class leading the revolution and is one of the two main force armies of the revolution.

Many historians in our country have cooperated with a number of foreign historians, especially Soviet historians, to research this matter and have clarified a number of matters regarding the birth of the Vietnamese working class. Practically all of them confirm that the modern Vietnamese industrial worker emerged at the end of the 19th Century; however, the Vietnamese working class had to experience a process that extended from the end of the 19th Century to the start of the 20th Century in order to become a "class of itself" and then rapidly became a "class acting for itself" beginning in the years following World War I; and, it was not until 1930, when the party of the working class was born, that it fully became a class acting for itself.

Immediately after its establishment, the party of the Vietnamese working class set forth the correct revolutionary line of brandishing the banners of national independence and socialism. The science of history of Vietnam helped to clarify the relationship between the characteristics of the formation of the party and the origin of the line of the Vietnamese revolution as well as the victories resulting from this correct and creative line.

In the process of clarifying the position, the role and the historic mission of the Vietnamese working class in its leadership of the Vietnamese revolution through its vanguard party, the science of history of Vietnam has never separated this historic event from the position and role of the great President Ho Chi Minh, the wise leader of the class and, at the same time, the supreme leader of the nation. He correctly accepted the essence of Marxism-Leninism at an early date, became our first communist, participated in founding the French Communist Party, worked tirelessly in the international communist and worker movement and founded the genuine Marxist-Leninist party of the Vietnamese working class. The vanguard revolutionary party founded and forged by him has led the Vietnamese to victory after victory; at the same time, it has also contributed to stimulating the advance of the three revolutionary currents in our times. New advances are recorded in the research of President Ho each year; however, his career and personality are still a storehouse of extremely rich material for our country's historians to use in order to further clarify the stages of Vietnamese revolutionary history from the time that the party and President Ho came on the scene.

Ever since the party was established as the Indochina Communist Party and began leading the revolution, the history of Vietnam has turned a new page. Revolutionary movements led by the Vietnamese proletariat in this stage of history have not only been the subjects of research in the field of the nation's history, but also the subject of research of party history and the history of the Vietnamese people's army.

On the basis of the principle of Marxism-Leninism that the masses write their own history, the science of history of Vietnam, which consists of the fields of study mentioned above, has focused its energies on researching and confirming the role of collective ownership of the working people under the leadership of the party of the working class.

The Soviet Nghe-Tinh movement has been researched and a number of projects have been published in the form of books or dissertations. These projects have been researched on both the central level and the Nghe-Tinh local level, both at home and overseas, in the Soviet Union and France with the constructive contributions of Vietnamese historians. These projects have helped to clearly establish the strength of the first mass movement under the leadership of the party, the revolutionary creations of the movement, the brave spirit of sacrifice of the revolutionary masses in the struggle and the significance of the movement as the first training ground of the revolutionary masses under the leadership of the party as well as the international significance of the movement.

The 1936-1939 movement is also the subject of research by a number of scholars, research designed to shed light on the second revolutionary training ground, one that embodied much that was creative in coordinating the democratic struggle with the national struggle, coordinating overt, legal struggle with clandestine, illegal struggle, coordinating the requirements of the nation with the obligation to unite internationally against fascism, against war and one that made a positive preparation for a new movement, the movement to launch the August Revolution.

The 1939-1945 August Revolution campaign was the history of the victorious struggle of the masses under the leadership of the party, was the process of coordinating armed struggle with political struggle to topple the ruling apparatus of the imperialists and feudalists and establish the people's democratic state led by the working class.

The history of the 9 year (1946-1954) war of resistance against the French was also the history of the unyielding, brave struggle by the people, the history of waging a war of resistance while building the country; this period of history marked the start of the establishment of the right of the working people to be the masters of society, the masters of their own lives and laid a favorable foundation for the advance to socialism. The war of resistance was victorious; the Geneva Accords were signed. North Vietnam was totally liberated and began advancing to socialism without experiencing the stage of capitalist development. Historical research projects on "The 20 Years of Socialist Construction in the North," "The Working Class in the Socialist Revolution," "The Alliance of Workers and Farmers," "The Class of Collective Farmers," "Revolutionary Heroism in Production and Combat," and so forth made positive contributions to the great change in Vietnam from a society of classes to a society in which there is no exploitation of man by man.

While North Vietnam was advancing to socialism, South Vietnam was temporarily under the control of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys. The spirit of the Vietnamese "there is nothing more precious than independence and freedom" did not permit the enemy to turn back the wheels of history. The entire nation arose in the fight. The North, which was determined to advance to socialism regardless of the situation, served as the firm rear base for the struggle to liberate the South and reunify the country and played the most decisive role in this struggle; steadfast, tenacious South Vietnam arose in combat and played the most direct role in this struggle.

Even in the flames of war, dozens of historical projects deeply researched and exposed the nature of U.S.neo-colonialism and the schemes, tricks and unavoidable defeat of it in South Vietham. At the same time, numerous projects recorded the revolutionary creations, the heroic qualities and the impressive feats of arms of the Vietnamese in the great war of resistance against the United States for national salvation.

The science of history of Vietnam has clarified the process of our development to a pinnacle of the spirit of being the masters of the country, the masters of the nation's destiny in coordination with the spirit of struggling to become the masters of life in the face of harsh natural conditions and cruel enemies, thereby painting an unparalleled historical picture of the creative labor, the combat and the victories of the nation of Vietnam. This pinnacle is the spirit of socialist collective ownership of today.

The history of the nation of Vietnam in the present stage cannot be separated from the history of the development of the three revolutionary currents in the world. For this reason, the effort to research and disseminate world history, especially the history of the international communist and worker movement, has become an indispensable task of the agencies that research, teach and disseminate historical information in Vietnam. Many scholars have given their attention to researching, teaching and disseminating historical information on the countries of Laos and Kampuchea and then the history of the neighboring countries, China, India and the countries of Southeast Asia, the national liberation movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America, the non-aligned movement and, in particular, the national liberation movements that are developing toward socialism. The majority of research agencies has continued to focus its efforts in the research of world history on the socialist movement and the international communist and worker movement, primarily the history of the great October Revolution and the history of socialist construction in the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, with particular attention to the history of the Cuban revolution. These subjects have not only been researched by professional historical research agencies, but also by propaganda and training agencies, educational agencies, foreign affairs agencies and so forth in order to make a positive contribution to implementing the plans for comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries in the present stage.

Together with establishing the true features of history through investigation and research designed to resolve the unanswered scientific questions concerning the history of Vietnam, Vietnamese historians have also attached importance to criticizing and refuting reactionary viewpoints that sully and distort Vietnamese history while correcting the misconceptions about Vietnamese history of foreign historians who lack the conditions needed to deeply research Vietnam.

To begin with, Vietnamese historians exposed the colonial, feudal historical viewpoints expressed in a number of history books written by ghost writers for the colonialists, such as Tran Trong Kim's "A Brief History of Vietnam." In addition, Vietnamese historians have criticized and exposed a number of reactionary viewpoints, such as the viewpoint concerning the "polarity" of Vietnam, which was used to support the scheme to permanently partition Vietnam; the reactionary viewpoint concerning the origin of the nation of Vietnam, a viewpoint which holds that the Vietnamese only migrated from the North or from the South and which is nothing more than a scheme to reject the indigenous nature of the nation of Vietnam and the unique nature of Vietnamese culture; the viewpoint that emphasizes the role played by Confucianism in Vietnamese culture, etc.

More recently, the persons working in the field of Vietnamese history have concentrated their efforts on criticizing and exposing historical viewpoints reflecting aggressive expansionism and big-country hegemony expressed by the ghost writers for the "emperors" of China in past years and the reactionary clique now in power in the Imperial City.

The ideological struggle in this field of learning has helped to heighten the party spirit, the scientific nature and the militant nature of the science of history of Vietnam.

There are other achievements that have been recorded by the science of history of Vietnam in past years under the light of Marxism-Leninism. They include the increasing importance attached to collecting, collating, translating and publishing historical materials not only in the Han-Nom language, but also in French, Latin, English and so forth. They include the acceleration of the movement to research and compile information on local history and the history of specialized sectors. They include the constantly increasing international activities of Vietnamese historical circles as a result of the objective requirements of cultural exchange and the position, a position very worthy of pride, of our country's history in the history of mankind, etc.

The methodology of the Marxist-Leninist science of history has brought about significant changes in Vietnamese historical work. The quality of research projects and writing has constantly been increased. The criticism and introduction of domestic and foreign historical works have been intensified and the serious, cautious and scientifically objective nature of these efforts has been constantly increased. As a result, the unity within historical circles is being strengthened more with each passing day. At present, research and training in the methodology of the science of history are being directed toward understanding and implementing the principle that historical work reflect the party spirit and be scientific in nature. At the same time, on the basis of the strong development of the science of history in our country, we must delve deeply into the methods of determining the subjects of research of the science of history in each sector, determining the degree of reliability of the historical information contained in various historical materials and providing training in and applying the inter-sector method, which is also called the "multi-subject" method, in historical work, with importance attached to sociology and mathematics. All of this has the purpose of helping us to recognize historical truth, define the laws of history more precisely, compile and disseminate historical information more scientifically and facilitate deeper research among the masses.

In summary, under the leadership of the Vietnam Communist Party, the Marxist science of history of Vietnam has helped to reconstruct the true history of Vietnam and defeat the reactionary viewpoints of the imperialists, feudalists and compradore bourgeoisie lackeys of the imperialists in past years and of present international reactionaries, viewpoints that distort and sully the history of Vietnam, thereby helping to strengthen the legitimate pride of the Vietnamese in their glorious history. It has helped to heighten the spirit of independence, the spirit of self-reliance and the spirit of always moving forward in order to keep pace with the most progressive trends in the history of man and helped to mold the spirit of being the masters of nature, the masters of society, the masters of ourselves. It has helped to intensify the building of the new social system, the new economy and the new culture and the molding of the new socialist man in Vietnam.

By means of historical materials on the love of peace and justice in independence and freedom and the tenacious, unyielding struggle against every aggressor, expansionist and big country hegemonist, the science of history of Vietnam has clearly proven that Vietnam has always been a factor of stability in Indochina and Southeast Asia, not a factor disrupting stability as is now being falsely claimed by the enemy, thereby making a positive contribution to the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism in the world.

Developing upon the victories it has already recorded, the science of history of Vietnam is continuing to delve deeply into the traditions of our nation and the historic experiences of our people in the process of struggling to build and defend the country with a view toward actively supporting our two strategic tasks at this time, successfully building socialism and firmly protecting the Vietnamese socialist fatherland. Scholars in the history of Vietnam are now working on three basic projects of the Vietnamese historical sector, namely, "The History of the Nation of Vietnam," "The Cultural History of Vietnam," and "The History of the Working Class and Worker Movement of Vietnam." The science of history of Vietnam has also devoted an appropriate force to researching world history in order to further clarify the smooth combination of genuine patriotism and proletarian internationalism. The science of history of Vietnam is actively contributing to the establishment of a progressive science of history of mankind under the light of Marxism-Leninism.

FOOTNOTES

1. The first written history was "Dai Viet su ky" by Le Van Huu, which was written in 1272.

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A REVIEW OF THE VARIOUS JOURNALS IN THE HISTORY OF THE PARTY

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 9, Sep 81 pp 55-59

[Article by Nguyen Thanh]

[Text] The party considers journals, as well as newspapers, to be an effective weapon, to be an organ of training that raises the theoretical and political qualifications of cadres and party members in order to meet the increasing demands of the revolutionary situation and tasks. Against the background of illegal activities, quasi-legal activities or legal activities and during the period of struggle under the domination of the imperialists and their lackeys as well as since it began leading the revolutionary government, our party has always made every effort to overcome every difficulty in order to publish party journals.

The forerunners of the Vietnam Communist Party also published journals: the Indochina Communist Party, which was established in 1929, published the JOURNAL OF THE COMMUNIST; the Annamese Communist Party also began publishing its journal, the BOLSHEVIK REVIEW, in that year.

After the Vietnam Communist Party was born, we published RED JOURNAL Number 1 on 5 August 1930, which was typed on 13 x 19 centimeter stencil for printing. We published a journal before publishing a newspaper. (The newspaper THE STRUGGLE, which was the central organ of the party, was first published on 15 August 1930). In the "introduction" printed in issue number 1 of the RED JOURNAL, it was stated: "1. This journal will continue to be published indefinitely. There is no definite publishing schedule; the journal might be published once a week, once every 10 days or once every half month. 2. The material in the journal will either describe work methods or experiences of other countries, present world news, criticize our work and so forth; whatever material is available will be published." Some issues of RED JOURNAL only dealt with one subject, for example, issue number 1 only dealt with clandestine activities; some issues dealt with many matters. In late 1930, RED JOURNAL ceased publication.

Shortly thereafter, on 1 February 1931, the first issue of COMMUNIST REVIEW was published. In the "introduction" printed in issue number 1, COMMUNIST RVVIEW pointed out: the revolutionary movement in Indochina has developed strongly and the imperialists and feudalists are making every effort to annihilate our party and destroy the revolutionary movement. Our party is only 1 year old, our cadres and party members have little experience and many problems face the party and the region at a time when we do not have a journal to meet the demands of the situation; this is a major shortcoming. COMMUNIST RVVIEW is being published to rectify this shortcoming. The main purposes of COMMUNIST REVIEW are to explain the policies of the Communist International and our party and strongly attack erroneous thinking, opportunism and factionalism in order to achieve a unity of thought and action within the party." The review presented the experiences in struggle of our party and the fraternal parties, printed articles researching the political and economic situations in Indochina and the world, required that party members practice self-criticism and proposed innovations for advancing the movement in the correct direction. "Therefore, each and every party member must enthusiastically participate in the work of COMMUNIST REVIEW, must regularly express his opinions, contribute his experiences concerning and debate important issues, practice self-criticism..."(*) The review also performed the task of preparing for the national congress of the party.

COMMUNIST REVIEW was only circulated within the party. It was published for only a short time. After the members of the Party Central Committee fell into the hands of the enemy, COMMUNIST REVIEW had to cease publication.

Following the campaign of terror conducted in 1930 and 1931, some party cadres working overseas, concerned about the decline of the revolutionary movement at home and the heavy losses to the party, made every effort to restore the base of the party and launch the movement again. One of the jobs they performed was to publish a journal. In June 1933, they, too, published a journal entitled COMMNNIST REVIEW, calling it the "theoretical organ of the Indochina Communist Party." This COMMUNIST REVIEW played an important role in restoring and developing the party, re-establishing liaison lines, conducting research in order to summarize several experiences of the Indochinese revolution in past years, combating the Trotskyites and the supporters of nationalist reformism and preparing for the national congress of the party (it printed the complete text of the draft of the Political Report, the Party Program and Party Statutes and provided guidance to the basic level with regard to discussing and reflecting their opinions to the upper level). After publishing 22 issues and completing its glorious historic task in an extremely difficult period for the party, COMMUNIST REVIEW ceased publication at the 1st National Congress of the Party, which was held in Macao in March 1935.

In early 1934, under the personal guidance of Le Hong Phong, the Overseas Committee of the Party was founded. In June 1934, the committee published BOLSHEVIK REVIEW as the "organ of the Overseas Committee of the Indochina Communist Party." BOLSHEVIK REVIEW was born and published at the same time as COMMUNIST REVIEW, from June 1934 to March 1935, under the unified guidance of the Overseas Committee. After the 1st Congress of the Party concluded, BOLSHEVIK REVIEW was called the "theoretical organ of the Indochina Communist Party."

BOLSHEVIK REVIEW had the tasks of explaining the proceedings of the party congress, researching the struggle movements of the laboring masses within our country, translating a number of articles printed in the journals of the Communist International, presenting the arguments of Lenin concerning peasants, religions, the party and so forth. After the 7th Congress of the Communist International, BOLSHEVIK REVIEW translated and printed a number of the primary speeches at the congress and presented the speech by our party's delegation. The lessons and experiences learned and gained in the struggle of the international communist movement were presented by the review on the occasion of major holidays: the October Socialist Revolution, the Paris Commune and so forth. The issue of struggling against the Trotskyites and nationalist reformism within the Vietnamese revolution was dealt with in a regular column in the review.

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*See: COMMUNIST REVIEW, Number 7-1981, pp 58-59.

BOLSHEVIK REVIEW ceased publication in January 1937. In order to easily slip through inspections conducted by intelligence agents, the form in which the various journals were published was constantly changed. Every copy had a false cover, the cover of a popular short novel, so that it could be easily carried from place to place and not draw much attention.

The journals were also regularly sent to the office of the Communist International by secret routes.

In the prisons, the chapters of the party also published both newspapers and journals. In the Hoa Lo Prison in Hanoi, the prison journal was published in late 1930. On Con Dao, the party chapter published an internal journal entitled COMMON OPINION, which was edited in prison house number 2, where many of the outstanding cadres of the party were detained, copied by hand a few times and then sent to prison house number 1 in order to be sent to the various installations; this journal was circulated from 1933 to mid-1936. Journals in prison became a forum for theory and a means for providing the cadres of the party with training in theory as well as a means for strengthening revolutionary optimism, struggling against the erroneous and reactionary trends of theory and politics that circulated in and outside the prisons and preparing cadres for activities after leaving prison.

In the period of the democratic front, the plenum held by the Party Central Committee in March 1938 decided that the "Party Central Committee needs a clandestine journal to explain issues that cannot be discussed in public books and newspapers." It was very regrettable that when it was engaged in quasi-legal and legal activities, our party published numerous books and newspapers dealing with the fundamental theories of Marxism-Leninism and the political line of the party but did not publish any journals.

When World War II broke out, our party shifted to clandestine activities. The Party Central Committee, the regional party committees and the provincial party committees published clandestine newspapers and, after the Viet Minh front was established, the central committee and many provincial committees of the Viet Minh published newspapers on a rather regular basis. In 1943, the Party Central Committee began publishing another journal entitled COMMUNIST REVIEW, which was primarily directed toward middle level cadres. Two issues of the review were published: number 1 on 28 February 1943 and number 2 on 24 September 1943, which were reproduced by lithography. At that time, the very fierce war being fought in the Soviet Union against the aggression by fascist Germany was being attentively followed by the entire world; at home, the revolutionary movement against the two strata of oppression, exploitation and terror of the French imperialists and the Japanese fascists was constantly developing. COMMUNIST REVIEW analyzed the strategic and policy issues of the Indochinese revolution and dealt with the task of making the leadership of the party strong enough to complete the task of winning national independence. Internationally, the review focused on analyzing the great war of national defense of the Soviet Union and confirming the inevitable victory of the Soviet Union and the democratic forces of the world, even though they were experiencing years and months filled with sacrifice and hardship. Issue number 2 of the review printed an article by General Secretary Truong Chinh entitled "The Dissolution of the Communist International," which clearly stated the reasons for the decision to dissolve the Communist International and the influence of the dissolution and the attitude of our party following the dissolution of the Communist International.

Following the 1945 August Revolution, our nation entered the long and heroic war of resistance against the French colonialists. The Party Central Committee published a journal entitled INTERNAL ACTIVITIES, which was the "party's central organ for training in work and theory." The first issue of INTERNAL ACTIVITIES was published In August 1947 and the journal ceased publication in March 1950. This was the first journal of the party to be printed in thousands of copies. INTERNAL ACTIVITIES played a major role in theoretical and organizational work and in guiding the implementation of the positions and policies of the party during this period. In its "introductory note," INTERNAL ACTIVITIES wrote that it would "always be loyal to Marxism-Leninism, guide each and every cadre in complying with the line of the party set forth during the war of resistance, reject all erroneous tendencies and reveal both strengths and weaknesses in order to strengthen and develop the party, in order to make the party a party of the masses. The journal will review the experiences of the various sectors in order to help party members perform their work well." Truong Chinh wrote the most important articles printed in the journal concerning the line and policies of the party.

In the mid-1950's, when our nation's fight against the French colonialists was developing strongly, internal activities could not, "in view of its format, fully perform" its new task. In keeping with the resolution of the 3rd National Conference of the Party (January and February 1950), the Party Central Committee published COMMUNIST REVIEW, "the organ of the party for providing training in work and theory," which was edited by Truong Chinh; however, only two issues were published: number 1 in July 1950 and number 2 in August 1950.

In the war of resistance, due to difficulties encountered with paper, ink and transportation to the remote zones and provinces, the number of journals printed at the printing plant of the central committee was limited, consequently, a number of zone party committees used their printing facilities to reprint INTERNAL ACTIVITIES and COMMUNIST REVIEW, which were widely distributed among their party organizations.

Many zone party committees, interzone party committees and regional party committees also published theoretical and political journals of their localities during the years of the resistance against the French: the Zone 12 Party Committee published the BOLSHEVIK REVIEW, the Viet Bac Zone Party Committee published the STRONG ADVANCE JOURNAL, the Interzone 4 Party Committee published STUDIES, the Nam Bo Regional Party Committee published the journal EXPERIENCES, which was later renamed RESEARCH, etc.

With the victory of the war of resistance against the French colonialists, our country's revolution entered a new period and began to simultaneously carry out two strategic tasks: building socialism in the North and struggling against the imperialists and their lackeys in order to complete the liberation of the nation and reunify the country. Our party and our people faced a new and extremely large and complex task that required the intensification of the teaching of theory and politics to cadres, party members and the masses. The 7th Plenum (enlarged) of the Central Committee, which was held in March 1955, decided to publish the journal STUDIES as "the theoretical and political journal of the party" in order to "assist the research of policy and the teaching of ideology and begin to develop the theoretical work of the party"; this journal was primarily directed toward middle level cadres. The first issue of STUDIES was published in December 1955.

Whereas the previous journals of the party were only circulated internally, STUDIES was the first journal to be published in large quantities and widely circulated both within the party and among the masses; it was the first journal to be published monthly; it provided to cadres, party members and the revolutionary masses, even those at the most remote places on the battlefields fighting the United States, with very important spiritual nourishment.

STUDIES heightened its theoretical and political nature by discussing all matters pertaining to social life in the North, the struggle against the United States and their lackeys and party activities, by providing training in the proletarian ideology, by opposing non-proletarian ideologies, by introducing the experiences of the fraternal socialist countries, by discussing even matters related to the communist and worker movement and the national liberation movement in the world, by opposing the various types of opportunism and by protecting the purity of Marxism-Leninism.

During the wars of the resistance against the United States for national salvation, the CENTRAL OFFICE of South Vietnam published VANGUARD JOURNAL, The various zone party committees in the South also published their own theoretical journals.

After the war of resistance against the United States won total victory, the 4th Congress of the Party met to set forth the domestic and foreign affairs lines of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and establish the tasks involved in building the party in the new stage of our country's revolution. On the basis of the tasks of the revolution in the new stage and on the basis of the resolution of the 4th Congress of the Party on changing the name of the party to the Vietnam Communist Party, the Political Bureau decided to change the name of STUDIES, the organ of theory and politics of the party, to COMMUNIST REVIEW in January 1977. At present, COMMUNIST REVIEW is continuing to perform its historic task.

Today, COMMUNIST REVIEW is being published monthly in quantities larger than all of its forerunners and being widely distributed both at home and in many countries of the world; its contents are constantly improved as is the quality of its articles; it plays an important role in the activities and the theoretical, ideological and political struggle of our cadres, party members and people and has been closely associated with the growth of the party and the glorious victories of our country's revolution.

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SOME TRAITS OF FRATERNAL LAOS

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 9, Sep 81 pp 60-64

[Article by Thao Hien]

[Text] The familiar aspects of the history, geography, population, customs, economy, culture and so forth of this close neighbor and fraternal country have been discussed by many persons. In the major libraries and the huge archives in Paris, Washington, Tokyo, Beijing and so forth, in addition to books, newspaper articles and research projects, there are also volumes of documents and reports with quoted sources of information and data, the completeness of which would seem unsurpassed anywhere in the world. However, it is incorrect to say, on the basis of this huge collection of information, that the persons at one place or another have a full understanding of a particular country. Two imperialists powers and their armies of lackeys went to Laos, travelled into its deep jungles and climbed its high mountains, some white colonialists "mixed with the masses" by eating ethnic meals, buying jewelry and taking "native wives"; many colonialist officials became the authors of books on Laos; yet, one after the other, both imperialist powers and their corporations had to pack up and leave, leaving behind "unfinished careers." The Chinese expansionists, in the guise of "comrades" once brought in an entire road construction army together with a fifth column that laid in "permanent ambush"; in the end, however, when their true identity was revealed, the "envoys" who prepared for their scheme of expansionism were also forced to leave.

It was not a matter of the grapes being too ripe to pick! Rather, it was a matter of the fox being driven off, being forced to leave. The Chinese expansionists might have known very much but there was one thing that they did not know, namely, the qualities and strength of those who forced them to leave!

The Great Strength of Three and One-Half Million Persons

The imperialists and the expansionists always consider ethnic minorities to be subjects to be ruled or targets of their aggression. The books, newspapers and documents of France and the United States usually describe a Laos that is sparsely populated, has a natural economy, uses rudimentary and primitive farm implements, has a low level of production and consumption, etc. There is not one document, not one research project that talks about the potential strength of a united national community, a community of love and devotion living on slightly more than 230,000 square kilometers of land blessed by nature. When they were driven off by the people of Laos, the Beijing expansionists threatened that the nearly 1 billion Chinese living at the headwaters of the Mekong River could kill the more than 3 million people of Laos merely by urinating (later, in order to sound a little less unsanitary, they would say by "merely spitting"). This is Beijing's stick. But, the Chinese carrot also smells of big country chauvinism. If Laos were to take China's side, the entire country of Laos could be well fed and well clothed merely by means of each Chinese consuming a little less rice and cloth! Afrer the 3.5 million people of Laos, together with the two fraternal countries on the Indochina peninsula, defeated the two imperialist powers and became a victorious people, became the total masters of their fatherland, the Beijing expansionists continued to maintain this disdainful attitude!

Revolutionaries armed with Marxism-Leninism uphold the virture of humility but, on the other hand, clearly realize the tremendous strength and noble qualities of their nation and of fraternal nations. This is the source of the optimism and the confidence in victory that are felt even when the forces of the revolution are still small and encountering countless difficulties and challenges. At the start of the 1980's, our Lao friends have the opportunity to look back over the course they have travelled; it has been 35 years since their seized political power and began the war of resistance and one-half century since they received the light of Marxism-Leninism. Many of the comrades who travelled this historical course could not help but be surprised by the strength of their nation and the extraordinary growth of the party leading the revolution and of each revolutionary.

From a purely quantitative point of view, 3.5 million persons is not a small number. If they are conscious of the destiny and future of their nation and voluntarily unite in struggle in accordance with a correct revolutionary line, 3.5 million persons can become an invincible force. Marxism-Leninism closely links every revolutionary nation to the community of revolutionary nations in the world. The strength of these 3.5 million persons is thus multiplied many times. Realizing their own combined revolutionary strength and closely linking it to the combined revolutionary strength of our times, this is the cause and effect relationship of a correct, truly Marxist-Leninist revolutionary line. No longer theory, the victory of the Lao revolution over the past several decades, the steadfastness and confidence in victory of the people of Laos in the face of today's powerful enemies, in the face of the historic task of building and protecting the socialist fatherland are living reality, are eloquent proof that shed light on the characteristics of the new age.

Creative and Unique

To date, no research project has fully presented the creative and unique aspects of the Lao revolution. However, everyone near and far is, to some extent, aware of the fact that the long struggle and the victories of the Lao revolution possess special characteristics. Every victorious revolution contributes something special to the storehouse of experience of the world revolution. A number of documents of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and several works in the nature of summaries by General Secretary Kayson Phomvihan provide us with guidelines for gaining a deeper understanding of and admiring the creative and unique aspects of the Lao revolution.

It can be said that one of the valuable experiences of the fraternal party is that of seizing the opportunity for winning victory. Concerning the matter of seizing opportunities and the profound realities of the struggle, a struggle waged under many different forms and by many different methods, there is much that is of interest to theoreticians, journalists, historians and persons who write plays, films and textbooks in both countries.

When we have an opportunity to review history and look at that which lies around us and seem to see something new in a familiar event, it is a source of untold admiration: in Southeast Asia, while the German fascists were being defeated in the West and the Japanese fascists were surrendering in the East, there were uprisings in the countries of Indochina. In August, we in Vietnam seized political power throughout the country; in Laos, our friends staged uprisings in the capital and the provinces. In September, Vietnam issued its Declaration of Independence; in October, Laos issued its Declaration of Independence. And, the two fraternal countries, utilizing their young, small forces, waged long wars of resistance together, gradually won victory together and ultimately won final victory together.

Not only in Southeast Asia, but also among the colonial countries of the world, in general, Laos was the first country to prepare to seize the opportunity and stage an uprising, was a country that struggled bravely and won glorious victory. Examined in view of the special characteristics of Laos, this historic truth alone suggested major research projects to researchers and has made us deeply proud of the country and its fraternal people.

Recently, on the occasion of the unsuccessful coup d'etat in Thailand, many persons recalled an historic event to which it could be compared. In 1973, by signing the Paris Agreement, the U.S. imperialists accepted defeat in Indochina, thus causing their lackeys within the region to panic and fall apart; the masses were strongly inspired. In Thailand, there were spontaneous uprisings by the students and people of Bangkok to topple two reactionary field marshalls who were lackeys of the United States. The imperialists thought that the domino effect would cause the collapse of the reactionary regime in Thailand following the collapse of the lackey regimes in Indochina. However, the revolutionary opportunity was missed because the Thai Maoist party "adhered" to its guideline of "using the countryside to surround the cities" and was loyal to Beijing's line. Meanwhile, the Lao revolution moved rapidly forward, expanded the liberated zone and strengthened its revolutionary forces in the cities in order to deal the decisive blow and win total victory in concert with the final offensive thrust by Vietnam in 1975.

Pride in Their Historic Mission

One of the major crimes committed by the Beijing recttionaries has been to collaborate with the U.S. imperialists and the other reactionary powers in activities designed to sabotage the revolution in Indochina and thwart the revolutionary forces of the masses in Southeast Asia. The thrust of their effort has been directed toward opposing the revolution in the three countries of Indochina. The genocidal regime in Kampuchea, which was a product of Beijing, and the aggression on the southwestern border and the northern border of Vietnam are clear examples of this effort. In Laos, the Beijing reactionaries have collaborated with the U.S. imperialists and the various types of lackeys within the region in many areas from military intimidation and political and ideological sabotage to economic and cultural sabotage, to preparing the conditions for fomenting rebellions, subversive activities, peaceful evolution and so forth. The struggle by the people of Laos to combat and gradually defeat the scheme of the enemy is no less arduous and fierce; however, from the outside, it appears as thought no struggle is occurring at all. This struggle, although only marked by gunfire on rare occasions, is a very complex and arduous struggle that requires especially high revolutionary qualities: constant vigilance, steadfastness in the face of every challenge, the establishment of a stand concerning friends and enemies and the maintenance of a correct domestic and foreign political line in order to advance the revolution.

The Beijing reactionaries and the other enemies are constantly opposing the political line of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party. While the party has shown the people the true nature and every scheme and trick of the enemy, the enemy has been looking for every way to confuse some of the people by saying that the people of Laos have many enemies as a result of the political line of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, that if they adopted a neutral line sympathetic toward both sides, Laos would receive multilaterial aid and life within the country would rapidly improve. All persons of revolutionary conscience and experience are in complete agreement with the party and are not being deceived by the enemy. The reply to the cunning argument of the enemy has been clearly stated, has become the consciousness of the entire party and all the people: for the past several decades, Laos and the fraternal countries of Indochina have manned the forward position of the socialist community in Southeast Asia and been worthy of that position; the victory of the Lao revolution and the victories of the other revolutions in Indochina have helped to weaken imperialism and strengthen the forces of revolution in the world, are a tremendous source of inspiration to progressive mankind, have changed the balance of power in Southeast Asia and are a source of direct inspiration to the peoples of the countries in this region. For this reason, it is very easy to understand why the Beijing reactionaries and other enemies were defeated in Laos and the other countries in Indochina in which they have collaborated to insanely oppose the Lao revolution. By undermining the correct political line of the Lao revolution, the enemy seeks to use the greatest pride of the peoples of the Lao ethnic minorities and deprive them of the weapon that they used to win every victory in past years and are using to win victory today.

A nation that has waged a long revolutionary struggle, won glorious victory, is close to the party that is leading it and is proud of its historic mission is steadfastly moving forward and standing shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal nations on the Indochina peninsula to win victory in the new stage of the revolution.

Vietnamese-Lao Affection Has Become a Law of Life

As the enemy has intensified the use of intimidation along the northern border of Laos and sent in commandoes to commit acts of sabotage in the South and as Thailand has closed its western border, the militant solidarity between Vietnam and Laos has become stronger than ever before. The people of the Lao ethnic minorities stood shoulder to shoulder with the people of Vietnam in the tenacious fight over the past several decades and are maintaining and developing upon the accomplishments of the revolution in the new stage.

In the past, many Lao and Vietnamese cadres fought the French and the Americans together in the Nam Thao, Plaine de Jarres, Xieng Khouang and other campaigns; today, young troops of the two countries stand shoulder to shoulder maintaining the border. Elders in the villages have related to their children their memories of fighting the French and the Americans and say: whenever there are difficulties, Laos and Vietnam become even closer. Their leaders on the central level have also frequently said to their cadres and the people: whenever Laos encounters difficulties, Vietnam is the first country to run to provide assistance. This was true in the past and continues to be true today. Loyal affection has become a law in the lives of the two fraternal nations!

The enemy is making every effort to undermine the solidarity of the fraternal countries on the Indochina peninsula and undermine the special relationship between Vietnam and Laos by means of many sophisticated and cunning forms and tricks. However, the two fraternal parties, the two fraternal nations, which have experienced challenges in the history of their uniting in struggle against the common enemy, have constantly displayed high revolutionary vigilance. The comrades in Laos have referred to the scheme of the enemy in the following way: the enemy is trying to break one chopstick in the middle of a bundle of chopsticks, to cut one old tree, one young tree in the middle of an entire forest. Our comrades and compatriots in Vietnam, imbued with the thinking of our party, constantly remind one another to maintain the fraternal affection between Vietnam and Laos as though it were the apple of our eye. The loyal and special affection between the two fraternal countries, whose destinies are closely linked together, is being strengthened by both sides, shall endure forever like the Truong Son Mountain Range and is being expressed in revolutionary actions, in practical work being performed within the militant alliance and the comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and Laos.

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INDIA: AN IMPORTANT FACTOR OF PEACE AND STABILITY IN ASIA AND THE WORLD

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 9, Sep 81 pp 65-70

[Article by Luu Quy Ky]

[Text] More than 30 years ago, India, which was writhing under the yoke of domination of British imperialism and French colonialism, presented a harsh picture to the world: the Ganges River was a river of tragedy and India was a poor country in which millions of persons were the victims of floods, drought and disease each year. At the end of the last century, many patriots and revolutionaries often repeated a saying filled with meaning: when the British colonialists stepped foot in India, the bright white fields of flowers (of cotton plants) turned the color of dried bones. And, they predicted: India would be one of the first places to launch a revolutionary movement against imperialism because the law "wherever there is oppression, there is struggle" is a law of the development of the history of all nations!

In August 1947, after many centuries of struggling against the feudal and colonialist regimes, India won its independence and freedom. As Asia underwent fundamental changes following the victory of the Soviet Red Army in routing the Japanese fascists in Manchuria, independent India made rather rapid progress in its effort to build the country in peace time. Today, India is a large country, a country that occupies an important position in the world arena, especially in Asia and among the non-aligned countries, and is making positive contributions to the cause of peace and the friendship of nations in the world.

A Crucible of Mankind Becomes A Country with the Stature of a Continent

As a nation state, India was formed long ago. The banks of the Ganges River, which is called the mother of India's rivers and which has its origin in the snow covered Himalayan Mountains, were one of the crucibles of mankind and one of the first areas to be settled in the large country of India of today.

Today, India consists of 22 states and 9 subordinate territories, measures more than 3 million square kilometers (nearly 10 times the size of our country), has a population of roughly 700 million (13 times the size of our country's population), and is the second most densely populated country in the world. (It has been estimated that its population will reach 1 billion by the start of the 21st

Century). Due to its size and population, India has the stature of a continent, consequently, many persons call it the "Indian subcontinent."

Geographically, India lies in South Asia and faces the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean; to the north, it shares a common border with Pakistan, China, Nepal, Bangladesh and Burma; in the center of the country are the important home ports on aviation and maritime routes from the west to the east and vice versa, such as Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and so forth; to the south lies the Indian Ocean.

As regards humanity, India is one of the richest and most diverse countries in the world. In addition to Hindu, the main race (which is of Aryan origin), hundreds of other races swept into India in the several thousand year history of foreign aggression, including the Kushans, Mongols, Phoenicians, Pathans, Greeks, Romans, Persians, Monguls, Anglo-Saxons, Arabs, Chinese, French and so forth. Some 844 different languages are spoken in India, 15 of which are considered official languages and 47 of which are spoken by 100,000 persons or more. Because so many different languages are spoken, the people of India use English as the universal language for trade.

More than 3,000 years ago, this subcontinent was the point of convergence of many civilizations, religions and cultures. The first book of mankind--The Vedas--was written in India.

It is difficult to determine exactly how many religions, philosophies, lifestyles and styles of temples there are in India. The major religions are: the Hindu religion, Buddhism, the Moslem religion, Jainism, Sikhism and Kitoism, each of which has its own place of worship; their temples, shrines and churches blend with one another in the villages and cities.

Thousands of years ago, religious philosophers in India introduced man's consciousness to the three sacred gods: Brahma (the Creator), Vishnu (the Preserver) and Shiva (the Destroyer). On the basis of these three gods, three different social forces can be distinguished: progressive, backward and reactionary. This has become a source of endless inspiration to philosophy and art in India.

In every locality of India, one can see unparalleled architecture, sculptures and paintings; interesting dances and songs and poems of many different forms that deal in depth with thinking; a colorful and unique style of dress and so forth. All of these are the heritage of a past that is 5,000 to 6,000 years old, a heritage in which fraternity, love and a fondness for art have deeply permeated each family, each working person.

In view of the tremendous importance of its geographical position and population, its important strategic position, its long standing spiritual and cultural values and its working people filled with creativity, the Republic of India is a great nation, one to which the peoples and governments of the countries of the world and our country attach very much importance.

A Poor, Backward Agricultural Country Becomes a Developing Industrial Country

The image of a poor, starving and disgraced India under the yoke of feudal and colonial domination is gradually being erased. Only in independence and freedom have the people of India had the conditions needed to build and develop the country. It was Jawaharlal Nehru who, when he became prime minister of the Republic of India, discovered the characteristics and the tremendous capabilities and potentials of his fatherland, which he recorded in his famous work: "The Discovery of India." And, citing the "need for an independent, autonomous economy," he set forth a plan for overcoming economic backwardness on the basis of "nationalization, planning, industrialization..."

After more than 30 years of freedom from the domination of colonialists and feudalists and building the country in peace, the Republic of India has undergone significant changes. By using the old base left behind by the British colonialists, developing its rich natural resources, utilizing the strengths of its tropical and temperate climate and tapping the spirit of diligent and creative labor of its people, India has recorded tremendous achievements.

According to data published by the Statistical Center of the government of India in 1980, agriculture has developed rather rapidly. Between 1960 and 1979, the amount of area under cultivation increased from 133 million to 144 million hectares; cereal output increased from 82 million to 131 million tons (prior to 1947, cereal output was 50 million tons per year); the number of villages served by electricity increased from 22,000 to 233,000 and the percentage of the country served by electricity now exceeds 60 percent.

Industry has experienced extraordinary development. Whereas the index of industrial output was 55 in 1960, it increased to 100 in 1970 and 150 in 1979. Thus, compared to 20 years ago, India's industry has increased by nearly 300 percent and agriculture has increased 50 percent.

The output of a number of important sectors has increased significantly. Between 1960 and 1980, coal output increased from 56 million to 114 million tons, petroleum output increased from 0.45 million to 12 million tons, cement output increased from 8 million to 19.5 million tons and so forth.

India has made major efforts to develop its communications and transportation: it now has 61,000 kilometers of railroad, 11,000 locomotives and more than 500,000 railway cars. Over the past 20 years, India has increased the size of its road network nearly three-fold. In particular, agencies and enterprises as well as private individuals use automobiles produced by India. India has also begun to manufacture aircraft and is capable of building ocean and coastal ships of the 10,000 ton class.

Many large cities, such as Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and so forth, are clearly industrial centers. Not long ago, India only exported agricultural products such as tea, jute, cotton fiber, spices and so forth; today, it sends to the world market more than 3,000 industrial products. The development of culture, education, public health, physical culture and sports has also been unique in certain respects. One point deserving of attention is that the total number of artistic films produced by India each year exceeds the number produced by the United States.

India has recorded its first achievements in the research of nuclear energy and outer space as well as in the fields of medical science, biology and so forth (India has seven satellites in outer space and is cooperating with the Soviet Union in preparation for sending humans into outer space).

Together with the development of industry, the bourgeoisie has grown; the working class has constantly grown in size and its quality has constantly improved.

However, there is still much that India must do. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has observed: because the country is so large and because of the very severe poverty left behind by the old system, India cannot be considered to have won even half the battle!(that is, not completed one-half of the building of the country). This is easily understood: how could India, in only a little more than 30 years of independence, complete the extremely large and difficult historic tasks of supplying food, providing health care, building housing and schools, providing jobs and meeting the material and cultural needs of nearly 700 million people? This is a major challenge,""an extraordinary task," as emphasized by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, one which India is focusing its efforts on performing.

The Homeland of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence

Even before India became independent, Jawaharlal Nehru, the great leader of India, participated in international activities to unite with the peoples of Asia and Africa and struggle with them against imperialism and colonialism. Today, India still resolutely denounces the U.S. imperialists for strengthening its military bases in the Indian Ocean, especially on the island of Diego Garcia, considering it to be "a direct threat to the coastal states and the hinterland of India."

As soon as it was born, the infant Republic of India made contributions to peace and friendship among nations. In the 1950's, while the peoples of many countries were making every effort to heal the wounds of World War II, the U.S. imperialists, with an atomic bomb in one hand and the "Marshall Economic Aid Plan" in the other, insanely launched a cold war and make preparations for a hot war. At the time, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries set forth a peaceful foreign policy, exposed the bellicose scheme of the imperialists and established and expanded the world peace movement. Against this background, the proclamation by former Prime Minister Nehru in New Delhi of the five principles of peaceful coexistence was an event of historic significance. These five principles formed the basis for the 10 principles of the Conference of Asian and African Countries held in Bangdung in 1955. The Indian government made an important contribution to the Bangdung conference and the conference was considered the foundation of the present day movement of non-aligned countries.

The government of India headed by former Prime Minister Nehru was one of the first governments in the world to implement a policy of non-alignment and a policy of not joining the aggressive military blocs established by the imperialists and colonialists. Indira Gandhi, who has continued the undertaking of former Prime Minister Nehru, has also directed the efforts of the government headed by her toward the struggle to maintain the movement of the non-aligned countries in exact accordance with the goals initially adopted by it. (This was further proven at the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries held in New Delhi early in 1981).

Deserving of attention is the fact that, due to the historic circumstances of the country, the leaders of India quickly recignized Beijing expansionism and the global reactionary strategy of China. At a meeting of Indian intellectuals and diplomats to discuss India's policy regarding China, which was held in the capital New Delhi on 9 August 1980, Mr. K.R. Naryanan, the former Indian ambassador to China and assistant dean of Nehru University, repeated the words spoken by Primer Minister Nehru in 1963 concerning China's military attack against India in late 1959: "China's true goal is to force India to accept a political solution that will bring India's policy within the orb of the global policy of China. If this does not happen, China will exert all of the pressure it can upon the Indian government and create internal confusion within India because China considers India to be the main obstacle in their plan to rule all of Asia."

India was also the victim of the "punitive expeditions" launched by China, which many Indian intellectuals derisively call the "pedagogical war."(*) In a book entitled "India's Foreign Policy"(**)(the author of which was a former foreign minister of India), it states: "...Following the 1962 war, a foreign minister reported to me that the supreme leader o[illegible]hina sent word to him that 'if the Indians do not learn their lesson'(the lesson being 'taught' to India by China), China will teach them some more, teach them forever."

Having endured the suffering of wars of aggression and today being pressured by the imperialists from the Indian Ocean, the Beijing expansionists from the North and the reactionary powers in Pakistan and Bangladesh, the people of India have a very deep love of peace and desire to live in peace so that they can build their country. Expressing this legitimate appiration, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said: "...The common trend of the world is the trend toward peace. The task of India and of all peace loving countries is to struggle to reduce tensions, find solutions to limited wars and prevent a new global conflict."

Following a foreign policy that supports peace and friendship among nations, the Republic of India naturally has good relations and increasingly broad economic cooperation with the peace loving countries that are determined to safeguard peace, including the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and the progressive democratic countries.

In view of its large stature, abundant potentials, large population, important strategic position and positive foreign policy, the great Republic of India is an important factor contributing to the establishment of peace, stability and friendship in Asia, in particular, and the world, in general.

The Long Path of Indian-Vietnamese Friendship

The peoples of the two countries of Vietnam and India have long enjoyed a beautiful and stable friendship.

More than 2,000 years ago, after Buddha meditated at the foot of the Bo tree at the Hang Temple west of Calcutta, many Indian monks spread the religion to the countries of Southeast Asia, including the three countries of Indochina. Buddhism, with its doctrine of "mercy, fraternity and not injuring any living creature" and its thinking concerning "cause and effect," was accepted by our people in a creative manner consistent with the style and soul of the nation of Vietnam and were transformed into "love others as you love yourself," "the inhabitants of a country must love one another" and "there is goodness in kindness, evil in violence," which are part of the ethics of our nation.

Later, many Indian laborers migrated to our country to live and work. For a long time, Vietnamese of Indian origin or overseas Indians have lived in harmony with our people.

At the start of this century, when the peoples of the colonial, semi-feudal and semi-colonial countries and the dependent countries began to become enlightened and search for a course of national salvation, the leaders of Vietnam and India met and acted together for the sake of the independence movement of the peoples of the countries of Asia and Africa. The main feature of this relationship was the great friendship between President Ho Chi Minh and the three generations of comrades-in-arms who carried on Nehru's undertaking and led India down the path of struggling for independence and building the country. Concerning the visit made by herself and her father, Prime Minister Nehru, to Vietnam in 1954, Indira has said: "To my father, It renewed the friendship with President Ho Chi Minh that was started in 1926; to myself, it was a trip that left me with deep impressions..."

In the 1950's, India was the first country to recognize the Democratic Republic of Vietnam after the socialist countries and fulfilled its international obligation on the International Commission to Inspect and Supervise the Implementation of the Geneva Accords on Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, the head of the government, visited Hanoi for the first time shortly after North Vietnam was liberated following the victory of Dien Bien Phu.

While our people were waging the war of resistance against the United States for national salvation, the movement against U.S. aggression in Vietnam among the people of India was very intense. India also recognized and established diplomatic relations with the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam.

When our country was attacked by the Beijing expansionists, India was one of the places that strongly voiced the sentiment "hands off Vietnam!" and was one of the countries that provided us with valuable economic, scientific and technical cooperation and assistance.

The Indian government's early recogition of the Kampuchean Revolutionary government headed by President Heng Samrin was of major importance and significance, not only to the people of Kampuchea, but to the peoples of Vietnam and Laos as well.

The policy of the Indian government toward South Asia and Southeast Asia also conforms with reason and sentiment, expresses respect for independence, peace and stability within the region and opposes the intervention, aggression and expansionism of great nation hegemony: "It is our hope that the countries of South Asia and Southeast Asia resolve the problems they have with one another through negotiation." This policy has been welcomed by the people of Vietnam as well as the peoples of many other countries.

The friendship between the two peoples of India and Vietnam is a long, stable and constantly growing friendship. The basis of this friendship, as observed by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, is that "the people of India feel many good sentiments and admiration for the people of Vietnam. We strongly supported the struggle of the Vietnamese for independence, freedom and the reunification of their country... The visit to India by Premier Pham Van Dong in 1980 strengthened the sincere and friendly ties between our two countries... I hope that our two countries will always stand shoulder to shoulder in the cause of peace and international friendship."

The words spoken by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi reflect the sentiments and aspirations of the people of Inda. In all of the states of India, we can hear a rather universal opinion being expressed:

"Vietnam is not simply the name of a country. Vietnam has become an adjective that awakens the deepest emotions in everyone who desires independence and freedom, who admires unparalleled bravery, in everyone who loves his country, loves the truth and protects the dignity of man. Vietnam has experienced the greatest of challenges and defeated the aggression of the largest and most cruel enemies. This should be a good lesson to persons who harbor sinister schemes. Regrettably, there are still those who have not gained experience..."(1)

The beautiful sentiments of the peoples and the foreign policies of the two governments are the basis of the firm friendship between India and Vietnam. This friendship, which has been challenged, can only become more beautiful with each passing day.

FOOTNOTES

* Guerre pedagogique.

** Xomaiia PVT Limited Publishing House, Bombay-New Delhi, 1979.

1. All passages in quotation marks in this article are excerpts from an interview that the author had with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on 9 April 1981 in New Delhi.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

LAM DONG PROVINCE NEW ECONOMIC ZONE STRENGTHENS SECURITY MEASURES

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 16 Sep 81 pp 1, 4

/Article: "Hanoi New Economic Zone Public Security Forces Coordinate with Self-Defense Forces, Strengthen Public Security"/

/Text/ Compared with 1980, much progress has been made since the beginning of 1981 in public order and security in the Hanoi New Economic Zone in Lam Dong Province. The public security forces regularly stick close to their area of activity, listen to the opinions of the masses and promptly halt and deal with incidents in which the property of the state and people is stolen or rumors are circulated distorting the line and policy of the party and state.

The public security post has sent cadres and men down to the primary level units to establish 60 people's security teams and agency, enterprise, station, farm and cooperative protection units. Moreover, the post has also organized sessions to discuss current events concerning the plots and stratagems of the group conducting psychological warfare while simultaneously providing proposals on methods of prevention, vigilance and resistance.

The primary level self-defense and protection and the people's security forces have closely coordinated with the public security forces to organize patrols and guards and to participate in inspection and control of warehouse issues and receipts and in distribution of goods, agricultural products, grain and food. Consequently, occurrences of waste, corruption, slipping state goods into the "free" market, irrational and unfair distribution, etc. have been restricted.

Responding to a phase of emulation launched by the Hanoi New Economic Zone Leadership Committee to achieve merit for welcoming the Fifth National Party Congress, the public security sector and people's security forces in the zone have established action programs consisting of the following tasks:

Strengthening the protection network at the primary level. First of all, strengthening the public security stations in the two areas of Tan Ha and Lan Tranh. Deploying control stations to block those illegally selling state materials and goods on the free market.

Closely inspecting the distribution and use of material supplies, fuel, fertilizer, etc.

Strengthening patrols and guards to protect socialist and people's property.

Firmly managing household registration. Resolutely expelling illegal residents from the zone. Following the two princincts of Hai Ba Trung and Dong Da, the public security forces of Hoan Kiem Precinct on 15 September 1981 held a conference to summarize work in raising the quality of area police during 1981.

In a movement phase of quality improvement, the ward public security forces improved working procedures and elevated their spirit of responsibility and capabilities. Consequently, they have contributed worthwhile achievements in market management to resist speculators and smugglers. In order to evaluate the total results of the movement phase, the precinct public security forces inspected the ward and area police commands. Twelve of the 17 ward public security commanders participating in the inspection achieved ratings of fair and excellent. Of the 35 deputy ward commanders, 26 achieved ratings of excellent and fair. Nearly 80 percent of the area police achieved excellent and fair ratings.

The conference also reviewed shortcomings which must be quickly overcome such as not firmly grasping management objectives, not building strong people's security teams, not firmly managing household registration, etc.

After the inspection, a number of outstanding cadres and men were praised.

The conference also set forth a struggle objective to eliminate "average" types, establish people's security teams with procedure, a firm grasp of the situation and good management of household registration, individuals engaged in illegal activity, etc.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

FULRO RECEIVES PRC SUPPORT, GUIDANCE

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese No 9, Sep 81 pp 35-40

[Article by Lieutenant Colonel Nguyen Tan: "Border Defense Posts and Effectiveness of Border Defense"]

[Excerpts] Since the Democratic Republic of Vietnam--presently the Socialist Republic of Vietnam--came into existence problems have existed on the borders of our fatherland. However, border defense never required or experienced conditions for development on such a large scale as today.

Border defense effectiveness is, above all, maintaining the security of our land and sea borders and effectively managing and safeguarding our national sovereignty. Our nations borders occupy a critical and important position in matters /political, economic, military and diplomatic. The enemy without and the reactionaries within regularly work hand-in-hand with each other in our border areas in the protracted opposition and sabotage of our nation's revolution.

Along with their activities of stepping up war preparations and armed provocations, the People's Republic of China reactionaries continue to send many intelligence and ranger teams into Vietnam. They continue their ambushes, attacks, sabotage and the establishing of counterrevolutionary bases for units of armed reactionaries. They promote counter propaganda activities, sow confusion and spread distortions. They obstinately continue to provide active support and guidance for FULRO in the Central Highlands and they sabotage our economy in the border areas. All this is intended to sabotage our nation and maintain a continuous pressure and the threat of an aggressive war against Vietnam.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

POLICE CORPORAL CAPTURES CRIMINAL

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 25 Sep 81 p 2

/Article by Tran Ngoc Cai in the column "Serving the People": "Both Brave and Precisely in Accordance with the Law"/

/Text/ On 17 August 1981, a passerby was held up along a field ditch in Dong Ngac Village. Receiving the report, the Tu Liem District public security forces immediately organized to hunt down and arrest the suspects. Upon reaching the site, the suspects had vanished. It was learned from the people that the two men were Pham Xuan B. from Dong Ngac Village and D. from Co Nhue Village. The district public security forces ordered the criminal police unit and the Nong Lam police station to pursue and arrest the offenders.

On the morning of 4 September, Corporal Nguyen Van Tuc spotted B. get off a bus and enter a Nong Lam restaurant. Tuc called on B. to come to the station. Receiving the arrest announcement, he fled. After a pursuit of 300 meters, Tuc caught B. He resisted the authorities. D. ran up and gave B. a bayonet. Immediately, this gangster made a lunge at Tuc's face but he was able to dodge. He then made a lunge a Tuc's back. Simultaneously dodging and boxing, Tuc felled him. Taking advantage of his lower position, B. stabbed Tuc in the side. Suppressing the pain, Tuc blocked his hands and made him drop the bayonet. With the assistance of a number of workers from nearby enterprises, Tuc took the gangster into custody. The people were angry and moved forward to beat B. but Tuc calmly explained that they allow the responsible agencies to deal with the matter in accordance with the law.

Corporal Nguyen Van Tuc set a shining example in courageous spirit and a concept of obeying the law.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CATHOLICS WARNED AGAINST IMPERIALIST DIVISIVE TACTICS

Hanoi CHINA NGHIA in Vietnamese 1 Oct 81 p 1

[Article: "Vigilance About Imperialism, a Virtue Which Catholics Cannot Lack"]

[Text] In recent days, reports have popped up once again at a number of places that the "Virgin Mother weeps," that the "Virgin Mother enters the body" of this person, and that the "Virgin Mother sends a letter" to that person, ordering this or that. At some other places, invocations of the puppet-era "anti-communist Virgin Mother of Fatima" have even been revived! It is worth mentioning that all these "miracles" attributed to the Virgin Mother are more or less linked to a society and were almost all masterminded by those with an evil past.

After reviewing all these forms of invocations, we see that they never brought blessing and profit to the faithful, nor glorified Christ and the Virgin Mother; on the contrary, they caused chaotic thoughts and unstable living conditions among Catholics. Clergymen at some places have promptly used their power to thwart these regrettable abuses; but clergymen at quite a few other places have overlooked them.

Although imperialists and colonialists were swept out of our country, their impact on religious activities cannot be overcome overnight. Moreover, U.S. imperialists and their lackeys have not yet given up their plot of dividing and taking advantage of religion for the purposes of undermining our people's task of building and protecting the country. Everyday, by way of radio stations they disseminate a greal deal of vicious distortions aimed at inciting us to turn our backs on the nation.

Hence, to realize the determination to be closely attached to the fatherland's fate, to follow the people's traditions, and to mix with the nation's current life--in line with the 1980 pastoral letter of the Vietnam Bishops' Conference--our Church cannot avoid reexamining and correcting religious life patterns not consistent with the nation's current life; and at the same time, it must promptly combat all plots concocted by imperialism and its lackeys to divide and fish in troubled waters.

Constant vigilance about all plots of imperialism and its lackeys aimed at dividing and taking advantage of religion is a virtue which those Catholics who love Christ and humankind cannot lack.

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BRIEFS

FULRO RALLIERS FETED--The provincial committee of the Fatherland Front coordinating with the Public Security Service organized a rallying ceremony for FULRO officers and troops returning to the people. The people and local administration have done their utmost to help the FULRO ralliers make a living. During the beginning of this third quarter, the provincial committee of the Front is concentrating guidance on winding up village and ward Front congresses, and on mobilizing the laboring people to continually step up the struggle against negativism, expose violations of socialist property, launch a broad movement to build new life among the people, and actively combat decadent culture and superstitions. [Text] [Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 30 Sep 81 p 2] 9213

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

DIRECTIVE ON SENDING DELEGATES TO FIFTH PARTY CONGRESS

Hanoi XAY DUNG DANG in Vietnamese No 8, [Aug] 81 pp 1-3

[Directive No 113, dated 14 July 1981, of the VCP Central Committee Secretariat: "About Convening Party Organization Congresses of All Levels and Sending Delegates to the Fifth Party Congress"]

[Text] Carrying out the resolution of the 9th Plenum of the VCP Central Committee on convening the 5th National Congress of Delegates of the party, the secretariat has issued a directive on the need, meaning and ways to convene congresses of all levels and on sending delegates to attend the national congress of delegates:

1. The 5th Party Congress is being convened on the background of our party, people and army having strived to carry out the resolution of the 4th Party Congress, fought bravely, worked industriously, overcome many difficulties and scored great victories.

Beside the outstanding achievements like defeating the aggressive expansionist army, continuing the international obligation toward Lao and Kampuchea and particularly supporting and assisting the Kampuchean people in scoring total victory in their national salvation, we have also scored achievements in the socialist revolution. Recently the positive factors in the productive labor movement have led to realistic results in many localities and are promising greater results.

However, we have weaknesses and shortcomings in the implementation of policies, planning for the national economy, economic management, distribution and circulation management, leadership and disposition and organization of cadres as the letter of the VCP Central Committee sent to all party committee echelons, cadres and members has clearly indicated.

The national congress of delegates this time must be able to gather the brains of the party and people as a whole in order to further materialize the socialist revolutionary line of the party, to develop strengths and positive factors, to indicate the direction and measures to overcome difficulties and to correct shortcomings, to create in the period of the 5-year (1981-1985) plan and in subsequent years important changes in the socialist revolution, to strongly defend the socialist fatherland and to continue fulfilling the international obligation.

Since the party organization congresses at all levels this time are aimed at making really good preparations for the 5th Party Congress and ensuring good implementation of its resolution, the needs to convene such congresses are as follows:

- To emphasize the sense of responsibility, to broaden democracy and to ensure participation of party members and delegates in discussions of realistic subjects as suggested by the VCP Central Committee and committee echelons and their active contributions to making decisions about the common problems of the party as a whole and of individual party organizations.

- Through consideration and discussion of the proposed platform as handed down by the Central Committee and related to the realities of the localities and units concerned, to further strengthen the understanding of the party line and policies. On this basis, to step up preparations for proposals to be submitted by party committee echelons to the party organization congresses.

- To send very competent and qualified delegates to the higher-level party organization congresses or national congress of delegates; at the same time, to perfect the party committee echelons by giving them the very qualities required in accordance with Central Committee instructions.

- On the basis of ensuring the fulfillment of the above-mentioned needs, to contribute to creating a high degree of unanimity at the national congress of delegates, to strengthen solidarity and unity within the party and in individual party organizations and to create additional favorable conditions for a successful implementation of its resolution.

- Following the 5th Party Congress, to fully understand its resolution, to exercise serious self-criticism and criticism in connection with the strengths and shortcomings of party organizations and committee echelons, to perfect the proposals to be submitted to the party organization congresses and to ensure the latter's decisions being positive and having strong realistic bases.

2. The party organization congresses this time will be organized in two phases:

- Phase one: to discuss the proposed platform, reports on the situation and task and a number of matters in connection with revising the VCP statutes; to choose delegates to be sent to the higher-level party organization congresses or national congress of delegates.

- Phase two: this will take place after the national congress of delegates in order to review the implementation of the resolution of the last party organization congress, to fully understand and discuss the implementation of the resolution of the 5th Party Congress, to decide about the new task of the party organizations in the 5-year plan period of 1981-1985 (particularly in the period of the next term of the party committee echelons) and to elect new executive committees, in the case of expiration or near expiration of the current term. In the case of other localities, supplementary elections can be held or a number of party committee members can be replaced if the party organization congresses think it it necessary to do so.

At the party organization congresses at the basic level, the subjects recommended by the Central Committee for discussion will be decided later. For the localities where the term of the party committee echelons has expired, the provincial and municipal party committees still direct discussions of the subjects handed down by the Central Committee to prepare for the national congress of delegates, but the discussions of the task, goals and measures to be taken by the party organizations in their next term and the election of the party committee echelons should wait until after the national congress of delegates has been held.

Phase one of the party organization congresses at all levels will begin from the basic level at about the end of September 1981 to last until the end of October 1981, when the party organization congresses at the provincial and municipal levels and the congresses of the party organizations subordinate to the Central Committee will be held. The second phase will proceed with congresses of party organizations at the provincial and municipal levels in the first quarter of 1982, to be followed by district, ward and basic-level party organization congresses. After the 5th Party Congress the secretariat will issue a directive to provide guidance about the contents and ways to conduct phase two of the party organization congresses at all levels.

3. The election of delegates to attend the higher-level party organization congresses and national congress of delegates must be carried out in a very careful manner and strictly ensure the standards required.

Delegates must be outstanding party members being absolutely loyal to the party and having both good qualities and capabilities. They must especially be party members having unflinching political stand and total unanimity and thoroughly understanding the party line and policies, both domestic and foreign. They must represent the revolutionary fighting spirit and intellectual capacity of the party organizations, have practical knowledge and experience in their own field of activities and be capable of truly contributing to the subjects being discussed at the congresses.

The delegates to the 5th Party Congress must include many cadres of high and middle levels working in leading party organs, important committees and sectors and mass organizations at central, provincial and municipal levels; at the same time, there must be an appropriate percentage of them working in districts, economic, scientific and technical research institutes and production, business and professional installations.

Pay attention to selecting those comrades who have the ability to do work in economic, scientific and technical management. Pay proper attention to heroes and outstanding emulators in production and business units and in the armed forces.

Delegations, mostly of provinces and municipalities, must increase the number of workers among their members, with appropriate percentages given to delegates being woman and ethnic minority cadres (in the case of localities having ethnic minorities).

As to the numbers of delegates, on the basis of the general situation, the numbers of party members and the importance of individual party organizations (according to article 20 of the VCP statutes), and on the basis of the total number of delegates to be invited to attend the 5th National Congress of Delegates, the secretariat has decided to distribute delegates in accordance with the following principle:

The party organizations in the north and in the army: one delegate for every 2,800 regular party members. The party organizations in the south, where the number of party members, due to past combat conditions, is still small: one delegate for every 1,000 regular party members.

The party organizations in industrial centers: one additional delegate is allowed for every 30,000 workers.

The Central Committee will consider the nature and other importance of certain party organizations (such as where large numbers of central organs are located; importance in terms of national defense, security, foreign affairs, ethnic minority areas, etc.) to distribute additional numbers of delegates. Provincial party organizations, after having calculated the number of delegates on the basis of the above-mentioned conditions and finding that they still have few delegates, will be allowed to have additional delegates to total at least 11 delegates per province. The party organization of the Vung Tau-Con Dao special zone can also select a number of additional delegates.

Since the party organizations abroad (under the management of the Central Committee assisted by the Foreign Party Affairs Committee) cannot hold congresses to select delegates, their delegates will be named by the Central Committee.

Other party organizations subordinate to the Central Committee will select at least one delegate each, and depending on the importance of each of them consideration will be given to whether they should have additional delegates.

The Central Committee will also send a number of its members and high-ranking cadres of central organs to the party organizations subordinate to the Central Committee (including army party organizations) to run as candidates for election of delegates to the 5th Party Congress.

Electoral units can name a number of alternate delegates, who can if necessary replace the regular delegates who for some reasons cannot attend the congress.

4. To move toward the party organization congresses at all levels and the 5th Party Congress, after receiving this directive, all provincial and municipal VCP committees and committees subordinate to the Central Committee must prepare themselves to properly carry out the letter of the VCP Central Committee addressed to all party committee echelons and concerning convening the national congress of delegates.

On the basis of fully understanding the recent resolutions and directives of the Central Committee and Political Bureau (such as the resolutions of the 6th and 9th Plenums of the VCP Central Committee, Resolutions 26 and 32 of the Political Bureau and 36 of the Secretariat), we must step up the emulation movement, fulfill the 1981 state plan and do the party membership card-issuing job properly while at the same time consolidating the party bases, particularly the weak ones, perfecting organization and improving the work procedures. We must correctly place key cadres in different echelons and sectors, draft plans for cadres and at the same time make preparations for the election of party committee echelons in 1982.

On the one hand, provincial and municipal VCP committees and party committees subordinate to the Central Committee must provide guidance for convening congresses at the basic, district and ward levels in accordance with this directive; on the other hand, they must actively prepare for phase two of provincial level congresses.

The ways to prepare for and convene the congresses must correctly follow Directive 55 of 14 October 1978 and Regulation 12 of 4 February 1978 of the secretariat. The basic thing we must do is to attach importance to reviewing the actual situation, particularly in regard to economic leadership and party building in the localities and units concerned in the term, and learning lessons of experience from the drafting and fulfillment of the state plan, the measures taken to organize management, ideological work and organization in order to ensure the quality of the proposals and decisions at the congresses this time.

We must conduct the congresses in the spirit of being urgent and realistic while avoiding being formal and wasteful. Gathering public opinions must be done in the spirit of truly respecting the masses; questions are to be raised for the masses to discuss and to offer their own opinions, which must be carefully combined, considered and accepted and introduced to the party organization congresses at the basic and other levels for discussion and decision.

Committees and sectors at the central level, on the basis of the proposed platform reported at the 5th National Congress of Delegates, are to get prepared to present the problems within their own responsibilities so as to exchange ideas with provincial and municipal party committees about the important matters in connection with the work of each sector which the local party organization congresses must try to resolve. The central organizing committee relies on the adopted principles to calculate the distribution of delegates among the party organizations subordinate to the Central Committee and submits it to the secretariat for approval.

At present, beside the basic favorable conditions there still are many difficulties; the enemy is trying to destroy our country's revolutionary achievements and to deepen our shortcomings as he hopes to arouse the masses and to divide our ranks. To ensure a good success for the congresses all party organizations must emphasize their responsibilities; strengthen solidarity and unanimity; promote democracy; strengthen discipline; and struggle hard to successfully fulfill their tasks in the best and most effective manner, the tasks in connection with production, distribution and circulation, organization of living conditions, national defense and security.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

SUBWARD VCP COMMITTEE LEADS FIGHT AGAINST NEGATIVE SIGNS

Hanoi XAY DUNG DANG in Vietnamese No 8, [Aug] 81 pp 20-23

[Article by Nguyen Dinh Thu, secretary of Nguyen Trung Truc Subward VCP Committee: "Nguyen Trung Truc Subward VCP Committee Leads Fight Against Negative Signs"]

[Text] Nguyen Trung Truc Subward is a key unit in Ba Dinh Ward, with complicated political, economic and social aspects and a large population. Yen Phu Street, Hang Than Street, Hoe Nhai Market, Long Bien bus terminal, etc. are places where business activities are busily conducted and people go back and forth in large numbers day and night. Hoe Nhai Street, with houses accommodating nearly 100 households divided into two neighborhood teams, has been "well-known" because some of its residents were doing illegitimate business and there were delinquent youths and teenagers who had been stealing and acting as tough hoodlums. Long Bien bus terminal is an important communications center linking the capital city with many northern provinces. Thousands of passengers go through it everyday. This is also a place where lots of people have come to do dishonest business or to engage in illegitimate occupations.

In the subward there also are 21 organs, enterprises, schools and stores of the state. A number of units have had shortcomings in the management and protection of properties and materials. Some dishonest civil servants here have stolen gasoline and coal from the organs and enterprises to sell or have taken down some classroom doors to use in their homes. Others have encroached on the school grounds and illegally built houses, grown vegetables as their own gardens, raised hogs, etc.

In May 1980 Nguyen Trung Truc Subward was selected by Ba Dinh Ward as a leadership center for the fight against negative signs.

The standing committee of our subward VCP committee recognized the fact that fighting the negative signs was truly a facet of the class struggle and an urgent job to do right away. It divided among its members the task of getting to know the real situation among basic level cadres and neighborhood teams and of social order, etc. On that basis we suggested a plan and the goals for the fight in this phase. We determined that the neighborhood teams played an important role toward the subward and in this fight. Only by doing the job well from the level of neighborhood teams on up could the subward obtain good results from it.

Along with the subward people's committee, the VCP committee suggested five practical goals: 1. To check and review again the activities of cadres and party members, first of all the key cadres in the subward, and to firmly refuse to let any cadres steal, receive bribes and oppress the masses. To consolidate and further step up activities of neighborhood teams and mass organizations. 2. To prevent the people in the subward from stealing coal from the electric power plant. 3. To uncover and handle the nests of smugglers, bus ticket vendors, prostitutes and organized thieves. 4. To turn 18-20 Hoe Nhai Street into a house having a civilized way of life and social security. 5. To reorganize the management and protection of properties by the economic installations and schools under the subward's management; along with the management board of Long Bien bus terminal, to consolidate again the loading-unloading, food service and bicycles-guarding teams.

The VCP committee provided party chapters with guidance in drafting plans for leadership in the fight against negative signs in their own units, with assistance from cadres of the subward people's committee and area police chief, and stated the appropriate goals and measures to be taken to suit the situation of their streets. The party chapter at No 3, where there are 2 neighborhood teams in 18-20 Hoe Nhai Street, was selected by the VCP committee to assume leadership over an early assignment, from which experience in general leadership could be drawn. The VCP committee deputy secretary and chairman of the subward people's committee, in charge of the subward's working team in the fight against negative signs, were assigned to assume direct leadership at this location. Members of the VCP committee divided among themselves the task of assuming direct leadership over the street chapters and neighborhood teams as they developed their own plans for fighting negative signs.

To have good leadership over the neighborhood teams, the VCP committee attached great importance to creating unanimity of thinking and action in the party organizations, purifying the ranks of cadres and party members, asserting a high degree of determination and creating confidence among the masses. This time many cadres and party members did not believe the fight against negative signs would bring about good results. The reason was that there had been repeated appeals for such a fight, but the negative signs had remained undiminished. That happened not only in society but also among cadres and party members. The cases of thefts involving cadres of high positions and power had been either overlooked or prolonged, without any clear-cut solution. Some comrades who had not been thoroughly familiar with the leadership responsibilities of street chapters were afraid of "frictions" between cadres and party members and their families on the one hand and the people in the same streets on the other hand. They thought that these chapters would not need plans of their own and that carrying out the plan of the VCP committee would be sufficient. Almost all party chapter mambers were retired, old, weak and often sick cadres; in addition, since they no longer had any power, it was difficult for them to mobilize the people. Through discussions, combined with a thorough understanding of the secretariat directive on issuing party membership cards, the VCP and chapter committees helped party members to clearly see their responsibilities in the new work environment and to see that as a challenge for them. About organization, party chapters assigned work on the basis of each member's health, family situation and capabilities while sparing the really old members from any work. Party members then fully understood their task, enthusiastically participated in the work and vigorously mobilized all households for implementing the state policies and doing the work of the subward.

The VCP committee organized serious self-criticism and criticism in the party organizations. Each and every one of its members reviewed his own sense of responsibility toward the common work and the activities of his family. Three cases of alleged acceptance of bribes and revenging against the masses, which were positively reviewed by the control cell of the VCP committee, ended up with the conclusions by the appeal cells of the ward and municipal VCP committees to the effect that the allegations had resulted from a misunderstanding on the part of the masses or from personal hatred. Many party members criticized themselves for the shortcomings of their own and their families, such as having a poor sense of responsibility for their work, letting their wives deal in the lines of goods other than the ones being registered for, family troubles, having spoiled children, fighting for space with other households living in the same houses, etc. However, generally speaking, nobody in the party organizations had committed any mistakes so grave that the qualifications of party members were damaged.

Before starting the learning process among neighborhood teams, every cadre of the subward people's committee made a review in accordance with his own position and duties concentrating on three major subjects: stealing public properties, accepting bribes and oppressing the masses. Its overall review was presented at the conference of neighborhood team cadres and subward sector chiefs. The conference was held to carefully discuss the plan for extending the phase of the fight against negative signs to the entire subward population.

To drive the overall movement forward the subward VCP and people's committees selected a breakthrough location where there were many typical negative signs but conditions were favorable for being successful right from the beginning. Turning 18-20 Hoe Nhai Street into a neighborhood team having civilized way of life and social security was a goal in the subward's plan for fighting the negative signs. There were there many occupants and many forms of negative manifestation of society. The VCP committee had realized that the effort to overcome the negative signs there would encounter quite a lot of difficulties, but if the work were successful, it would affect the entire subward. It then ordered the party chapter at No 3 to do its work first, for the chapter had the tradition of solidarity and straightforward fighting, with its members having a good sense of responsibility and the ability to lead the work toward good success. It popularized in time the experience of this chapter in preparing for learning and organizing the fight against negative signs throughout the subward. Party chapter committees helped neighborhood team leaders to make reports on the situation and to guide the people in their learning and making criticisms. They held meetings among the party members who were cadres and state workers and lived with their families here to let them know very well the policies and plans of the subward and neighborhood teams for fighting the negative signs and to ask them to offer their own ideas so that the street chapters could provide good leadership for the work and at the same time to persuade members of their families to carry it out in an exemplary manner and to take part in the learning process and the fight. A number of party members who were enthusiastic and capable were invited to assist neighborhood team leaders in preparing for the plan and providing guidance for the learning process.

Thanks to good preparations, as the neighborhood team of house No 18-20 began the learning session, the cadres who had correctly analyzed the negative characteristics of its members now honestly criticized their wrongdoings and thus succeeded in mobilizing the people for enthusiastically participating in the discussions. The masses found that it was a truly democratic work involving from the party organizations and the administration to the people and realized their responsibility for taking part in the fight and helping to put an end to the negative acts that had been taking place right where they lived and in their neighborhood in general. Many people voluntarily admitted their share in the shortcomings which had further worsened the ill and promised to correct themselves. Others said their families failed to educate the spoiled children and suggested that if the latter did not improve even with the assistance of the mass organizations and administration, they would voluntarily let them go to the reeducation camps. Still others criticized themselves; one admitted that he used one registration permit to open three stores and sold wheat flour and other goods acquired by thieves. Two households dealing in smuggled buffalo meat and beef admitted that their activity was illegal and encouraged thieves to kill animals and thus to harm the draft power in agricultural production. Since then these families have gone through the procedures of business registration and have paid taxes to the state. Thefts and acts of hooliganism later ceased to happen in the neighborhood. The results of the learning and the fight against the negative signs also affected other teams and created a momentum to drive forward the movement in the entire subward.

However, the negative signs in society still remained and affected day after day, hour after hour, the life of the people in the subward, with adverse effects on their learning, struggle and criticisms. Consequently, the subward VCP committee adopted this policy: to further develop the results of the learning; to criticize in order to heighten everybody's awareness and responsibility; to mobilize the masses for uncovering and denouncing any wrongdoings; to combine educational, economic and administrative measures; to organize raids against people doing illegal business; to control the market and streets; and to gradually prevent and drive back negative acts.

Neighborhood teams criticized one another to help find and correct shortcomings; at the same time, exposed illegal activities like stealing, accepting bribes and oppressing the masses; and unmasked the hoodlums and hooligans hiding in their streets. The people's committee and public security force of the subward, upon denunciation by the people, solved many cases of stealing state properties and took action against a number of people who had been disturbing the peace and security, seizing land and houses, showing or keeping decadent movies and cultural products, etc. In 1980, the public security station in the subward handled 30 cases of thefts of state properties valued at hundreds of thousands of dong, in which some cadres and enterprise employees colluded with dishonest people and sold in the market 750 kilograms of laundry detergent and 500 packets of firecrackers; confiscated and seized tons of soybeans, wheat and chemical salt, hundreds of liters of gas and oil, etc. which had been stolen elsewhere and brought into the subward; investigated and set up 52 files of hoodlums and hooligans and recommended that they be sent to reeducation and hard labor camps; and organized learning of state policies and laws and sent more than 50 people to work sites for failing to show any progress following a period of reeducation. The public security organ discovered and retrieved dozens of bicycles and portable fans, clothes and personal jewelries valued at 250,000 dong which had been stolen by the hooligans, returned them to the people and thus won the confidence of the masses, who voluntarily participated in larger numbers in the movement against negative signs. The subward people's committee made a petition and suggested that the higher authorities take back 100 square meters of dwelling and turn it into a grain store, for the housing facility had been requested by a unit that had been looking for some office space, but later was used as a dwelling for its members.

Various forms of propaganda and campaigning, such as disseminating news over the wired radio network, mobile exhibits of pictures of the different kinds of crimes and negative acts that had been handled, etc., helped mobilize the masses and strengthen their fighting spirit. Further developing its first success, the subward reorganized the service teams working in public places and street counters. Those places were where illegal activities and deals had been taking place and the bad people had been gathering to disturb the peace. Nearly 300 owners of restaurants and refreshment counters had an opportunity to learn the state policy on business, the regulations about sales of goods and the responsibility for maintaining order and security in the subward.

The efforts to stabilize order and to fight the negative signs at Long Bien bus terminal were related to the activities of the subward population, particularly along Yen Phu Street. Assigned the job of maintaining order at the terminal and joining with the sectors concerned in the ward, the subward took many positive measures. The subward people's committee conducted an investigation and classification of the service organizations operating in the terminal, where the bad people usually gathered to deal in tickets, to steal, to cause disturbances, etc. Loading-unloading units, pedicab units, etc. were reassigned and additional service teams were organized, with good people being put in them to serve as a hard core and to assist the committee and public security station of the subward in controlling in time the activities of bad people. As a result, a part of the negative activities there was successfully prevented.

Patrolling and control were actively carried out. Through the movement against negative signs, the ranks of protection cadres and the self-defense detachment were consolidated and tested and their activities were properly coordinated. Under the slogan, "Youths of the capital unite, fight and maintain its security," the youth force of the streets and in the self-defense detachment and subward public security force became a hard-core force that motivated the all-people movement to take part in patrolling and maintaining the subward's order and security. The youths regularly checked the streets and public places. The sales counters that had popped up illegally or violated the regulations on the civilized way of life were all torn down. The "open-air markets" that had just begun to appear were immediately dispersed and driven away. The hooligans and smugglers from different places who gathered around the bus terminal and other public places in the subward to engage in swindling, picking pockets, doing illegal business, etc. were raided and dispersed, with files being set up and sent to the higher authorities for appropriate handling. In the past year, dozens of hooligans who had escaped from reeducation camps were arrested; 4 pistols, 100 rounds of AK ammunitions, 28 kilograms of explosives, 206 detonators, nearly 40 knives and bayonets and hundreds of thousands of dong were seized. Cases of criminal offenses around the bus terminal were fewer than before. Dealings in bus tickets were no longer as open as before.

To coordinate the activities against negative signs the subward VCP and people's committees also invited the heads of the organs, enterprises and stores located in the locality to meet with them in order to inform them of the subward's plan now under way; to point to the tricks used by the bad people to steal materials from organs and enterprises and the negative phenomena committed by cadres and civil servants in state organs, whose families lived in the subward; and to draw their attention to the need for strengthening the management of public properties, cadres and civil servants and for assisting the subward in effectively fighting against negative signs.

As a result, in the past year, the political security and social order in Nguyen Trung Truc Subward were maintained and there were no large-scale violations. The movement and struggling spirit of the subward population in the fight against negative signs were elevated to a new height, thus creating favorable conditions for the subward's party organizations and people's committee to successfully carry out its task. The Nguyen Trung Truc Subward party organizations were commended by the Hanoi Municipal VCP Committee and awarded the "1980 Strong

Party Organization" banner. The subward people's committee was awarded a letter of commendation from the Municipal People's Committee for having "fulfilled its task" and won the title of progressive unit of 1980. The public security, self-defense and protection forces of the subward were recognized as "determined-to-win units."

However, that is only a number of initial results of definite limits. It has been proven in reality that fighting the negative signs is a complicated job that requires a coordination of the activities of all sectors, echelons, organs and units and simultaneous educational measures of economic and administrative nature to be taken on the basis of heightening the masses' spirit of self-understanding and action. Within the limits of our responsibilities, the VCP and people's committees of our subward will strive to further develop the results already obtained and to score greater achievements.

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FATHERLAND FRONT OFFICIAL STRESSES NEED FOR VCP LEADERSHIP

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 30 Sep 81 p 2

[Article by Ngo Ton Dao, chairman, Fatherland Front Committee of Minh Hai Province: "Some Thoughts on Fatherland Front Work at Grassroots"]

[Text] We have learned from experiences in Minh Hai Province that the Front must have the active leadership of party committee echelons and party organizations to carry out properly its functions and tasks. Such leadership is a decisive factor. Without close party leadership, there can be no fine achievements in whatever field, be it economic, political or cultural.

That is why we warmly welcome having party committee members in charge of mass agitation or the Front as Front committee chairmen, especially at village and ward primary levels. The reason is that these very comrades are convenient links that coordinate the Front and mass organizations to do common work. For timely guidance, each month or quarter party committee echelons should hear reports from mass organizations within the Front on the general situation of their mobilization work. At present, not all party committee echelons are interested in mass organizations and Front work. In many places, as well as in our Minh Hai Province, mass organizations and Front work still is very weak because party committee echelons have not shown appropriate attention, particularly at the primary level. Party leaders, including the general secretary, have recalled many times the indispensable role of mass organizations and the Front within the proletarian dictatorship system, particularly at the primary level. Mass agitation is very important and necessary, just like air is very important and necessary to human beings. We cannot touch air, nor see it. But we cannot live without air. At present, the organization of the Front and mass organizations--especially the former--is still slow, and the people's right to collective ownership is not yet well developed. Hence, in many places the administration still has weak support, and party building forces are not yet strong, exerting a tangible influence on the revolutionary movement of the masses.

The roles and functions of mass organizations and the Front have been acknowledged by the new Constitution. We suggest that the Party Secretariat issue directives emphasizing more the Front's role and functions, paritcularly at the primary level.

Aside from objective mutual help, we also see another strong need--that is procedures and policies for cadres doing Front work. Driven by their dedication to socialism and communism, and by their pride of and enthusiasm about their accomplishments, cadres of both sexes volunteered for the job despite many difficulties. But in the present situation there are many more difficulties confronting the living conditions and work facilities of these cadres, particularly those working in villages and wards, causing an unmistakable impact on Front and mass organizations work. We and other provinces have also suggested many times that the central echelon focus on solving irrational and unjust discrepancies in allowances and work facilities between cadres of the Front and mass organizations and those of economic branches. These comrades are aware that cadres at the primary level must do productive labor to make a living and take part in the revolution, but they also see the need for fairness in party and state policies and procedures toward cadres from various branches working in basic installations. We also see that to achieve good results mass mobilization work must be backed up by suitable organizations. Organize middle-aged males and Front organizations. Ward executive committees of senior citizens in Ho Chi Minh City and a number of provinces have assembled all population strata to mobilize them. But, for organizational purposes we suggest that it would be better for the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front to make it clear which organizations should be organized nationwide on a unified pattern so that all localities can follow suit simultaneously. At the same time, since cadres play a very decisive role in Front organization at all levels, especially at the primary one, we must train and consolidate key and core cadres specializing in doing Front work. Without competent core cadres, capable of knowing how to mobilize the masses and of understanding thoroughly party policies toward the Front, there can be no good results.

Taking part in the revolution is a mission of the masses under party leadership; however, the party must lead the masses through mass organizations, mainly worker, peasant, youth and senior citizens organizations and the Fatherland Front. The party and state cannot act for these organizations; instead, the role of mass organizations and the Front must be adequately promoted in order to avoid bureaucratism and authoritarianism. Only close coordination between the three components--party, administration, and mass organization of the Fatherland Front--can successfully promote the combined forces of the proletarian dictatorship bloc, and the right to collective ownership of the laboring people, so as to support effectively socialist building and protect Vietnam's socialist fatherland.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

END TO DIVERSION OF STATE GOODS URGED

Hanoi PHU NU VIET NAM in Vietnamese 30 Sep-6 Oct 81 pp 1, 3

[Article by Hoang Tuyet Nhung: "Can We Put an End to the Diversion of State Goods and to the 'Skimming' of Customers Merchandise?"]

[Text] Widespread Forms of Diversion of Goods in Transportation and Wholesale Trading

A ship carrying agricultural goods comes to Port H. Normally, as soon as the ship reaches the port the merchandise should be unloaded at once. But this is a case of "pilferable" commodities, which is why the receiver-transport side--which does not belong to the internal trade sector--raises the question with the commodity holding side: "Sell us some of the peanuts at the old price." The "old" price means the subsidized price. The other side--which belongs to the internal trade sector--refuses. And so the commodities just get stuck on the ship. Thirty, forty days go by, and the soja bean and the peanuts have started to show mold.

At the beginning of the year, after having supplied to the Vong Xuyen selling and buying cooperative 2,370 pairs of plastic slippers the General Merchandise Corporation of Phuc Tho District (Hanoi) demanded that it be allowed to buy back 330 pairs for purpose of internal distribution. Even more serious is the case of the (old) V Corporation which supplied the Electric Processing sector with material so that the latter can have insulating adhesive added to it through contracting out to a handicraft cooperative in Ba Dinh, Hanoi, then asked to "buy back" from the same 2,500 meters of material. Showing itself to be a liberal partner, beside the amount that the Corporation asked to "buy back," the cooperative even sold 4,629 meters more to the corporation. The V Corporation then sold the whole amount of materials it got, 7,129 meters, at 16-18 dong per meter and distributed the profit among its own people.

Hiding itself behind the pretext of "taking care of the living conditions of the workers," a certain general merchandise store which has 130 employees has chosen to sell "internally" 2,344 cakes of perfumed soap, 230 kilograms of powder soap, 920 kilograms of toothpaste, all at subsidized prices. Each employee has thus made quite a "return" on the commodities.

Underweighing in the Retail Link

In the retail link it is not uncommon that the state store person tries to take a little away from the commodities being handed over to the customers at weighing or measuring time. When measuring oil he or she would dip the measuring cup into the oil can forcefully then slightly tilt the cup so as to spill the oil. With a little bit of oil spilling out of each cup, the store person in the end manages to take away from the customers 5 percent of the oil that should go to the latter. Since there is such a profit it doing it that way, in a very short time the oil measuring devices that were supplied to the stores were immediately forgotten and left in a corner. The reason clearly is that the store person prefers to do the measuring herself or himself so as to cheat more easily and take some away from the customers.

When weighing vegetable, the store person tends to throw a whole big fat bunch on the scales so that there could not be any accurate weighing. Moreover, the buyer also does not often pay attention since state store vegetables have always been known to be very cheap. People tend to buy half a dong or one dong of vegetable, very few people buy half a kilogram or one kilogram of vegetable, which makes it all the easier for the store person to weigh under the required amount.

We can go on listing the many ways that the store persons can cheat by having their cuts like: pouring fish sauce into bottles at a lower level than stipulated; packaging monosodium glutamate by leaving out a couple of lumps each; pouring beer into cups and making sure that there is plenty of froth so as to fill the cup fast, etc. Little by little, each day something is taken out and accumulated, and the trade sector employee who does not have integrity would collect a not unimportant amount of profit. What are we to think of such abnormal phenomena as a low-salaried store person with a truly fine home, full of comfort, who would go about well-dressed, with gold necklaces and gold rings around the fingers!

It is clear then that the idea that runs like this, "The store keepers are poorly paid, which is why they have to make up by undercutting here and there," is completely wrong. For in our society it is not just the store keepers who are paid low salaries, many other people are paid poorly too but they do not pretext that in order to cut into the property of the state and of the people. In fact, in the trade sector itself there are other store keepers who are paid the same way and yet they remain honest and keep their integrity. The realities of the situation have clearly proved that these bad elements are denatured people, they do not stop at the level of making up for the little that they are paid; because of their ever-growing greed they keep on taking cuts out of the transactions at an ever-increasing rate.

Need for Continuing and Doing Better What We Have Been Doing

The above-described ways of cheating on commodities are being practiced almost everywhere. Is it true that everywhere we are condemned to accept the situation, having absolutely no way of overcoming it? We have seen the case of many units having effectively overcome the situation.

Going back to the ship that carried agricultural goods mentioned above, the level 1 agricultural products corporation had refused to sell the goods; instead, what it did was to propose to the transport people that if the latter could unload the ship in only a few days, they would be paid 1 dong per ton extra as a reward, which is stipulated in corporation policy. As a result the ship was unloaded in no time without having any part of its shipment being "sold." Also at this corporation there had once been printed and woven a number of good mats meant for internal rewarding and distribution. But now the mats have been turned over to the business commodities fund of the corporation, and instead of looking after its own people's living conditions in the form of rewards in kind the corporation has pushed forward production and animal husbandry. The employees and workers in the corporation put in working days and are allowed every month to buy 1 kilogram of meat and every year to buy 10 kilograms of rice at reduced prices.

To avoid losses on the way during the transportation link, the Bicycle and Motorbicycle Corporation organizes the checking process down to the rare and expensive accessories and parts before they would put them in storage, not limiting itself to the bulk merchandise as before. In receiving the merchandise in this manner, the corporation also makes it a point to be very careful in letting merchandise out. Thus when parts and accessories are sent by plane, before packaging they get bored into, strung together and tied in very careful fashion. It is for this reason that the situation of chains or hubs, etc. getting stolen has fallen down dramatically. Also at the Petroleum Corporation at one point the drivers used to pour water into the tanks in order to extract the oil. During only one year there had been 100 cases of fully reported cheating like this in the petroleum transportation link of Hanoi, resulting in 21,500 liters of water which got mixed in the oil. When the drivers got questioned, they put the responsibility on the storage people. When the latter got questioned, they blamed it on the tankers. The blame just went around with no one willing to pay the fines. Now the corporation has provided for clearcut control at every link. When they receive the oil, the storage people have to check immediately to see if there has been water mixed in with the the oil so as to guarantee that the oil in storage is always 100 percent oil. When they receive the oil from the storage tanks, the drivers have to check at once to see that they get no oil mixed with water filling into their tanks. In this way, as soon as water is found in a certain link it would be discovered at once and responsibility can be determined. By now the mixing of water with the oil for purpose of stealing the latter has gradually been reduced, and in 1980 the entire corporation has had only one report of such cases.

In the distribution link too there have been applied many effective ways of fighting the "skimming" of commodities. In Hanoi and in the larger cities fish sauce has now been bottled while sugar and monosodium glutamate are readily packaged. Hanoi has pilot tested the selling of vegetable by the bunch so that the store keeper can sell not only quickly but also as a measure to cut down on the underweighing. A number of large stores have also set up scales and measuring rods so that the customers can do the measuring and weighing themselves. The trade sector is having and has made many efforts to stop altogether or gradually cut down on the situation of commodities being "skimmed off."

In order for this work to be truly effective, we believe that these positive management measures must be carried out together and on a permanent basis in the various trade units and that there must be established a really tight and close control regime so as to regularly discover and stop cases of violation right from the start.

Parallel with the tight management, the disposition of various cases which do occur must be taken care of in rapid, timely and thoroughly strict and just fashion. Without dealing severely with the culprits, we cannot ever purify the ranks and it will be impossible to put the trade work on a new management track. We need to go over the way we have been dealing with earlier violations such as the transfer of people from store keeping to storage work or packaging for a time, then to go back to store keeping, or even the case of people being transferred only from one store to the next, etc. The complete expulsion of people unqualified for service in the trade sector and their replacement by good, qualified people is an absolute necessity.

The struggle for stopping and cutting down on the skimming of commodities must first of all be carried out within the trade sector, but it must also have the cooperation and participation of every other sector, of everyone, of even the customers who daily are in contact with the trade sector in their daily shopping.

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CAUSE OF HIGH SOY BEAN PRICES

Hanoi PHU NU VIET NAM in Vietnamese 30 Sep-6 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by D.L.: "To Have It Cheap!"]

[Text] At present the procurement of goods in such quantity as to have enough to sell to the people is the strategic mission of the trade sector. Among the major commodities soy bean plays a very important role since it is a rich source of protein in the meals of cadres', workers' and government employees' families, needed in the dipping sauce production industry, etc. Yet the price of soy bean in the North is still much too high, thus influencing the price of tofu, the price of soy sauce, the price of "tuong," etc. Why is it that way?

This is because soy bean has not yet been sent directly from the producing areas to the consumers, it still has to go through too many intermediaries as in the present situation. Let us take as an example the procurement of soy bean in a soy bean producing area: The soy bean is collected and bought by the sellers and buyers cooperatives which then collect it for procurement to the district. The district then sells the soy bean to the level 1 provincial corporation, which then sells it to the level 1 central corporation, then the soy bean goes from the central corporation to the planning commission which then sells it to the provinces in the North such as Hanoi, Haiphong, Quang Ninh, etc. The provincial corporations in these municipalities or provinces then set up plans for selling it to the various organs within the province. It goes without saying that the soy bean sold to the consumers units represents only a number that is transferred from one piece of paper belonging to this echelon to another belonging to that echelon, and through each echelon the cost of the soy bean is slightly raised because each trade echelon in charge of the control of commodities must have its profit cut; as for the soy bean, in reality it still stays in the district or province which produces it. The units or localities in need of the soy bean can find transportation to go to the district or province in question to get the soy bean, which by now costs 1.5 times more than the original price!

Thus, it turns out that the workers have had to buy soy bean at an inflated price simply because in it there is found also the cost for running the excessively cumbersome trade machinery.

The internal trade sector needs to rectify its management and organization so as to make it light and render the procurement process the most effective possible. This should apply not only in the case of soy bean but also in the case of many other commodities: one should have to go only through one corporation and at the most through a second intermediary corporation in order to get the goods to directly arrive at the consumer place in the shortest possible manner. Only then can we have goods at reasonable prices and only then can the trade sector be said to fulfill its responsibilities in accordance with the conscience of a socialist trade sector.

1751
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POWER OUTAGES SLOW PRODUCTION PLANTS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 16 Sep 81 p 3

/Article: "From Enterprises to Work Sites, An Investigation Is Needed"/

/Text/ Under the present difficult situation of electric power supply, every enterprise and work site wishes priority in order to achieve smooth operation!

Naturally however, every primary level unit cannot achieve that requirement. Even those units with complete priority for this or that reason still suffer continuous outages of electricity which cause great obstacles to production. The Xuan Hoa Bicycle Factory works under these arduous circumstances. The Bearing and Chain-Sprocket Wheel enterprises in Dong Anh have been told they have priority in electricity for two continuous shifts but have suffered two power outage "high points" and therefore, technical regulations have been interrupted and obstacles caused in tempering and grinding metal to make the products.

These enterprises are requesting that, if the electric power situation is too extended, they temporarily work one shift but that one shift must have continuous electric power in order to support tempering and grinding operations. This reasonable and sympathetic request is being considered by the Electric Power Service.

Meanwhile, a number of primary level production units being supplied a relatively large amount of electricity are not striving to promote production. At night, the electric lights are bright but the sound of machines is too quiet. If only the families in collective areas could "rely on" the source of electricity of the enterprise and work site, daily living would be fairly comfortable and pleasant!

Isn't an investigation necessary? Facilities requiring priority must be given priority at the proper level. Locations not yet deserving priority or without conditions for promoting production must be handled in accordance with a general system in order to avoid electric power waste. Isn't this more reasonable?

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PEAT MINING ASSISTS COAL CONSERVATION

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 16 Sep 81 pp 3, 4

/Article by Quang Cat: "Peat and the Conservation of Coal"/

/Excerpts/ The output of mined coal at the present time does not yet promptly answer the requirements of the national economy. Coal transportation has also encountered many difficulties due to a lack of means and fuel. Due to a lack of coal in Hanoi, factories have at times been forced to halt work for weeks at a time with others working at a reduced level.

We all know the importance of coal conservation in production and consumption. In the face of the present situation, this problem is a critical requirement. Coal conservation must be uniform in many steps, from production, screening and transportation to use. In use, there are also many methods: improving furnaces, rationally utilizing the various types of coal, establishing correct and scientific levels of coal use, etc. In this article, we will deal only with the conservation of coal by using peat as a fuel in coordination with the construction of improved collective ovens, etc.

Peat in Hanoi

According to the results of a preliminary investigation, there are in Hanoi up to 12 peat mines in the districts of Me Linh, Dong Anh, Thach That and Ba Vi with reserves of tens of millions of tons. Me Linh District has Ngoc Thanh; Dong Anh District has Lo Khe, Mai Lam and Dai Mach; Thach That District has Ca Muc, Vuc Giang and Tien Xuan; and Ba Vi District has Dong Mo, Dong Quit, Tan Linh, Tram Me and Cam Linh.

Of the 12 mines above, the seven worked first have been Ngoc Thanh, Lo Khe, Ca Muc, Vuc Giang, Dong Mo, Dong Quit and Cam Linh. Mining has been conducted only during the past few years primarily using the peat as a packing material for 2-compartment privies and as a fertilizer in areas of acid and saline soils. The Mineral Coal Enterprise of the Industrial Service manages and mines the peat. Because requirements have not yet been clearly or concisely established, mining has not been promoted, the amount mined has only been to the extent used and there have even been many times when mining has increased but the peat has not been immediately used, allowed to decompose and greatly decrease in quality.

A study of the quality of newly mined peat has indicated that it has a high moisture content but the level of volatile matter is high and ashes are few so if the moisture is eliminated, the peat may be burned. However, in order to maintain a lasting fire, the peat must be mixed with a fixed amount of Quang Ninh coal. The use of peat as a fuel is still limited. A number of locations in Ha Son Binh and Ha Bac have used peat mixed with coal to bake construction materials with good results but only at the experimental research level. Among the people, there are a few scattered users. Recently, a number of units have achieved effective use, one of which is the People's Police Officers School.

Peat Mining Must Be Expanded

Through the experiment at the People's Police Officers School, we have concluded that: peat can be used as a fuel for collective messhalls with advancement toward use as a fuel for furnaces to bake construction materials and dry grain and agricultural products. The full utilization of peat in the local area for the local area is both economical and resolves the difficulties in transportation means and coal conservation.

Although our coal is the "black gold" of the fatherland, mining is not easy. Of the production costs of coal, 70 percent are foreign exchange (gasoline-oil, vehicles-machinery and material supplies-technology) and the state must compensate for a great many losses, each year tens of millions of dong. Coal production is difficult and transportation also encounters many difficulties. In Hanoi, some agencies must go all the way to Quang Ninh to obtain coal. An illogical fact is that gasoline and diesel fuel (high level fuels) must be used to power vehicles for transporting coal (a low level fuel). Therefore, the mining of peat in the local area for use as a fuel to conserve coal is an urgent matter.

In order to solve this problem, agencies are necessary to manage and organize mining under the technical guidance of the mining and coal sector. Mining must be conducted precisely in accordance with technical regulations. Mining output not used fully in the local area may be sold to coal supply corporations at a reasonable price. The coal saved may be exported to obtain foreign exchange. Both the local area and the state benefit. Peat quality also must be carefully analyzed to asertain the amount of good or bad peat and a study must be made to see in what jobs the peat may be used such as firing furnaces to make porcelain and glass, etc. Even in the use of peat, conservation must be practiced.

Under the present circumstances, the mining of peat for use to replace part of the coal is an extremely essential matter. Therefore, concerned agencies must promptly formulate immediate as well as long-term plans in order to achieve good results in this work. Because this is both an economic and a scientific problem, organization, scientific work and at the same time clear accounting are necessary before effective results may be assured.

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HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

INEQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICINES CRITICIZED

Hanoi PHU NU VIET NAM in Vietnamese 7 Oct-13 Oct 81 p 3

["This Week's Topic" column by Binh Minh: "This Needs Looking Into"]

[Text] From the standpoint of service the health sector always pays attention to expanding the health network so as to provide the most timely and convenient care to the patients.

However, ordinarily the amount of medicine that gets to the patients at the village level or in the various organs and enterprises does not come to much. In some villages the people go to the clinic which does not have medicine to sell, let alone having medicine for free distribution?!

Reasons? First of all there is no fair distribution of the medicine. In 21 villages in Ba Vi District the distribution of medicine is extremely arbitrary: if one goes by the distribution figures per capita one will find that populous villages may be given a share 4 or 5 times smaller than others, and there are medicines which the populous villages are given several tens of times fewer than other, less populous villages. Secondly, the medicines do not reach the patients. The medicines which the villages receive are redistributed in part to the cadres while the rest is arbitrarily used by the village health service according to the latter's own whims or to serve a few persons' interest, not to say that some get sneaked outside to be sold to speculators.

The situation is no better in a number of organs and enterprises. When they come for treatment the cadres, workers and employees are given a few laxatives or cold pills; in some cases the situation is so bad that they are lent a rubbing balm with the provision that it be returned afterwards. Only those fawning after or greasing the palms of the health personnel get decent medicine.

According to data provided by the health sector the amount of medicine provided to the various organs and enterprises and villages comes to 50 percent of the total amount of medicine produced every year, the remaining 50 percent being provided to the hospitals, which are to be supplied to the cadres, workers and employees when they come for treatment, and which can also be sold to the people. Such a huge amount of medicine should not cause any problem if it is fairly distributed, well managed to insure that the medicine actually reaches the patients. The problem can absolutely be taken care of better had the health sector, the village authorities and the leadership at various organs and enterprises truly concerned themselves with the patients plight, acted conscientiously, and closely supervised the matter.

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HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

REASONS FOR MEDICINE SHORTAGES DETAILED

Hanoi PHU NU VIET NAM in Vietnamese 7 Oct-13 Oct 81 p 2

[Article by Thanh Luong: "Is It True That We Are Extremely Short of Medicine as at the Present Time?"]

[Text] Editor's Note.- Recently the Ministry of Health and a number of health services, especially the Health Service of Hanoi, have implemented a series of positive measures meant to fight negative phenomena in the use, management and distribution of medicine. Through investigation, PHU NU VIET NAM would like to discuss a number of issues that are the concern of readers in recent days:
--Why do we have medicine shortages?
--Is the use, management and distribution of medicine satisfactory?
--Can we have good use and management of medicine so as to serve the patients where they are needed?

In recent days the amount of medicine that is available for purposes of prescription is woefully deficient. Oftentimes it is no easy matter to go and buy even quite common medicine in the pharmacies. Given a prescription, the patients often have to throw it away because there is no way for them to buy the medicine prescribed. In many instances, the patients may be hospitalized but the medicine would still have to be bought outside.

At Ky Dong Hospital in Haiphong, many hospitalized cadres, workers or government employees do not have the medicine they need but they encountered hospital personnel selling medicine to other patients. In August 1981, at Saint Paul Hospital in Hanoi, there was the case of a child being treated for meningitis, and the family had to find the money to run around outside the hospital in order to find the medicine which at one time cost it 1,400 dong! That was only two out of any number of situations where the patients are forced to save themselves because if they were left to the good office of the hospital, the latter would be entirely impotent.

In actuality, when we met with the comrades in charge of medicine in the health department, with the comrades at the General Pharmaceutical Corporation, and with those at a couple of local pharmaceutical corporations, what we learned was that the medicine being sold every year in the entire country had not shown any dramatic increases. It is true that the medicine imports have declined somewhat but next to it, the amount of medicine produced locally from raw materials produced inside Vietnam has been relatively adequate to substitute for it. If one takes one kind of antibiotic or another then it is true that it may have proportionally declined but there are other antibiotics or medicine such as Streptomicin or Pred-mi-so-lon whose production has increased or even grown several times what it used to be. Generally speaking, with the amount of medicine we have in the country the present dearth of medicine which we are experiencing does not make sense. Especially in the case of the hospitals which enjoy priority number one when it comes to supply of medicine, the amount destined for hospitalized patients should be considered relatively sufficient.

Then what is the reason for the great dearth?

Through investigations we have found out that the dearth may have come at various links: from the manufacturing link to the storage link, in transportation, in the distribution and use of the medicine. What is most alarming is that the amount of medicine sold under the counter by the pharmacy personnel and sold in accordance with arbitrary prescriptions issued by doctors accounts for 70 percent of all the shortages.

In a number of pharmacies it is not uncommon to find personnel who act as if they own the place and sell the medicine arbitrarily to friends and relatives, who act in collusion with doctors or even sell under the counter of their own initiative. All the personnel of the pharmacy at Cau Rao store (Haiphong) have managed to sell under the counter a huge amount of medicine. In Ha Son Binh a woman pharmacist in charge of the distribution of medicine at the tuberculosis station acted in collusion with a person in charge of drug sale working for the provincial hospital in order to sneak out and sell medicine outside for two consecutive years! Not so long ago, in May 1981 two persons in charge of drug sale at the Soc Son store (Kim Anh, Hanoi) managed to ship out 3 times medicine which they sold to speculators for over 1,000 dong. In September 1981 two personnel belonging to the Lan Ong drug store (Hanoi) wrote out prescriptions for themselves to buy 400 dong worth of medicine in one day.

As for the situation of doctors in hospitals writing out illegal prescriptions for acquaintances or even "phantom" prescriptions so as to secure medicine for irrational purposes, it is also quite widespread. In one unannounced control phase carried out at the Vietnam-Czechoslovak Hospital in Haiphong by the Ministry of Health 7 "phantom" prescriptions were discovered in 10 spot checks, and at the Saint Paul Hospital in Hanoi out of ten prescriptions there were 8 "phantom" ones, plus 1 written out for an acquaintance. When one tries to check on the addresses of the patients one could not find them. And what is special is that the medicine prescribed in these prescriptions all happened to be rare and expensive kinds which fetch a good price in the black market: the value of a "phantom" prescription is usually 3 to 6 times, sometimes 10 times, the value of a regular prescription given to a real patient!

Five days of control during July 1981 carried out at the drug counter meant to serve the Vietnam-Cuba Hospital at number 9 Hai Ba Trung, Hanoi, yielded 148 irregular prescriptions out of 148 that were brought to the counter. On 24 August 1981 when there was a new shipment of De-ca-rit hookworm medicine that just arrived, within two hours the counter received 31 prescriptions asking for 91 pills, out of which there were 13 duplicate prescriptions and 2 meant for one person; also, all the 31 prescriptions came from one doctor!

Also at this counter, when the stomach ache medicine Cavet which was difficult to find in the market (in August 1981), a pediatric doctor issued a number of duplicate prescriptions for several children who were troubled all at the same time by stomach aches, laryngitis or neurasthenia. The same doctor also prescribed stomach ache medicine for a four-year old boy.

At another hospital it was done more subtly. Some doctors in writing out prescriptions for the patients do not forget to add to it some other medicines for their own purpose and make sure that the patients buy them for them, thus "legally" accumulating over 1,000 pills of Pred-mi-so-lon in a mere 3 months.

Now if there are all these variegated ways of getting the medicine out into the black market, drawing from all these sources and links, then one must wonder where one can get medicine for the patients--those who actually need them?

It is our hope therefore that the health sector come up with a strict distribution formula so as to insure that the medicine reach the patients and that it be coupled with increased control and checking of its own ranks of cadres, workers and employees. There must be appropriate sanctions, and those caught violating must not be dealt with with leniency. How can we, with a whole dictatorial machine in hand, let ourselves be tied up and let these malefactors take advantage of the situation and turn the state property and efforts into their own enrichment, impacting severely and negatively on the health and life of the people? Then what should we think and what attitude should we adopt towards those responsible for management of the health sector?

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SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL ADVANCES MUST BE QUICKLY APPLIED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Oct 81 pp 1, 4

/Editorial: "Rapidly Placing Scientific and Technical Advances into Production"/

/Text/ With new policies on science and technology, our party is affirming that science and technology in our country first of all and primarily must competently serve achievement of the overall line, the party's line of economic construction. Along with promoting scientific research, special importance must be given to the rapid and widespread application of scientific achievements and technical advancements to production and life.

In this sphere of activity, many sectors and local areas have made progress. In the agricultural sector alone, besides 15 topics in state-level key programs on scientific and technical progress, 11 technical advances that may be immediately applied to production on a nationwide scale have been defined. These are technical advances in plant species, animal breeds, intensive cultivation regulations and increasing productivity in farming and stock raising; processing animal manure and developing green manure; methods of synthesizing insecticides and pig and poultry vaccines; the production and use of mixed feeds; and the improvement of depleted soil. The establishments and perfection of a four-level rice variety system, aimed at overcoming crossfertilization, avoiding degeneration and well-developing the good points of new rice varieties, can increase yearly rice total output by 10 to 15 percent. The production of mixed feeds for raising hogs will result in a saving in feed of from 10 to 20 percent. The use of synthesis to control a number of hog diseases will reduce the number of hogs killed by disease annually by 10 to 20 percent, etc.

In the industrial application to production of improved 12-horsepower diesel engines, it is possible to increase by half again to double the time of use before major repairs are necessary. Applying the system of wattless power compensation to the electric power system of northern Vietnam will reduce losses of much electrical energy. In 1982 alone, it will be possible to save 10 million kilowatt hours. The use of kaolin clay in water to produce fire resistant brick for rotating clinker kilns has the capability to save hundreds of thousands of dollars. Applying the method of cold drawing and resistance welding types of round steel in production will save hundreds of tons of steel. Applying the cold alkaline technique to the production of paper and cardboard will save half of the soda used in the old method and increase efficiency in the recovery of paper pulp by from 45 to 65 percent. The production of cargo and passenger ships of steel-netted cement will reduce the required amount of iron and steel by 65 percent, etc.

Why in the past have many valuable scientific achievements and technical advancements not been rapidly and widely applied? There are many reasons but that of complacency is still foremost. Many have not yet truly and firmly grasped the line and mission of the party in the scientific and technical field and have not fully realized the key role of the scientific and technical revolution. The economic, scientific and technical management apparatus still carries an administrative nature. Cadre policies, appropriate investment and assurance of equipment and materials for scientific and technical work have not yet been perfected.

In order to answer the requirements of the revolution's new situation and mission, it is necessary to overcome the shortcomings above and rapidly apply scientific and technical advances to production.

The situation of scientific and technical activity is making new changes. The system of product contracts for laborers in agriculture and industry is creating favorable conditions for the introduction of scientific and technical advances to production. The Council of Ministers has promulgated a number of important documents such as invention statutes, a scientific and technical planning system, a system of economic contracts and scientific research and technical development, a decree on state and Ho Chi Minh awards for scientific and technical, cultural and art projects, etc. These systems and measures are aimed at gradually substantiating and systemizing the spirit and theme of the resolution of the Political Bureau on scientific and technical policy and promoting the rapid introduction of technical advancements to production as well as every scientific and technical research activity.

The results of basic inquiry and scientific and technical advances must have a strong and profound effect on every production, business and management activity and become an important factor in promoting economic development. Scientific and technical planning must become an organic component of economic, cultural and social development planning in all sectors and echelons. The separation between science, technology and economy must be ended. We must concentrate forces and means to achieve synchronized programs, in accordance with the major objectives of the state and of each sector, especially programs to support agricultural development, the production of consumer and export goods and to resolve the problems of energy, fuel, machinery, spare parts and transportation and communications. The establishment of financial systems and policies, reasonable prices and appropriate investment will assist in stimulating the rapid introduction of technical advances to production. Along with achieving the planned scientific and technical advancement norms, local areas and primary level production facilities in conjunction with scientific and technical research agencies can develop an initiative in signing economic contracts in research and applying scientific and technical advances.

Strengthening leadership, improving management and regularly giving concern to using and developing the abilities of the scientific and technical cadre ranks is the responsibility of all party committee and administrative echelons. Scientific and technical cadres must be more closely connected with production and life and make more meritorious contributions to the construction and protection of the socialist fatherland.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ARMYMEN HELP PEOPLE CATCH THIEVES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Oct 81 p 2

[Article by Phuong Thao: "Nabbing Malefactors Along the Road"]

[Text] At 0800 am on 27 July 1981, while cooperative members were busy working in the fields for production purposes, two men named Tao and Binh took advantage of their absence to enter the house of Mr Sanh, director of the Gia Thuy Cooperative (Gia Lam District, Hanoi), pried into his wardrobe and took a radio set and other items. But their act was promptly detected and they ran away, using knives and pistols to resist the militiamen and local public security agents who were on their heels. Despite the warning shots by the public security and militia forces, Tao and Binh resisted stubbornly and recklessly, shooting and wounding a public security agent.

At that time, there were three combatants named Nguyen Ngoc Hoan, Pham Ngoc Dinh and Truong Quang Loc who were pushing an improved cart. On hearing the gunshots, Dinh told his comrades-in-arms:

--Do you hear gunshots?

They stopped their cart and looked at the road. On seeing a man with a frightened look flash past on a bicycle, Hoan knit his brows, looked at him suspiciously and told Dinh and Loc:

--Why did he pedal away so hurriedly toward the ricefields? We must arrest him.

Immediately after saying so, he shouted:

--Hey! That guy! Stop!

The bicycle continued to dash away.

--Let us encircle and nab him!, Hoan ordered. The three combatants darted out in three directions. The malefactor quickly abandoned his bicycle and crossed a small canal. The three combatants ran after him at a higher speed. At a loss, the malefactor stopped, pulled out his dagger and looked around for an escape. Pham Ngoc Dinh shouted at him:

--Down with your dagger and your life will be saved!

Taking advantage of the malefactor's inadvertence, combatants Hoan and Loc darted at him and locked his arms.

--Please do not arrest me, the robber implored breathlessly, adding: I had a scuffle with them. If you arrest me, they will beat me to death when they come here. If you set me free, I will give you as a keepsake my bicycle which I left behind on the bank of the canal.

--Shut up! Hoan told him sternly. --Why should you fear if you are not a malefactor.

At that moment, the pursuers arrived. The three combatants handed the malefactor over to the local public security agents and militiamen. All of them were angry but satisfied. A public security agent shook the combatants' hands and said merrily:

--So these malefactors have been caught. Thank you, comrades. They are very stubborn. They broke into the people's house to steal property. When detected, they resisted with pistols and daggers. One of them has been caught by the people. As for this one... Thank you, comrades!

Following an inquiry by the public security organ, both malefactors were forced to admit clearly that they were two inveterate thieves and that they were wanted for murder. They pleaded guilty before the law.

The deed of the three combatants of the 47th Company, Hong Linh Group (Hanoi Antiaircraft Defense Unit) has won praises from the public security organ and local people.

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CS): 4209/55

IMPROVEMENT OF EXPORT GOODS QUALITY URGED

Hanoi NGOAI THUONG in Vietnamese No 5, May 81 pp 32-36

[Article by T.D.: "Some Tasks That Must Be Carried Out to Improve the Quality of Exports"]

[Text] In order to rapidly increase the export index under our present economic conditions, a matter of important significance is the development of production to create many comodity goods. But whether those goods will be consumed or not depends to an important degree on their quality. If the quality of products is assured, the trust of the customers is maintained, the quantity of goods consumed steadily increases, and the economic effectiveness of production and commerce is increased and exerts a direct effect on increasing the export index. Therefore, in recent years in addition to promoting production our state has also continually paid attention to the quality of export goods. In Decree No 159/TTg, dated [day missing] July 1973, the Premier stated that "The Ministry of Foreign Trade must strengthen its inspection of exports and imports .... It must resolutely prevent the export of shipments of goods which do not meet the stipulated quality standards." After that, the Ministry of Foreign Trade promulgated Decision No 787/BNgT/XK, dated 21 October 1974, which clearly stipulated the responsibility of each component and echelon of the provincial and municipal foreign units with regard to assuring the quality of exports. Since then we have made many all-out efforts to contribute to continually improving the quality of exports, but there are still many tasks which we must do a better job of fulfilling if we are to meet the requirements of the new situation.

Reviewing the Situation of Export Goods Quality During the Past 5 years (1975-1979)

Recently exports have consisted principally of four principal groups of goods: agricultural, forestry, and marine products such as tea, coffee, beer, spirits, oil-bearing seeds, vegetables and fruit, etc.; such handicrafts and artistic goods as wool carpets, jute carpets, embroidery, rush, woven rattan and bamboo, etc.; such light industry goods as ready-made clothing, shoes and sandals, textiles, etc.; and such heavy industry goods as coal, cement, chromite, etc.

Our list of exports is rich and varied with regard to types and manifests the diversity of small-scale production. Export goods are produced by two sectors: state mines, state farms, state forests, and state enterprises produce more than 60 percent of the exports, while the rest is produced, processed, or collected for export by the agricultural cooperatives, handicraft cooperatives, and the people.

The basis for managing the quality of export goods is the articles regarding quality stipulated in foreign trade contracts, according to Vietnamese or sector standards. The quality of export goods produced, requisition-purchased, or processed in the localities is the responsibility of the examining offices and teams of the local foreign trade corporation. At the central level and the seaports, that is the responsibility of the export goods examining departments and sub-departments.

In general, during recent years the quality of heavy industry and light industry goods has changed little, has increasingly tended to stabilize, and to a certain degree quality has improved. For example, the ready-made clothing index has steadily increased: between 1975 and 1979 it increased 287.52 percent. At the same time, quality has also increased: in 1975, only 91.4 percent of the shipments met export standards and refunds amounted to about 3 percent (of the total number of shipments), but in 1979 the ratio of shipments meeting export standards increased to 98.63 percent, while complaints and demands for refunds decreased to less than 1 percent. Nearly 100 percent of the cement, tin, knitwear, and wooven wool shipments met export standards and there were no complaints regarding quality or demands for refunds. Such goods are truly stable with regard to quality. As for some products, such as badminton shuttlecocks, table tennis balls, shoes and sandals, recently their quality has improved: goods which do not meet export standards have amounted to between .5 and 2.1 percent, or an average of 1.73 percent. Although there have been some complaints from foreign countries, they have been insignificant and have amounted to less than .1 percent of the value of the shipments.

On the other hand, rubber products have consistently failed to meet quality standards and have continually been the subject of complaints, principally because of unstable quality: different types have been mixed in together and quality grades have not been appropriate to international stipulations and grades. In 1979 the quality of coal and rubber products declined rapidly. A high percentage of the coal was a mixture of different types, had a low calorie content, and had a high ratio of organic impurities. During the first 6 months of the year, complaints were received regarding all shipments. The reason for that situation was that coal mining and grading were not well organized. The management of quality, especially the control of the coal corporation's examining office, was not tight and strict. Although mistakes were discovered, certificates attesting that quality standards had been met were still issued.

With regard to rubber goods, nearly 40 percent of the products failed to meet quality norms. The rubber had a low melting point and its surface was rough. The quality of raw materials used to manufacture products varied not only from one shipment to another but also within the same shipment. Recently, foreign customers have criticized the quality, and have sometimes made complaints.

In the third category -- small industry and handicraft goods -- embroidery, wool carpets, jute carpets, and rush are products which have attained the highest quality standards. Their quality is relatively stable and nearly 100 percent of the shipments have met export standards. Especially, since they began to be developed the quality of embroidery goods and wool carpets has been maintained, even though the import index has doubled. An important reason is that the raw materials used to produce those goods have met the production requirements. Furthermore, the producers have been well trained and have relatively solid skills, and production management is good. The fact that the Artistic Handicrafts Export-Import Corporation paid attention to providing guidance, annually conducted skill examinations, selected skilled workers, etc., had a good effect on assuring quality. The quality of jute and rush rugs clearly improved. In the 1975-1976 period those two products often had to be remade, and on the average, less than 70 percent met quality standards. Indeed, in June 1976, only 58.2 percent of the jute rug shipments met export standards, there wide fluctuations of quality with regard to sizes, color, design, etc. But since 1977 and 1978 there has been clear progress, and in 1979 the average quality level rose to 96.4 percent. During the same period, more than 99 percent of the rush products met export standards. Complaints by foreign countries were less than one-forth of what they had been in the past, with a very low value level. In addition to the efforts of the production bases to improve product quality, there was the very important role and positive contribution of the professional cadres of the Rush Bureau and Jute Bureau of the Artistic Handicrafts Export-Import Corporation. Nearly all of the product cadres of those two bureaus have mastered commercial practices and fully understand production, technology, and product quality, but a matter that must be stressed is their strong sense of responsibility and resolute attitude toward assuring quality, cooperating closely with the quality management sectors, and participating in production and gradually getting it on the right track, both assuring rapid quantitative development and assuring that quality is stabilized and improved.

At the same time, the quality of lacquerware declined rapidly and became increasingly unstable. Such deficiencies as cracks, shrinkage, incorrect designs, and dull lacquer persisted for a long period of time and could not be corrected. Such products were among those with the lowest quality and the least stability. In 1979 complaints and demands for refunds increased to 25 percent of the value of delivered goods (in 1976 the total was 7.8 percent and in 1977 it was 12.8 percent). That was due in part to difficulties in the supplying of raw materials, especially wood and lacquer, which often did not meet the technical requirements of production. Another important reason was that the management and production guidance of the specialized and professional stations of the General Corporation were still weak, and in some places were still too lax, expecially with regard to the management of models, designs, materials, and raw materials. Due to the arbitrary, impetuous production it was impossible to manage quality, and product quality steadily declined.

A similar development occurred with regard to woven rattan and bamboo products. A widespread situation in the cooperatives producing woven rattan and bamboo items is "approximate" production,the adulteration of raw materials, and the skipping of production phases. Practically none of the production bases gave the raw materials anti-mildew treatments before forming then into products. Few of them paid attention to drying and sterilizing the raw materials. That is an extremely important process in order to assure the quality of woven rattan and bamboo products, especially under the conditions of our country's hot, humid climate. Therefore, a high ratio of the exported rattan and bamboo products must be remade. In 1979, that ratio was more than 20 percent, principally because of mildew. In some shipments, all of the crates that were inspected were mildewed. Such deficiencies as carless weaving, protuding splints, buckled frames and rims, loose handles, uneven colors, etc., result from careless manufacturing and production that pursues quantity and does not pay attention to quality. Quality control at the local warehouses, stations, and foreign trade corporations and the Hai Phong and Ho Chi Minh City branches of the General Corporations is still not tight. The situation of the production bases calling themselves local foreign trade organizations and directly delivering goods is quite widespread, which creates chaos, results in the export of poor-quality goods, and creates difficulties and complications for the management of quality.

Finally, there is the category of agricultural, forestry, and marine products, which have undergone many complicated changes with regard to quality, and the quality of frozen marine products has steadily declined. Products are often spoiled, rancid, and affected with anchylosis, and few shipments meet the sanitation norms. In 1979, there were complaints about nearly all of the shipments. The same was true with regard to some other products, such as salted mackerel, smoked horse mackerel, etc. The industrial sanitation conditions are deficient and the microorganism levels are high. There are even shipments which are spoiled and are infected by bettle larvae. The poor quality has resulted in the danger of losing the market. The principal reasons are that the organization of fishing, storage, and grading is not yet good and that industrial sanitation is not closely controlled and monitored. A source of worry is that the above situation has existed for some time and has steadily worsened, but the responsible organs of the managing sector have not taken positive steps to overcome and rectify that situation.

The quality of frozen vegetables and fruit is better: more than 90 percent of the shipments have met export standards, and recently that ratio has increased to 96 percent. The most noteworthy progress has been in the freezing techniques of the enterprises, which are better than in the past. On the other hand, the quality of fresh vegetables and fruit is lower than in the past. For example, half of the shipments of the 1979 Nghe Tinh orange crop and the fresh pineapples exported in the first part of 1980 in Ho Chi Minh City did not meet export standards, and complaints were made about 50 percent of the shipments because of spoilage. The principal reason was that our grading and storage were still deficient. In general, the techniques of transporting and storing fresh vegetables and fruit are still deficient, so their quality is low.

Spirits, beer, and tea are industrial goods but their quality is low, their flavor is lacking; spirits are "bleached" and pieces of glass get into the beer because the bottles are brittle and shatter inside when capped. The glass bottles are not reliable, so after a while the alcohol eats into the glass, which results in needle-shaped glass shards getting into the spirits. Another noteworthy reason is that the raw materials are of poor quality. Due to drought last year there are few buds, and many leaves, in machine-processed tea, and its flavor is deficient.
Furthermore, when the tea is shipped from the factory its moisture content is already 8 percent, and after a period of time in storage it increases to 8.8 to 9 percent, or even to 10 percent. High moisture results in a lack of flavor, mildew, etc., while the maximum allowable moisture content is 7.5 percent. Recently there have been more complaints from customers regarding that product than in the past.

The ratio of canned goods, especially canned vegetables and fruit, that leak is high, principally because the stainless steel does not meet production requirements. Therefore, the ratio of leaking canned goods has steadily increased: on the average, it is about 10 percent, and in some cases it is 20 to 25 percent, which results in a short shelf life and in the rapid decline of quality. That situation has existed for the past several years and still has not been overcome.

The quality of some other products, such as grain, oil-bearing seeds, vegetable oil, spices, etc., although seldom fluctuating is not yet high. For example, the quality of shelled peanuts and unshelled peanuts is only about 80 percent of the norm. The ratio of broken peanuts is usually 1.5 to 2 times higher than the norm, and usually 3 to 5 percent of the peanuts are affected by mold, especially "inside" mildew, a ratio that sometimes increases to more than 10 percent, or even 15 percent, although the stipulated standards allow no mildew. Because requisition-purchasing is carried out in the localities with the slogan "requisition-purchase everything," there is no organization of grading and processing, so underdeveloped, shrunken, flat, and moldy peanuts usually account for a ratio higher than the stipulated standard. The quality of unshelled peanuts is also not very stable, there is a high moisture content, and the oil is affected by increased moisture and acidity.

Some Basic Tasks That Must Be Carried Out to Imporve the Quality of Exports

When we review the quality of exports during the past several years we can learn many useful things regarding the results that have been attained and the reasons for the successes and deficiencies, as well as the experiences of production, commerce, and quality management. We can thereby isolate the tasks that must be carried out to further improve the quality of exports during the coming period.

First, positive, complete, and resolute steps must be taken to assure the quality of export goods, beginning with the production phase. The actualities of the production of export goods during the past 5 years show that the quality of nearly three-fourths of the products is unstable, and the quality of one-third of those products is deficient. Except for lacquerware and artistic goods, the goods in that category are produced by state enterprises and the quality of such exports is not assured beginning with the production phase because the elements of production are not fully and uniformly assured and the producers often are not concermed with the quality of exports. Furthermore, there are not clear stipulations regarding responsibilities or the quality standards of each type of product. To overcome that situation, it is necessary to:

-- Once the production basis drafted plans to produce export goods, assure the supplying of all necessary raw materials, materials, spare parts, etc., to assure that production is technically correct. The raw materials and materials that are supplied must be of good quality.

-- In addition to ideological education and spiritual motivation, it is necessary to draft specific regulations regarding tthe quality of each type of export goods, while clearly determining the material responsibilities of who directly produce the export goods. There must be material rewards for workers and bases producing high-quality export goods. At the same time, there must be suitable punishment for bases and workers producing poor-quality export goods because they have no sense of responsibility and work carelessly. If foreign customers complain and demand a refund because of poor quality after goods are delivered abroad, and the reason for the poor quality is the method of production, strict disciplinary steps must be taken.

-- It is necessary to rectify, supplement, and create quality standards for export goods. Of course, export goods must be of higher quality than domestically consumed goods. Each export good must be labled with a symbol, category quality grade, quality control stamp, etc. At the same time, it is necessary to draft procedures for approving the list of products and the units and production bases authorized to register to produce export goods. If that is to be achieved, production bases desiring to register must have production plans and the factors of production must be assured so that their products can meet export standards.

Second, the export-import general corporations and corporations, as the representatives of producers in our country in signing contracts with foreign consumers, must firmly grasp the production capabilities and technical levels in our country, and must solicit the opinions of the producers and the management and guidance organs about product quality. When necessary, they may serve as specialized advisers in order to conclude truly good foreign trade contracts. Furthermore, after they sign contracts they must report them to and guide the production bases. We must bring an end to the situation of signing foreign trade contracts the quality stipulations are vague and general, such as the stipulations that "the quality specifications are the same as during past years," "high-quality goods," etc., or of stipulating quality standards that are fare beyond our production capabilities and technical level. At the same time, it is necessary to fully inform all professional product cadres of the general corporations, corporations, and stations so that they can understand the quality norms in the contracts and avoid misunderstanding which leads to the production, purchasing, and shipping and receiving of goods the quality of which is not in correct accordance with the contract.

Another noteworthy factor that must receive our prompt attention is packaging. In general, the packaging of our exports is still too ugly and does not meet the durability and aesthetic requirements. When moved, the nails of crates containing bamboo blinds often come out at the ends and the lids become loose. During the last 6 months of 1979, we were required to sign papers guaranteeing to the ship captains the packaging of 100 percent of the shipments loaded aboard ships at the port of Hai Phong. More than 30 percent of the textile shipments delivered during the last part of the year had to be remade, and their packaging replaced, before being loaded aboard ships. Attention has not been paid to transporting and protecting goods sent from localities far from the ports, or to train, boat, and truck facilities. There is a lack of canvas covers to protect goods from rain and sun and there is a lack of protective packing materials. The floors of railroad cars and trucks are often very dirty and are not cleaned before goods are loaded. A considerable amount of goods are ruined, damaged, or deteriorate in that phase. There must be regulations and close control of packaging, transportation, and storage. Only thereby can we limit losses and the deterioration of the quality of export goods.

Third, strengthening the quality control of export goods is a very important aspect of quality management. Control at the base level is an extremely important aspect. It is preventive in nature and allows the attainment of a high degree of accuracy and of the highest economic effectiveness. However, in the transportation and storage processes, when waiting to load goods aboard ships, etc., the quality of shipments is easily affected. Furthermore, under the actual conditions of our country the basic examining organizations (KCS), both within and without the sector, are generally still weak with regard to professional matters and lack technical equipment. Especially, to a certain degree they are still "coerced" by the bases when dealing with shipments leaving factories or warehouses which do not meet quality standards. Therefore, the inspection of export goods at the final ports by the export goods quality inspection organs is essential.

However, in that phase there should be clear, specific stipulations as to whether the products of a certain base, or a certain product, should be controlled principally at the base level or at the port. We must avoid the situation of a shipment of goods having to be inspected many times, while some shipments are not inspected at any level. The examination Department should also have a list of key goods it manages so that it can concentrate on doing a truly good job of inspecting and managing them; and avoid "blanket" management, directly inspecting 100 percent of all types of goods. In the actual situation at present, it is not capable of doing so properly. That deficiency in management has resulted in an increase in refunds and complaints regarding poor-quality goods during recent years.

At the same time, it is necessary to perfect the base-level inspection network so that it can be truly strong. We must promote base-level examinations and the inspection of goods at the base level. And along with the quality control of export shipments, we must unify the control methods and processes, and the method of handling shipments of goods undergoing inspection, etc., thus creating unity in guiding and managing the quality of exports.

Whether the quality of export goods will be maintained and improved or not depends on many factors, including the producers, the commercial personnel, and the inspectors. Quality management plays an wxtremely important role. The above-mentioned experiences, which have been gained from actual work during recent years, are unique to the spheres of production, commerce, and control but are also interwoven and organically related and present considerable problems. There must be specialized joint conferences to discuss problems, exchange opinions, attain unity and coordination, and create a combined strength, common objectives, unity, and joint effort in order to maintain and further improve the quality of our export goods during the coming period.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

ELECTRIC POWER SERVICE URGED TO CARRY OUT IMPROVEMENT

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 30 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by P. V. (Reporter): "Let Us Hope the Electric Power Service Would Carry Them out Urgently and Fully"]

[Text] In the last 8 months the supply of electric power for production and everyday life in the municipality has not been stable and in many places and aspects there has been a tendency to get worse everyday. We know very well the objective difficulties, such as shortage of sources of power, means of transportation and materials being difficult to get, the transmission network being too old and excessive overload. But subjectively speaking, the Electric Power Service has also shown many shortcomings, particularly in regard to organization of management. Thefts of materials and properties, including materials being used on the transmission network and being stored in warehouses, have continued to take place.

Let us give some examples: at Kim Lien station meters (voltmeters and ammeters) that had just been installed were stolen. We can say many thefts occurred quite easily: 200 power consumption meters were stolen in collective housing buildings many stories high; 100 meters of cable were stolen in Bach Mai; light bulbs and wires in the streets were also stolen. There were cases in which the people who stole light bulbs were right behind the people who replaced the bulbs.

What deserves complaining is that a number of employees of the service were directly involved: Nguyen Thi Hoa, assistant warehouse keeper of the Materials Bureau, was caught red-handed stealing four foreign-made wrenches. A few days earlier, 300 light bulbs were stolen in the same warehouse; Nguyen Xuan Kinh of the diesel shop allowed an unaccountable loss of 625 kilograms of oil; Duong Quoc Long, a security guard, stole 16 kilograms of aluminum wire.

Quite a large number of workers of the service stole electricity, particularly for use in illegal production. Nguyen Quoc Hung, a worker at Ba Dinh power substation, many times deliberately turned on and off and stole electricity to make firecracker powder. A number of workers like Pho Quoc Dinh of the Hoan Kiem power substation, Phan Quoc Chi of the major maintenance unit and Huong of the street light unit deliberately made transmission line connections and brought electricity from the street into their homes.

About the phenomenon of looking for illegal earnings and accepting bribes, although not very many cases have been revealed, it deserves a lot of attention: Nguyen Huu Toan, former head of the Me Linh power substation, admitted he had received 9,500 dong of bribes from Thanh Xuan Cooperative. Both the theft of electricity for illegal production at 67 Nguyen Trai Street and the Thanh Xuan case involved some cadres and workers of the Electric Power Service. Then there were the cases of To Nhu Nau, a team leader at the Ba Dinh power substation, making illegal electrical repairs in An Duong collective zone and Duong Minh Duoc of the Hoan Kiem power substation having repeatedly suggested he would accept money.

While there still existed many difficulties in the supply of electric power, the service still did not have any effective measures to reduce complaints against unfair distribution of power (between collective zones and housing projects on the one hand and stores and counters and handicraft production on the other).

The Electric Power Service has made a survey of the key locations and found that the weakest link was still the four urban power substations, particularly the Ba Dinh substation.

From the Cua Nam Subward pilot project the work has been extended to other subwards. Through it the service has found that it must rely on the subward administration to properly carry out distribution and inspection of use of electricity. However, there are many matters in connection with organization and working method that require continued thinking and execution as it must have not only breadth but also depth. This has not been achieved so far. As in the fight against the negative signs there must be a combination of building and fighting, both aspects remain weak, mostly building (building a managerial order and man). As for a combination of internal and outside struggle, both remain weak, particularly the struggle within the ranks of cadres and workers of the service.

We have found that many negative phenomena continue to take place and repeat themselves many times and that there really are not very many measures to take to stop them.

The major reasons, which limit the correct results, have been the lack of positive planning and firmness in leadership and the fact that many cadres and workers were still rightist and lacked responsible and exemplary behavior.

We mainly discussed above the shortcomings within the service. In fact, outside of the service there have been innumerable cases of illegal and irrational use of electricity and thefts of electricity that had been existing for years and still remained unresolved, and even worse did not draw the attention of either the service or the responsible organs, which sometimes proved themselves powerless.

At its meeting last August to have a preliminary review of the fight against the negative signs, the Electric Power Service discussed the work to be done between now and the end of the year, with efforts to be concentrated on the practical work like continuing inspection and firmly handling the pending cases; prosecuting a number of typical violations; distributing the managerial task among units; reorganizing its own ranks, concentrating especially on consolidating the four urban power substations; coordinating with the subward people's committees in drafting the bylaws to include the articles of prohibition aimed at the cadres and workers of the service in their contact with the people and customers; coordinating with the trade-union federation and the municipal chapter of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union to strengthen inspection of distribution and use of electricity; firmly enforcing the newly-promulgated regulation on punishment, etc.

We think that all measures are good and necessary but the important thing is to carry them out. We hope that the Electric Power Service will urgently, carefully and firmly carry out the measures that have been discussed.

5598
CSO: 4209/75

ISSUANCE OF PARTY MEMBERSHIP CARDS IN HANOI

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by Vu Giang: "Hanoi Concentrates on Completing Party Membership Cards Issuance"]

[Text] Organizing party card issuance at 268 remaining basic organizations while continuing to solve all the backlog of nearly 8,000 instances from previous waves, is a fairly heavy task being carried out by party primary organizations in Hanoi with a view to fundamentally completing party card issuance by year's end. Such task calls for high determination and strict guidance of all party committee echelons, from city, precinct, and district down to the primary levels. From a number of precincts such as Ba Dinh, Hoan Kiem and Hai Ba Trung, and districts such as Gia Lam, Hoai Duc, etc, we see that committee echelons have clearly shown a sense of urgency. The municipal committee has guided primary organizations to grasp the contents of Circular 124 of the Party Central Committee Secretariat, to correctly apply standards and to oppose the tendency to set lower standards and espouse rightist views when it comes to looking into party members' behavior. Expelling unworthy elements from the party has been carried out more resolutely. A number of rural party organizations have expelled from 5 to 6 percent of party members. Of the backlog from previous waves, more than 9 percent of party members have been expelled.

Consolidating party primary organizations to make them eligible for card issuance still is a leading condition. The municipal committee's spirit of determined guidance is that all primary organizations conducting card issuance must really be consolidated and that procrastination is no longer tolerated. The municipal committee has also urged precinct and district committees to concentrate on helping very weak primary organizations and strengthening control.

A widespread cause for lingering weakness at many primary organizations lies above all, in the loss of unity, affecting committee echelons. Some units were affected very seriously by this shortcoming. The first requirement is to reinforce core cadres and elect new party committees. There were instances where party organization consolidation was only possible after transfer of cadres. A characteristic of the Hanoi party organization's leadership relationships, especially with its many urban primary units, is that while party primary organizations are managed by precinct and municipal [party] committees, in production and technical work they are directed by central [government] branches. Lack of coordination between party cadres affairs committees at ministries and general departments, and especially lack of unanimity over how to scrutinize and rate cadres, often cause difficulties to the task of reinforcing core cadres and consolidating basic organizations. This situation is now being overcome. The Hoan Kiem precinct committee, with the coordination of party cadres affairs committees of the Ministry of Communications and Transportation and the Ministry of Public Health, has finished consolidating an enterprise party organization and a hospital party organization which had been affected by lingering weakness. All key cadres at these two places had to be replaced. Party organizations conducted self-criticism and criticism and disciplined party members for committing the grave flaw of forming cliques and fomenting internal squabbles. The Ba Dinh precinct committee coordinated with the Ministry of Light Industry party cadres affairs committee to guide the Thuy Khue leather factory party organization to consolidate itself. The ministry has dismissed from office the factory director and beefed up the board of directors with young cadres. This party organization has taken steps to elect a new party committee. Using the same approach, many other primary organizations in Ba Dinh Precinct such as the beer factory, the commercial bureau, Transportation Enterprise V73 of the Ministry of Food Industry, the Medical Information Institute party chapter, etc, are well on their way to consolidating themselves.

Many instances of violating financial management principles and procedures, of embezzling socialist property and of harassing the masses have been investigated and prosecuted. However, many very complex cases and matters remain unsolved because the fighting spirit of a number of basic organizations is not yet strong and management has been given a free rein for too long. Despite clear manifestations of blemished quality, a number of party cadres and members still enjoy protection from many sides. To educate party members and consolidate party organization, control and discipline enforcement must be more resolute and more timely.

The failure to solve the card eligibility of many party members put off by previous card issuing campaigns comes, partly from a willingness to tolerate cronies and a reluctance to expel unworthy elements from the party, and also from using incorrect yardsticks to assess party member conduct. The review of cases and matters brought to light by party chapters and the people lacks urgency and thoroughness. Education and training are insufficient.

To raise party member quality, a number of party primary organizations have taken active measures, such as improving party activities, training party members by assigning concrete tasks to them, and strengthening control and discipline maintenance right at the primary level. By means of guidance in product contracting to laborers, rural party organizations can grade party member deportment on the basis of how they carry out new management guidelines and measures, how they fulfill obligations and how they attend to consolidating production relationships. Ward party organizations must strengthen the education of party members about the need to strictly follow policies concerning market management, fight against speculation and smuggling, and maintenance of order and security. Many party primary organizations, such as the one at the Postal Equipment factory, have held fast to the self-criticism and criticism pattern within the party and to the use of non-member comments to assess party member conduct every six months. The Ba Dinh Precinct party organization had 673 cardless members left off from 5 previous card-issuing waves. By turns, 600 members have been considered for card eligibility. The party committee has decided that from now to the end of the year, those party members set aside for review and education but not showing clear progress will be removed from the party roster.

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MUCH REMAINS TO BE DONE IN MARKET MANAGEMENT

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 26 Sep 81 p 3

[Consumer's Notebook column by Nguoi Tieu Dung (Consumer): "It's Far From All Right"]

[Text] After days of urgent activities, market management seems to have become an orderly job. Business registration is still being checked; prices are still posted, sales are to be based on posted prices and violaters are still fined; the fight against inadequate collection continues, with sometimes a big case of speculation, smuggling, etc. being made public. Some people have quickly thought things were getting better.

However, like everything else in life, things are not that simple! Those who do illegitimate business never sit still but rather try to always seek some ways to deal with any situation, to resort to shrewd manipulation and to make more money. The more money they make, the more excessively they spend it. If they want to spend excessively, they must resort to every trick and scheme to get hold of the socialist properties and to take state-owned goods from their sources.

What is plain for everybody to see is the fact that the booths and counters run by private business people become more numerous and the number of people who deal in the goods under state management becomes larger everyday. Those who deal in smuggled goods use the means of transportation of the state or Honda's, which are recklessly driven at high speed on urban, suburban and provincial roads.

In this situation, if market management is carried out in accordance with "normal routine" as before, it will not be able to respond to the need, nor to create vigorous and decisive changes.

While state stores do not have cement, even a kilogram of it for a floor-repairing job, to sell to the people, why do many people have tons of cement to build two-story houses with reinforced concrete? While patients cannot have their prescriptions filled at drugstores, why are there in the market more people selling western medicines and many private business people transporting large quantities of medicines to the south? And so on, and so forth. And so the activities in connection with market management must vigorously focus on fighting speculation and smuggling, and from such cases uncovering any corruption, illegal deals and stealing of state goods.

Only then we will contribute to protecting the socialist properties, managing well sources of goods and stabilizing the market and prices. And consumers will benefit from all this.

5598
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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

EDITORIAL DEPLORES DEALING IN ANYTHING JUST FOR PROFIT

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 30 Sep 81 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Expanding Business Does not Mean Dealing in Any Goods"]

[Text] Implementing the resolutions and directives of the VCP Central Committee and the municipality, in recent months many state-operated industrial, small industrial and handicraft, agricultural, commercial, foreign trade, communications and transportation, services and other installations were expanding their business in the right direction, making active contributions to increasing the social product and properly serving production and the standard of living. As a result, there has been a real increase of the quantities of new, restored and improved goods, with some necessities being satisfied beyond the share of supplied provided by the state and with many forms of services for consumers being better.

But beside such correct activities there appeared deviations from the concept, view and direction of business which was done to pursue earning of profit rather than to step up production to have more goods for society.

Under the pretext of "part 3 plan," a number of corporations and enterprises were dealing in the goods that had nothing to do with their sector just to earn some profit and using even the main-product raw materials to make "exchange" goods while workers lacked raw materials to keep up with the production plan. Some corporations specialized in management in the textile and yarn sector did illegal business as they dealt in thousands of meters of cotton materials taken from the state just to make some profit. Some machine works, even district organs and the Red Cross, were making popsicles as a way of doing business. A number of corporations and stores unselectively dealt in a few goods to artificially boost their turnovers while the total quantities of goods did not increase. Some district-level transportation units and marketing cooperatives were dealing in even wheat flour and precious medicinal materials, which are the lines of goods being under unified state management, and shipping them to the south to sell for large profits. The consequences of this wrong way of doing business are: the quantities of products and goods do not increase; prices are raised higher, accompanied by false shortages; society does not gain anything while consumers are to lose, with only a handful of people reaping profits. More damaging is the fact that this illegal way of doing business has degraded a number of cadres, workers, civil servants and cooperative members.

To expand business is not to deal in any goods just to make some profit and to boost turnovers in an artificial manner but rather to strive to develop production, to step up circulation and to create favorable conditions for commerce to improve distribution and to properly serve the life of working people, reproduction and expanded reproduction, thus raising the working capacity for society.

In this spirit all sectors -- industry, agriculture, commerce, communications and transportation, culture, services, etc. -- can expand the socialist business to develop production, to make more goods, to give society more products and to increase accumulation, with the working people increasing their income in a legitimate manner.

The forms and measures to do business are numerous and we must choose the right and rational ones. As for the secondary goods, we must be even more careful and avoid any unclear situation that may arise between arguments about their production within or without the plan and any conflict among units in a sector. Those who are assigned the task of doing business must thoroughly understand the policy goal, stress their sense of responsibility and avoid seeking profit in the name of units or collectives for individuals or groups of individuals. Managerial work must be consolidated and strengthened and stay close to the business task so as to serve in time and at the same time to avoid such negative phenomena as collusion, secret deal, waste and corruption.

To expand the socialist business is an urgent need that requires a lot of effort, creativity and a good sense of responsibility. But if the sectors and production installations that are capable of achieving such expansion do want to actively expand their business and to do business in the right direction, they will actively contribute to overcoming the common difficulties, making production develop, creating favorable conditions for distribution and circulation and making new progress for the economy.

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EDITORIAL STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF WINTER-SPRING RICE CROP

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Oct 81 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Harvest the Best Winter-Spring Crop"]

[Text] All localities are preparing for the winter-spring season which will mark the beginning of the 1982 agricultural production plan. The result of the winter-spring season will have a decisive effect on the fulfillment of the yearly agricultural plan because it is a high-yielding season with a rice productivity higher than that in the summer-fall and 10th-month ones. Favorable natural conditions and scientific-technical progress have opened up great possibilities for a strong development of the winter-spring crop. During the winter-spring season, weather conditions are relatively stable, with no occurrence of storms, typhoons and heavy rains; moreover, the atmospheric temperature and solar radiation which are low in winter will gradually rise at the start of the warm spring. Expanding the spring rice area in North Vietnam and growing an additional winter-spring rice crop in South Vietnam by using high-yielding and leafhopper-resistant short-term rice varieties is a new and highly significant feature. The composition of winter-spring rice varieties has been determined rationally and includes rice strains suitable for each region and capable of meeting the requirements of intensive cultivation, multicropping and crop diversification.

However, the winter-spring season is faced with some specific difficulties caused mostly by abnormal wheather conditions such as drought, cold spells or unexpected warm periods which are detrimental to crops. In particular, if the Nam Bo provinces can solve the irrigation problem when the water level of the Mekong River is low and if they can take measures to limit soil acidity and salinity, it will be possible to extend the cultivation of the winter-spring crop to millions of hectares as compared with the currently cultivated area of only 570,000 hectares.

The norms set for grain production in the 1981-1982 winter-spring season are higher than those in the 1980-1981 winter-spring season. Specifically, it is necessary to increase the area by about 5 percent, productivity by more than 3 percent and the total output by nearly 9 percent even though there will be no increase in the amount of technical supplies some of which may even be subjected to a cutback.

Experiences in the recent winter-spring and 10th-month seasons have demonstrated that, despite a shortage of technical supplies and regardless of frequent natural calamities, the various localities and production installations were generally able to obtain success in production by bringing the revolutionary offensive spirit into play, by overcoming all difficulties and by fully using all the actual possibilities and latent potentials in land, labor and available material-technical facilities. At the same time, they improved management and leadership, applied technical innovations and developed the effectiveness of the new policy aimed at stimulating production. The newly emerging factors in the agricultural production labor movement are contributing to a vigorous and continuous advance of agriculture.

The basic guideline to be followed in all farming tasks is to carry out intensive and specialized cultivation and to expand the cultivable area by increasing the number of yearly crops and by opening and breaking new lands. All localities and production installations need to reconsider their winter-spring production projects and plans and to rationally adjust, supplement and arrange production areas and crop allocations in order to achieve the highest economic effectiveness.

According to the state plan, beginning with this winter-spring season, it is necessary to start the extensive building of a "higher output" rice area of 1 million cultivated hectares and to stabilize production under all weather conditions. The duty of localities whose lands fall within the "higher output" rice area is to build fields according to standards and to adequately prepare the essential material-technical conditions.

Since drought usually occurs in the winter-spring season, water conservancy will continue to be the most important measure having a direct effect on the fulfillment of the arable area, the observance of the sowing and transplanting schedule and the application of the intensive cultivation technique. It has been forecast that the water level of all lakes, dams, rivers and streams in general will be lower than last year. The water level of the Mekong, Red and Thai Binh Rivers is lowering. The various localities must urgently try to preserve water in fields, lakes and ponds and must use it economically.

It is necessary to determine a rational ratio between dry and wet plowing by making calculations to achieve a proportion between water sources and labor and draft power conditions. It is advisable to carry out wet plowing on about one-third of the sowing and transplanting area in order to be able to grow azolla, to pick it up and compost it for use as a fertilizer, and to subsequently float it on the spring rice fields after the transplanting period.

The use of fertilizers is an urgent requirement for expanding the cultivable area and intensively cultivating high-yielding rice varieties which need a great deal of nutrients. If chemical nitrate fertilizer is insufficient, it can be compensated by the application of organic fertilizers, mainly by stable manure and azolla during the winter-spring season. The sources of fertilizer must be used rationally and managed strictly.

The task concerning seeds and seedlings has frequently become difficult due to abnormal changes in the wather conditions. If this problem is not solved satisfactorily, it will be impossible to completely cultivate the slated area or to carry out sowing and transplanting on schedule with the consequence that the rice corp's quality and productivity will be low. Plans must be drawn up to cope with unfavorable circumstances in order to secure enough good-quality seed paddy and seedlings to fully cultivate the slated area according to technical regulations and during the most favorable period. If sowing and transplanting are on schedule, the crop will grow easily with little risk of being damaged by harmful insects and will have a high productivity. In the recent winter-spring season, sowing and transplanting were carried out on schedule on as much as 94 percent of the slated area. In the coming winter-spring season, efforts must be made to attain and even surpass this norm to provide more safety for the crop.

Beginning with the coming [winter-spring] season, encouragement will be given to broaden on a nationwide scale the implementation of the system of product contract with laborers in the agricultural field. It is necessary for the Nam Bo provinces to try and step up the experimental implementation of this implementation of this contract system and to steadily extend it to production collectives and agricultural cooperatives throughout their region.

The new state policies aimed at adjusting and raising the buying prices of agricultural products and improving the method of distributing technical supplies will--together with other production incentive policies--contribute to vigorously promoting production in the coming winter-spring season.

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AGRICULTURE

ACUTE SEEDLING SHORTAGES FOR WINTER-SPRING CROP DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Oct 81 p 1, 4

[Editorial: "Produce Good Seedlings in Sufficient Quantities for Winter-Spring Crop"]

[Text] Plant strain are primary technological supplies in cultivation as well as significant technological factors that determine the ability of intensive farming to increase productivity and ensure full planting of areas.

Dependable seeds develop into healthy plants and acquire many capabilities of receiving and promoting favorable conditions from without; at the same time, they give crops enough strength to resist pests and inclement weather.

Undependable seeds cause just the oppositie effect.

As the saying goes, "good seedlings make good rice." Formerly, strains selection was carried out passively, on the basis of natural mutations or through the process of self-improvement; that is why the number of new varieties was very limited.

In recent years, rice varieties selection has achieved tangible progress. Applying scientific and technological progress to genetic strains selection, organs in charge of production research and guidance actively created many new rice varieties in response to evergrowing production requirements. Old rice varieties contributed to increasing yield by about 4 percent; now with new varieties crop yield has gone up by 20 to 30 percent. New rice varieties are clearly superior to old ones with higher yield and shorter growth time, opening up vast possibilities for planting more crops per year, spreading crops evenly throughout the year, opening new lands and expanding cultivated areas.

New varieties account for more than 600,000 hectares of spring rice and more than 300,000 hectares of winter rice in the north, and have added more than 1 million hectares to winter-spring and summer-autumn rice crops in the south, with a yield obviously higher than that of the 10th-month rice crop. Other noticeable achievements include discovering rice varieties capable of resisting dangerous pests, selecting and hybridizing those tolerating acid-salty, waterlogged, and drought-parched soil.

Besides accomplishments in selection and cross breeding of new varieties, there still are many shortcomings in maintaining and promoting advantages of new strains, giving rise to sizable wastes in seed paddy, and to a decline in new strains' valuable characteristics. Varieties playing a key role in production show signs of degradation and quality deterioration, causing reductions in yield--to only two-thirds of the initial crop--unnecessary multilayered rice heading, weak germinating strength leading to wasteful expenditures on seeds, and debilitating resistance to pests. Since large quantities of undependable varieties are unable to germinate properly, seedlings are in short supply, forcing farmers to give up full planting on planned areas, or to carry out full planting but with thin transplantation, or to transplant behind the schedule, etc. It has been calculated that losses in seed paddy nationwide owing to poor quality run to 800,000 to 900,000 tons each year.

The technique of nursing, storing and using seed paddy is not strictly followed. There are localities and production installations arbitrarily using varieties coming from other places, without epidemiologic control and without import permit from responsible organs, thus allowing pest germs to spread and upsetting the allocation of rice varieties previously planned for each zone.

The urgent task of solving the grain problem calls for a speedy increase in rice productivity and volume of production. Hence, seed production must undergo a very strong and evenly spread change in order to meet the requirements of providing dependable strains in sufficient quantities, guaranteeing area wide sowing-transplanting and in keeping with schedules and techniques.

Before sowing, localities and production installations should inspect their entire existing stocks of seed paddy as well as seedling-making material and technical installations. Rice varieties should fit in with production guidelines and crop cultivation patterns. Species of paddy in short supply should be replenished with identical ones--not arbitrarily with other strains. Substitutions affecting planned allocations of varieties must be authorized by superior echelons empowered to decide. It is necessary to select seed paddy satisfying all required standards--good paddy, high germinating strength, processing as well as water soaking, seed covering and sowing in line with technique.

A 4-level national system of rice varieties should be speedily built so as to gradually mold seed production into a scientific pattern. In the future, production installations should use only varieties provided by superior echelons within a direct variety supply framework aimed at producing strains in great quantities for large-scale sowing and transplanting. Localities and production installations must produce needed varieties on the spot and in sufficient quantities. They must not depend on superior echelons and must avoid reliance on shipments of seed paddy and budding seedlings from other places.

Applying product contracting to seed production is necessary for appropriately encouraging seed producers in cooperatives and production collectives. Places still unable to organize seed units can seek help from good production units in making seeds for cooperatives. It is necessary to encourage seed-for-seed barter on a percentage basis, and to improve work points and fertilizing work so that cooperatives can achieve self-sufficiency in seeds.

Cooperatives and production collectives should closely supervise and strictly manage seed production, ensuring sowing of proper varieties and contracting out seedling nursing and protection to members only after the collective has immersed seeds in water, kept them under tight cover to foster germination, prepared and sowed them according to the cooperatives' schedule.

Following each crop, a reserve of seed paddy--about 20 percent of the seed paddy total--should be set aside for protection against natural calamities. During the winter-spring season, rigorous cold weather often causes seedlings and newly-transplanted rice to die while lingering warmth provokes seedling overgrowth, compelling farmers to hurriedly till and transplant, thus leading to poor crop yield.

Proper seed production amounts to creating a major favorable condition right at the beginning of a production season.

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AGRICULTURE

GRAIN COLLECTION IN NGHIA BINH, DONG THAP, DONG NAI

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Oct 81 p 1

[Article: "Nghia Binh, Dong Thap, Dong Nai Step Up Tempo of Grain Collection"]

[Text] (VNA) As of 5 October, Nghia Binh has purchased nearly 67,000 tons of grain, exceeding the obligation level for the whole year by 3 percent, and representing an increase by 19,000 tons over the whole year of 1980.

The grain sector has coordinated closely with other branches within the province to sign two-way contracts with each cooperative, properly prepare storehouses, sacks and means of transportation, and create favorable conditions for cooperatives to promptly deliver paddy to the state. From now to the end of the year Nghia Binh will strive to purchase an additional 10,000 tons of grain outside the obligation, using it as an achievement to celebrate the Party Congress.

As of 7 October, Dong Thap has delivered 130,129 tons of paddy to the state, reaching 92 percent of the year's collection plan, at a speed 2.5 times faster than at the same time last year.

The provincial party committee and people's committee have concentrated on guiding various echelons and sectors to bring goods and supplies down to basic organizations to exchange for the peasants' paddy, to manage the paddy and rice market, and to strive to achieve planned collection levels ahead of schedule.

As of the end of September, Dong Nai has delivered to the state 2,000 tons in excess of the year's planned paddy obligation level. In general, the collection task has been strictly guided by party committee echelons and administration officials. Although tax collection has reached only more than 60 percent of the year's norms, it is up 20 percent from last year's corresponding period.

9213
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TASKS OF CONSTRUCTION SECTOR FOR REMAINDER OF 1981 DETAILED

Hanoi XAY DUNG in Vietnamese No 7, Jun 81 pp 1-2,9

[Excerpt from Ministry of Building report: "Principal Objectives, Tasks, and Measures for the Last 6 Months of 1981 of the Construction Sector and the Construction Materials Industry"]

[Text] The last 6 months of the year consist of a rainy season quarter and a dry season quarter in the north, and in the south during most of that time the weather is unfavorable.

The 1981 plan tasks are still very difficult. Difficulties are still being experienced with regard to conditions necessary for assuring construction and the production of construction materials, including the supplying of materials and transportation to serve the construction schedule and the production of construction materials. Under those conditions, positive steps must be taken to overcome the rainy season and take advantage of the dry season, in order to accelerate production, produce continually during the last 6 months of the year, and assure a high level of work hours during a day and work days during a month. At the same time, we must resolutely concentrate our forces and materials and cooperate closely in order to complete the key construction projects and produce the principal materials as called for by the plan.

It is necessary to inventory all existing materials and equipment at the construction sites and enterprises in order to account for the various types, take the initiative in obtaining materials which are still in short supply, use materials for the intended purpose, resolutely eliminate the haphazard use of materials and equipment, and not use materials and equipment intended for key state construction projects for other purposes. The legal norms must be made the principal tasks and the foremost objectives. Production means and construction materials included in the legal plans cannot be used to carry out self-production plans or secondary production plans.

Self-production plans and secondary production plans must be carried out in correct accordance with Directive No 61/CP of the Premier and Circular 04 of the Ministry.

On the basis of the beginning-of-the-year plan tasks assigned by the Ministry and the municipal and provincial people's committees, the units must continue to exert themselves in endeavoring to do a good job of fulfilling the principal objectives of the plan for the first 6 months of the year.

The Principal Measures

1. On fulfilling the three parts of the plan:

After the issuance of Decision No 25/CP, dated 21 January 1981, of the Council of Ministers, regarding the policy and measures for continuing to develop the right of the state enterprises to take the initiative in production and business and their right of financial autonomy, the Ministry issued Circular 04, providing guidance for the entire sector, which was directly disseminated to the units belonging to the Ministry and to a number of construction bureaus and services in the south and the north. Applying the policy of the state, many units in the sector began to implement the three parts of the plan and made the legal plan the objective of their endeavor, while also further developing the existing latent capabilities, especially regarding labor, in order to fulfill the self-production and secondary production parts of the plan. Most of the units, including units producing construction materials and machinery, construction units, and surveying and design units, have two or three-part plans. Many units have achieved initial results in implementing Decision 25/CP. The value of self-production construction and the production value of some units equalled 8 to 10 percent of the construction and production value of the legal plan. Some units also implemented secondary production plans based on the full utilization of labor, waste materials, and waste products in production or using labor to produce on a contracted-out basis such products as cinder blocks, roofing tiles, and nails, to increase production, etc., in order to provide employment for workers.

However, there are also units which are confused with regard to the implementation of three-part plans, or tend to stress the self-production and secondary production plans, and are not enthusiastic and unanimous in concentrating forces and materials on the legal plan. Instances of leaving the secondary production and self-production plans up to the base level are widespread, and there is a lack of oversight, guidance, and correcting. The Ministry, the combines, the general corporations and corporations, the enterprises directly under the Ministry, and the bureaus and services have not entered deeply into reviewing and controlling the self-production and secondary production plans in order to provide prompt guidance and correction, especially with regard to signing contracts, using materials, marketing products, and distributing income.

In order to rectify the situation of the implementation of three-part plans in accordance with decisions 25/CP, dated 21 January 1981 and 64/CP, dated 23 February 1981, and circular 04/TT-BXD, dated 23 February 1981, the units must perform the following tasks:

a. Unit heads at the various echelons must study and gain further understanding of decisions 25/CP and 64/CP of the Council of Ministers and Circular 04, dated 23 February 1981, of the Ministry, regarding guidance of the implementation of Decision 25/CP. The objectives and norms of the legal plan must be made the foremost objectives in endeavoring to fulfill the plan tasks.

b. The units directly under the Ministry, and the bureaus and services, must officially report the norms of their 1981 self-production plans to the Ministry and the provincial and municipal people's committees, so that they can review them and record supplementary plan norms at the end of June 1981, while also reporting their secondary production plans to the Ministry and the provinces and municipalities. The heads of units must closely review the secondary production plans, approve those plans, and guide the bases in using materials to produce products, in marketing products, and in distributing income in correct accordance with the policies and regulations.

c. When implementing self-production and secondary production plans the base-level units must keep separate books regarding production means, materials, transportation, labor, finances, salaries, etc., and cannot commingle or exchange production means, materials, etc., that are part of the legal plan with those that are part of the self-production and secondary production plans.

d. The marketing of products must be carried out in correct accordance with Decision 64-CP of the Council of Ministers, and products produced in accordance with the legal plan cannot be used to produce goods in accordance with two-way contracts. Products produced in accordance with self-production and secondary production plans must be reported to the Ministry and disposed of in two ways:

-- If the product serves construction and production, priority for its construction should be given to the units in the sector.

-- If the product is a consumer product, a product marketing contract is signed with state commerce. Only if state commerce refuses to market the product can it be sold to other state-operated units.

e. The contracts under the self-production plans must clearly record the quantities of production means, materials, and fuel assigned by the ordering unit and must be reported to the Ministry and the People's Committee. As regards valuable products, the quantities of production means, materials, and fuel supplied by party A must be regularly reported to the Ministry. When party A does not supply production means, materials, and fuel, production and construction should cease. Production means, materials, and fuel must not be borrowed from the legal plan.

2. In addition to rectifying the above-mentioned three-part plans, it is necessary to pay attention to a number of urgent measures:

-- It is necessary to expand the scope and improve the quality of contracting-out, and to contract out efficiently.

-- We must carefully review the designs of the construction projects in correct accordance with the principles of all-out economizing in the use of scarce production means and resolutely changing designs which use too many scarce production means, replacing them with local materials.

-- The base-level units and the construction bureaus and services must review their economic-technical norms.

-- We must review the construction methods that were orginally intended to be mechanized, but which now, because of difficulties regarding POL, tires, and spare parts must be changed over to manual methods, with full utilization of local labor.

-- The combines must take steps to implement plans to supply bricks, tile, rock, sand, and gravel to meet construction needs in each area, especially for the key projects and in the Mekong Delta.

-- We must study and implement Decree No 232-CP, dated 6 June 1981, of the Council of Ministers, promulgating capital construction statutes.

-- During the rainy season steps must be taken to build without interruption, accompanied by the assurance of safety and the stopping of instances of careless construction, which cause waste and slow down the construction rate .

3. We must increase the effectiveness of the party's leadership. It is necessary to strengthen the party committees of the corporations and enterprises so that they can directly lead construction and the production of construction materials. The party committees of the corporations and enterprises must include nearly all of the comrades responsible for leading production, and their structure should not be of the combine variety. The party committee secretary must have leadership ability, understand production, and be experienced in work from the base level on up. The party committees must fully understand the resolutions of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee in order to take steps to implement them. They must strengthen the political-ideological education of the cadres, workers, and civil servants. Recently there have been such important resolutions as those regarding circulation and distribution, the ideological task, the organizational task, and the scientific-technical task. We must increase the effectiveness of the trade union and the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. We must strictly carry out the four systems, carry out the campaign against negativism, launch a revolutionary movement, and launch a continuous, seething emulation movement. We must strengthen the system of control and recapitulate experiences, make prompt evalutations and observations, and have just rewards and punishments. We must strengthen by all means the system of scientific-economic information, guidance information, and command and management information at the construction sites, research institutes, and guidance organs.

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

MINISTRY OF BUILDING ACCOMPLISHMENTS NOTED

Hanoi XAY DUNG in Vietnamese No 7, Jul 81 p 32

[Sector News column]

[Excerpt] During the first 6 months of 1981 the construction units directly under the Ministry turned over and brought into production and use two construction projects (the Ninh Binh repair shop, capable of repairing 250 vehicles per year, and the Cong Tum wood veneer factory) and 11 other project items. The projects that have been turned over have added the capability to produce for society 6 million square meters of wood veneer, the capability to repair 250 vehicles a year, 800 square meters of workshops and warehouses, and nearly 7,000 square meters of housing and messing facilities. Six key projects attained more than 50 percent of their annual plans: the Bai Bang paper mill, which attained 101.6 percent; the Hanoi yarn mill, which attained 80 percent; the Hoa Binh hydroelectric plant, which attained 64.6 percent; the Lam Thao superphosphate plant, which attained 63.9 percent; the Nha Trang yarn mill, which attained 57.7 percent; and the Hoang Thach cement mill, which attained 53.4 percent of its annual plan.

Construction Corporation No 22 maintained and surpassed the construction schedules of the key Bai Bang paper mill and Lam Thao superphosphate plant projects ,is endeavoring to accelerate the construction rate of the Bai Bang paper mill, and has attained 68.2 percent of the planned construction of project 75325. Therefore, the corporation has attained 53.8 percent of the construction value called for by the annual plan, and has attained 50.3 percent of the annual plan regarding construction worker productivity.

Construction Corporation No 1 maintained the construction schedule of the key Hanoi yarn mill project and concentrated on completing and turning over during the present year such projects as project 75810, which attained 80 percent, and project 66 A, which attained 55.5 percent, of the annual plan. The corporation has attained a construction value equal to 50.6 percent of the annual plan, maintained construction scheduled, and turned over on schedule such projects as the dining hall of the Hanoi Medical College.

Construction General Corporation No 1, the Hai Phong Construction Corporation, Construction Corporation No 7, Water Supply and Drainage Construction Corporation No 1, and Water Supply and Drainage Construction Corporation No 2 attained at least 50 percent of their annual plans.

The construction corporations delivered and brought into use many projects which serve agriculture, public projects, and housing projects, including 120,000 square meters of housing, in which the state concentrated investment capital.

The Quang Nam-Da Nang Construction Service's construction value equalled 57.1 percent of the annual plan. It completed its key projects serving agriculture and turned them over according to plan. Labor productivity per construction worker was 2,017 dong, equal to 57 percent of the annual plan. The Thai Binh, Bac Thai, Dong Nai, Nghe Tinh, Son La, and Song Be construction services did a good job of fulfilling their plans during the first 6 months of the year.

With regard to the production of construction materials, during the first 6 months of 1981 the sector produced 269,500 tons of bagged cement, 148,000 tons of which were produced by the Hai Phong cement plant and 84,500 tons of which were produced by the Ha Tien cement plant. Some 1,010,800,000 standard bricks -- 54.5 percent of the annual plan -- and 642,900 tons of lump lime -- 55 percent of the annual plan -- were produced.

A number of bureaus and corporations attained 50 percent of their annual plans regarding each type of product. Among them were the Quang Ninh Construction Service, which attained 144 percent with regard to cement, 52.2 percent with regard to the various kinds of rocks, and 68.3 percent with regard to lump lime; the Ha Nam Ninh Construction Service attained 144 percent with regard to standard bricks and 80.4 percent with regard to lump lime; the Nghia Binh Construction Service attained 82 percent with regard to tile, 66.4 percent with regard to cement, 54.7 percent with regard to lime, and 52 percent with regard to brick; the Phu Khanh Construction Service attained 61 percent with regard to brick and tile, 57.2 percent with regard to cement, etc.

5616
CSO: 4209/70

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

POWERFUL TRANSFORMER COMMISSIONED IN BIM SON CEMENT PLANT

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Nhu Vu and Tran Son: "110/6--Kilovolt Transformer Commissioned in Bim Son Cement Plant"]

[Text] As one of the principal construction projects in the Bim Son Cement Plant, a 110/6-kilovolt transformer station has been completely installed and put into operation.

This is the largest transformer station ever designed especially for an industrial production enterprise.

The station has two transformers having each a capacity of 40,000 kilovolt-amperes. In addition, the station is fitted with numerous machines and automatic equipments including a system of devices to automatically control all activities of the station.

Along with the main 110/6-kilovolt transformer station, there is also a network of 30 separate transformers to convey a 0.4-kilovolt electric current to each auxiliary carrier [phuj tair] in the production line system of the factory.

The immediate function of the 110/6-kilovolt transformer station is to provide electricity for the construction site of the Bim Son Cement Plant to install and adjust the equipment network of production line No 1 which will be commissioned by the end of this year.

During the installation of the equipment and machines belonging to the 110/6-kilovolt transformer station, workers and technical cadres of the Electric Installation Enterprise (subordinate to Combined Machine Assembly Enterprise No 45 of the Ministry of Building) overcame technical difficulties and a shortage of mechanized construction tools and installed with precision all equipment and machine parts of the station including complex automatic ones.

9332
CSO: 4209/55

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

REACTIONARY, DECADENT CULTURAL MATERIALS TO BE UPROOTED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 27 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Hoang Thi: "Let Us Uproot the Nests That Speculate in and Disseminate Reactionary, Decadent Cultural Materials"]

[Text] As the policy of the municipality is being implemented, this year the fight to get rid of the reactionary and decadent culture is stepped up more vigorously with many realistic and effective measures that are carried out on a regular and continuous basis. All subwards have control teams in charge of it and, in coordination with order and public sanitation regulations control teams, market management teams and the zone police, take action against any households being found to keep, circulate and use reactionary and decadent cultural materials (books and magazines, pictures, music tapes and records) by searching, making reports, giving warnings and confiscating.

Since 24 May 1981, in the 4 urban wards and a number of towns in Gia Lam and Dan Phuong Districts, over 1,200 tapes, nearly 800 decadent music records and nearly 700 bad books published in Saigon during the U.S.-puppet rule have been confiscated. About the contents of those music tapes and records, almost all of them were of the type of golden music and renovated plays, both modern and classical, with sobbing and heart-rending tunes and lyrics sounding awkward and unpleasant to the ears, weeping for rains and winds, expressing sorrows and sadness and being full of feelings of loneliness, powerlessness, hopelessness and tiredness resulting in a desire to escape from the real life; there also were very reactionary music tapes that praised the way of life of the former Saigon puppet soldiers, encouraged killings of compatriots and destruction of the country and glorifies the ruthless puppet soldiers as "heroes of the era." Among the confiscated books as many as 300 were of the "martial arts" type being advertized as "Chinese love epics" depicting the philosophy of the "wandering warriors," namely, "force determines everything," arousing a sense of adventure and risk taking and the desire for killing and encouraging a way of life leaning toward lawlessness and anarchy; the rest was in almost all cases novels of love and lust disseminating romance, looseness and extravagance, debauchery, "total enjoyment of all earthly pleasures" -- alcohol, smoking, sex, debauchery, immorality, etc., and books of astrology and physiognomy leading people to believing in predestination and superstition; there also were "anticommunist" books of great renown written by those traitors who had been classified by the U.S. imperialists among the "heroes" of the world's anticommunist front.

Being parents, workers of conscience and those who are masters of our lives and our land, we cannot be indifferent, nor can we help being seriously worried about the poison of the above-mentioned cultural materials; particularly while the imperialists and Beijing reactionary expansionists are trying day and night to destroy, encircle and control us and planning aggression against our country, that kind of cultural trash "resonating" the enemy's psychological-warfare arguments and maneuvers will lead to very serious consequences and destroythe morality, soul, belief and reason to live of our people, mostly the young.

To get rid of the reactionary and decadent culture is a part of the ideological and cultural revolution and at the same time of the current fight against the negative signs in society and cannot be separated from the fight against the enemy's psychological war. The recent fight to wipe out reactionary and decadent cultural materials in Hanoi has proved that the amounts of such poisonous and bad materials still circulated in the population are far from small and that the ones that had been confiscated were quite negligible. First of all, we can blame this on parents who, either because they failed to recognize the poison or because of their unhealthy esthetic liking, have brought from the south such cultural materials for their entire families "to enjoy" or have pampered their children to the point of being irresponsible themselves and neglecting teaching them and preventing them from using the harmful materials. But there is another thing we must think about even more: what are the sources in Hanoi of these materials? To wipe out reactionary and decadent cultural materials consists not only of education, persuasion, control and confiscation, but more important the uprooting of the nests that speculate in, store and disseminate the banned poisonous and bad cultural materials.

Truly deserving welcome, commendation and reward are many of our people who have devoted their efforts to watching, uncovering and helping the public security force to follow the leads and to catch red-handed many cases of speculating in, storing and disseminating reactionary and decadent cultural materials, including pornographic movies; dubbing music tapes and dealing in golden music records; dealing in and renting banned books. Some people had been keeping hundreds of Saigon-published books which they rented, earning as much as 7,000 dong per year and, for instance, in May when the school year had ended and the summer vacation of students began up to 1,700 dong per month. Others were specialized in recording golden music tapes on a large scale from as many as 40 master tapes, using full equipment and having a list of all the popular Saigon songs, from which "famous selected golden songs" programs could be selected, with the fees for dubbing such tapes ranging from 8 to 12 dong each. Still others were specialized in dealing in golden music as they stored in their homes 300-400 tapes and earned 30-40 dong of profit per tape, even much more if they dubbed their own tapes. Those were obviously dishonest people who had known that those cultural materials were "nationally prohibited" and their dealing in them was a violation of the law, but because of the attractive profits they were willing to poison the minds of our people and children. Since their business was very suitable for the enemy's schemes and plots, they have unintentionally become his agents working without pay for his psychological war. However, the real experience in life has proved that the distance between the starting point -- being blind and shortsighted because of some immediate profit -- and the sense of lending a hand to the enemy is not great. They must be stopped! The law cannot tolerate their criminal acts.

At the end of May 1981, the Municipal People's Court tried 2 cases of showing pornographic movies, with these items as exhibits: 3 8-mm projectors, 14 very dirty pornographic films, 1 film editor, 6 music tapes and 6 bad books. All 6 defendants received appropriate sentences: Nguyen Tran Cuong, 35, residing at 8 Cao Ba Quat Street, 3 years of imprisonment; Tran Van Thien, 30, 5 Hang Mam Street, 30 months; Pham Ngoc Thai, 40, 31 Hai Ba Trung Street, 30 months; Tran Ngoc My, 30, 11 Lo Duc Street, 2 years of suspended sentence, 3 years of probation; and Luu Ngoc Thang, 31, 2 Ly Thai To Street, 18 months of suspended sentence and 2 years of probation.

On 19 September 1981, the Hoan Kiem Ward People's Court tried Tran Xuan Khanh residing at 6 Phan Boi Chau Street on charges of storing and dubbing tapes and disseminating reactionary and decadent music. Khanh received a suspended sentence of 18 months and 2 years of probation, with confiscation of all of the exhibits: 2 tape recorders, 1 tape eraser, 1 pair of headphones and 119 tapes of reactionary and decadent music.

The above-mentioned trials at the courts were welcomed by the social opinion, which demanded that we continue to prosecute, severely punish and uproot those who speculate in, store and disseminate reactionary and decadent cultural materials.

To fight for eradication of the reactionary and decadent culture is a complex job that must be done on a long-term, regular and continuous basis not only by the organs responsible for controlling and handling the matter but more important by the people, who must grasp the importance of the matter and create an opinion to exert pressure on society for preventing those stubborn people from secretly storing, circulating, dealing in and using various kinds of poisonous cultural materials, and first of all by parents, who must through self-understanding and exemplary conduct maintain a strict control in their own families. Let us resolutely wipe out all reactionary and decadent cultural trash to protect the wholesome cultural and spiritual life of our people and children.

5598
CSO: 4209/75

POPULATION CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

DAC LAC RECEIVES SETTLERS FROM OTHER PROVINCES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Van Thich: "Dac Lac Receives People Coming from Other Provinces to Build a New Homeland"]

[Text] Since the complete liberation of the country, the New Economic Zones Committee in Dac Lac Province has received a large number of people coming from the provinces of Thai Binh, Nghe Tinh, Binh Tri Thien, Quang Nam-Da Nang and Nghia Binh to build a new homeland.

Over the past 5 years, the province has welcomed 22,205 households with 127,507 members including 64,672 laborers. The people coming from the abovementioned five provinces have been distributed among eight districts in Dac Lac Province but mostly among Krong Pach, Dac Nang, Lac, Ea Sup and Krong Buc Districts. With part of its own population going to build new economic zones, the province has created 13 more new villages in the districts and set up 32 agricultural cooperatives and 21 production collectives. Moreover, the province has assigned a number of laborers to six state farms, two state forests, two work sites and two enterprises. Dac Lac Province has also transferred 2,930 households with 13,520 members including 6,714 laborers from Ban Me Thuot City to the villages in adjacent areas to build new economic zones. To date, the new economic zones have opened new lands with a total area of 31,061 hectares of which 11,772 (including 2,788 hectares of wet fields) have been adequately prepared for cultivation. Owing to the active assistance given by the provincial administration at all levels, the new settlers have enjoyed a stable life and won numerous successes in production.

9332
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CONTENTS OF BOOK ON TO HUU SPEECHES, ARTICLES ON EDUCATION

Hanoi CONG TAC GIAO DUC VA SU NGHIEP BOI DUONG THE HE CACH MANG CHO DOI SAU in Vietnamese 1978

[Table of Contents of book by To Huu entitled "The Education and Training of the Revolutionary Generations of the Future," published by Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1980; 15,200 copies printed at the Tien Bo Printing Plant, Hanoi, printing completed on 25 October 1980]

[Text] The Teenagers and Children of Vietnam, the Children of a Heroic People (pp 7-13)
(full text of speech at the All-North Vietnam Conference of Cadres in Charge of Teenagers and Children in March 1962)

Teaching the Love of Socialism to Students (pp 14-29)
(full text of speech at the Symposium on the Teaching of Ethics held by the education sector in Phu Tho in 1962)

Wholeheartedly Loving, Caring for and Educating the Students of the South (pp 30-36)
(full text of speech to cadres of the southern schools in Ha Dong in 1962)

For the Sake of the Ideals of Communism, Let Us Concern Ourselves More with Teenagers and Children (pp 37-43)
(full text of speech at the Conference of Youth Union Cadres on Work Involving Teenagers and Children held in January 1963)

Building Socialist Labor Youth Schools in the Mountains (pp 44-49)
(excerpt from speech at the Mountain Educational Conference held in May 1964)

The Education of Small Children (pp 50-58)
(full text of speech at the training conference for level I teachers in 1966)

Firmly Adhering to the Basic Viewpoints of the Party and Making Every Effort To Train Scientific-Technical Cadres and Economic Management Cadres To Support the Resistance Against the United States for National Salvation and Support Socialist Construction (pp 59-89)
(article printed in TAP CHI HOC TAP, No 12, 1967)

Firmly Adhering to the Line of the Party, Learning from the Progressive Schools and Moving Education Steadily and Strongly Forward (pp 90-129)
(full text of speech at the Conference To Summarize the Experiences of the Advanced Model Units in Education, June 1971)

Endeavoring To Establish Integrated Technical General Schools (pp 130-138)
(full text of speech at the Hanoi Industrial General School on 5 September 1973)

Making Every Effort To Accelerate the "Two Goods" Emulation Movement in Accordance with the Examples Set by the Advanced Model Units in Education (pp 139-162)
(full text of speech at the Conference To Review the 5 Years of the "Two Goods" Emulation Movement of the Education Sector on 26 April 1977)

The Immediate Tasks of Education in the South (pp 163-189)
(full text of speech at the Conference To Celebrate the Virtual Elimination of Illiteracy in the Southern Provinces held in Ho Chi Minh City on 30 March 1978)

Continuing To Strongly Develop and Improve the Quality of General School Education (pp 190-210)
(full text of speech at the conference of the education sector to review the 1977-1978 school year, 5 July 1978)

The New Man Must Be Molded from Infancy (pp 211-227)
(full text of speech at the Conference To Emulate Dien Chau District in the Teaching of Children, 30 September 1978)

Taking Positive Steps To Train the Stratum of New, Socialist Workers (pp 228-244)
(full text of speech at the conference of the vocational training sector to study the resolution of the Political Bureau on educational reform)

Making Every Effort To Carry Out Educational Reform in Order To Train Generations of New, Socialist Vietnamese (pp245-266)
(no further information available)

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TABLE OF CONTENTS OF 'TAP CHI GIANG VIEN' NO 3, 1981

Hanoi TAP CHI GIANG VIEN [INSTRUCTOR'S NOTEBOOK] in Vietnamese No 3, May-Jun 81 p 54

[Text] Several Matters Concerning Prices and Wages at This Time (pp 1-7)
(Unattributed article) [being translated]

Thoughts on Teaching the Lesson "The Historic Mission of the Proletariat" (pp 8-17)
(Article by Pham Ngoc Vi, the Nguyen Ai Quoc School, Department V)

The Lessons and Experiences of the Vietnamese Revolution (pp 18-27)
(Article by Dang Kim Thanh, Vu Van Vui and Tran Ngoc Thu, the Party History Faculty of the Nguyen Ai Quoc Advanced Party School)

Several Thoughts Concerning the Category of Reality (pp 28-33)
(Article by Nguyen The Nghia and Nguyen Dang Chau)

The Leninist Principles in the Party's Leadership of the Economy (pp 34-41)
(Article by Tran Viet)

The Harmonious Coordination of the Interests of Society and the Interests of the Individual (pp 42-49)
(Abridged text of book of the same title by S.P. Kareisa and M.P. Kvochkin, the Belorussia National University Publishing House, Minsk, 1978)

Various Materials Concerning the Three Interests: the Interests of Society, the Interests of the Collective and the Interests of the Individual Working Person (pp 50-53)

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CSO: 4209/28

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TABLE OF CONTENTS OF 'XAY DUNG DANG' NO 6, 1981

Hanoi XAU DUNG DANG [PARTY BUILDING] in Vietnamese No 6, Jun 81 back cover

[Text] Reviewing the Several Jobs Performed in Organizational and Cadre Work in Lang Son Province (pp 1-5)
(Article by Hoang Truong Minh) [excerpt being translated]

The Quang Ha District Party Committee Concerns Itself with Organizational and Cadre Work (pp 6-8)
(Article by Huu Thanh) [excerpt being translated]

The Deployment of Cadres at the Tran Phu Industrial-Agricultural Federated Tea Enterprise (pp 9-12)
(Article by Hoang Vinh Thai)

Thoughts on the Training of Scientific and Technical Cadres in the South (pp 13-16)
(Article by Tien Dung) [excerpt being translated]

Guidance in the Planning of Management Cadres and Leadership Cadres (pp 17-19)
(Excerpt from "Guidance" of the Organization Department of the Party Central Committee, 7 March 1981)

Tien Hai Endeavors To Become an Agro-Fishing-Industrial District (pp 20-23)
(Article by Nguyen Trong)

The Long Phu District Party Organization Endeavors To Build a Stable, Strong and Pure Unit (pp 24-25)
(Article by Le Van Thu, the Organization Committee of the Hau Giang Provincial Party Committee)

A Corporation Party Chapter Leads the Performance of the Political Task (pp 26-28)
(Article by Minh Thang)

Inspections and the Building of a Stable, Strong and Pure Party (pp 29-30)
(Article by Chu Phuong)

The Nguyen Xa Village Party Organization Closely Links Party Building to the New Contracts in Agriculture (pp 31-32)
(Article by Le Thanh Binh)

The On-the-Job Study of Theory in the Party Organization of the Railroad General Department (pp 33-34)
(Article by Le Hung, director of the On-the-Job School of Theory of the Railroad General Department)

The Party Building of the Fraternal Parties

The Basic Scientific Principles of Organizational Work (pp 35-38)

Replies Concerning Organizational Work in Party Building (pp 39-41)

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TABLE OF CONTENTS OF 'TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC' NO 6, 1981

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC [JOURNAL OF SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITIES] in Vietnamese No 6, Jun 81 back cover

[Text] The Resolution of the Political Bureau on the Policy Regarding Science and Technology (pp 1-13)
[already translated]

The 2 Years of the Program of Biological Research in Support of Agriculture (pp 14-17)
(Article by Nguyen Huu Thuoc, deputy head of the Institute of Biology, the Vietnam Institutes of Science)

The Application of Technological Advances at the Hai Ha Food Products Plant (pp 18-19)
(Article by Nguyen Thi Minh Nguyet, director of the Hai Ha Food Products Plant of the Ministry of Food Industry, and Van Ty, a technical cadre at the Hai Ha Food Products Plant)

Technological Advances and Product Contracts Within Agriculture (pp 20-22)
(Article by Trinh Van Thinh, head of the Department of Scientific and Technical Management of the Ministry of Agriculture)

The Growing of Cotton in Our Country (pp 23-24)
(Article by Vu Cong Hau, chief of the Cotton Depelopment Program of the Agricultural Sector of Vietnam)

The Organization of Activities Involving Innovations and Inventions and the Management of Scientific-Technical Advances (pp 25-27)
(Article by V.V. Bukov, deputy head of the Inventions and Innovations Commission of the Soviet State)

News of Scientific-Technical Activities

The Activities of the Combined Investigations Program for the Territory of Tay Nguyen (p 28)
(Article by Nguyen Khac Kinh, the State Science and Technology Commission)

The Activities of the Science and Technology Committees of the Provinces in the Midlands and Mountains of the North (pp 28-29)
(Article by Bui Minh Thao, the local section of the State Science and Technology Commission)

Summary Conference of the Central Breeder and Industrial Hog Corporation (p 29)
(Article by Nghiem Phu Ninh)

Conference To Summarize the Work in Standards, Weights-Measures and Quality Control in the Provinces of Zone 2 in 1980 (p 29)
(Article by Do Huyen, the Standards, Weights-Measures and Quality Control Center of Zone 2)

Researching the Use of Slack Coal [CAMS] in Place of Lump Coal [CUR] in the Process of Producing Zinc Oxide Powder (p 30)
(Article by Le Van Ninh)

The Scientific-Technical Activities of Quang Nam-Da Nang Province (pp 30-31)
(Article by Le Anh Tai, the Science and Technology Committee of Quang Nam-Da Nang Province)

Crop Protection Conference of the Northern Provinces (pp 31-32)
(Article by N.P.N.)

1981 Zoning and Planning Conference (p 32)
(Article by Ngoc Linh)

The 1980 Conference To Summarize Local Scientific and Technical Activities (p 33)
(Article by P.V. [Reporter])

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TABLE OF CONTENTS OF 'TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC' NO 7, 1981

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC [JOURNAL OF SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITIES] in Vietnamese
No 8, Jul 81 back cover

[Text] The Innovations Movement Plays a Major Role in the Scientific-Technological Revolution (pp 1-4)
(Speech by Vo Nguyen Giap, Senior General, Political Bureau member and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the 2nd National Conference To Summarize the Innovations Movement held in Hanoi from 17 to 20 June 1981)

The Resolution of the Political Bureau on the Policy Regarding Science and Technology and Forestry (pp 5-7)
(Article by Phan Xuan Dot, Minister of Forestry)

The Chemical Industry Is Determined To Implement the Political Bureau Resolution on the Policy Regarding Science and Technology (pp 8-10)
(Article by Le Van Dy, head of the Chemical General Department)

Machine-Tools Factory Number 1 and the Resolution of the Political Bureau on the Policy Regarding Science and Technology (pp 11-12)
(Article by Phan Thanh Liem)

Establishing a General Diagram for the Distribution of Production Forces in Our Country (pp 13-16)
(Article by Nguyen Van Bien, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Economic Zoning Commission)

The Prevention and Control of Brown Planthoppers in the Northern Provinces (pp 17-18,10)
(Article by Bui Van Ich, chief of the Crop Protection Department)

The Raising of Rabbits in Our Country (pp 19-20)
(Article by Nguyen Thien, assistant head of the Institute of Livestock Production of the Ministry of Agriculture)

The Scientific Activities of the Faculty of Pharmacy of the Ho Chi Minh City College of Medicine (pp 21-23)
(Article by Nguyen Thoi Nham, instructor in the Faculty of Pharmacy of the Ho Chi Minh City College of Medicine)

Developments at the Institute of Building Materials (pp 24-27)
(Article by Ngo Quy Hiep, technical cadre at the Institute of Building Materials)

Researching the Production of Conveyor Belts at the Dien Bien Rubber Enterprise (pp 28-30)
(Article by Duong Binh Minh, director of the Ho Chi Minh City Dien Bien Rubber Enterprise, and Le Van Chuong, technical cadre at the Ho Chi Minh City Dien Bien Rubber Enterprise)

The Decision of the Council of Ministers Concerning the Signing of Contracts and the Implementation of Economic Contracts in Scientific Research and Technological Development (pp 31 and 23)
(Decision Number 175-CP promulgated on 29 April 1981 and signed by Vice Premier Vo Nguyen Giap)

News of Scientific and Technical Activities

The Central Institute of Scientific and Technical Information Implements the Resolution on the Policy Regarding Science and Technology (p 32)
(Article by Tong Van Dinh, the Central Institute of Scientific and Technical Information)

The Vietnam Socialist Party Enthusiastically Responds to the Resolution on the Policy Regarding Science and Technology (pp 32-33)
(Article by Nguyen Chinh, the Vietnam Socialist Party)

The Meteorology and Hydrology General Department Begins the Implementation of the Resolution on the Policy Regarding Science and Technology (p 33)
(Article by Luu Truong De, the State Science and Technology Commission)

The Innovations and Technological Improvements Made by the College of Railway-Highway Communications (p 33)
(Article by Tran Duc Trien, correspondent, the Office of Scientific Research of the College of Railway-Highway Communications)

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TABLE OF CONTENTS OF 'XAY DUNG DANG' NO 7, 1981

Hanoi XAY DUNG DANG [PARTY BUILDING] in Vietnamese No 7, Jul 81 back cover

[Text] Thoughts Concerning the Guidance Provided by the District Party Committee Regarding the Product Contract Within Agriculture (pp 1-5)
(Unattributed article)

Improving the Quality of Leadership of the Party Organizations in the Use of Product Contracts at Agricultural Cooperatives (pp 6-9)
(Article by Pham Bai, secretary of the Thai Binh Provincial Party Committee)

Several Aspects of Party Building in the Use of Rice Product Contracts in Haiphong (pp 10-13)
(Article by Nguyen Trong)

A Number of Matters Regarding the Leadership of the Vinh Lac District Party Committee Following the Use of Product Contracts in Two Rice Seasons (pp 14-17)
(Article by Chu Phuong)

The Chuong Mi District Party Committee Improves Its Guidance of the Basic Level (pp 18-20)
(Article by Dac Huu)

The Cooperatives in Hiep Hoa Are Strengthened in the Process of Using Product Contracts (pp 21-23)
(Article by Nguyen Duc)

The Cam Dong Village Party Organization Leads the Implementation of Product Contracts (pp 24-26)
(Article by Luu Hong Nguyen)

The Style of Maintaining Close Contact with the Basic Level (pp 27-30)
(Article by Le Thanh Minh)

Putting the Maintenance of Discipline on a Regular Basis Within the Basic Organizations of the Party (pp31-34)
("Guidance" No 722, 31 December 1980, the Inspection Commission of the Party Central Committee)

The Party Building of the Fraternal Parties

Party Conferences (pp 35-38)
(Compiled by The Hung on the basis of the book "Guidance for the Secretaries of the Basic Organizations of the Party," Politics Publishing House, Moscow, Second printing, 1980)

From the Letters of Readers to the Editorial Board (pp 39-40)

Replies Concerning Organizational Work and Party Building (p 39)

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TABLE OF CONTENTS OF 'TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN' NO 8, 1981

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese No 8, Aug 81 p 72

[Text] Defeating Beijing's War of Encroachment (pp 1-7)
(Article by Trung Dung [TRUNG ZUNGX])

Offensives (and Counter-Offensives) (pp 8-19)
(Article by Q.S.)

Fully Understanding the Line and Organizing the Successful Performance of Tasks (pp 20-29)
(Article by Nam Huy [NAM HUY])

Insuring Mobility in Modern Campaigns (pp 30-35, 65)
(Article by Major General Tran Ba Dang [TRAANF BAS DAWNGJ])

Advancing the Campaign To "Manage and Use Vehicles and Machinery in a Good, Long Lasting, Safe and Economical Manner" to New Stages of Development (pp 36-44)
(Article by Major General Vu Van Don [VUX VAWN DOON])

Each Person Fulfilling a Specific Duty (pp 45-51)
(Article by Le Thanh Long [LEE THANHS LONG])

Concerning Methodology in Military Activities

The Role of Marxist-Leninist Methodology in Military Activities (pp 52-56)
(Article by Colonel Nguyen Ngoc Bao [NGUYEENX NGOCJ BAOR]; editorial note: recently, the editorial board of TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN held an exchange of opinions concerning the methodology in military activities. This matter has been raised in keeping with requests by many readers in and outside the army and with a view toward contributing to the effort to gain a full understanding of the military line and thinking of the party and examining and correctly resolving the theoretical and practical military problems in the present period of building and protecting the socialist fatherland. Below are excerpts from the opinions expressed by a number of comrades during this meeting. It is suggested that readers participate by writing articles that relate to this subject.)

Firmly Adhering to Marxist-Leninist Philosophy and Deepening Our Military Knowledge in Order To Apply Methodology in Military Activities Well (pp 56-60)
(Article by Colonel Nguyen Cu Binh /NGUYEENX CWJ BINHF/, the Political General Department)

Providing Training to Cadres in Order To Improve Their Ability To Apply Methodology in Military Activities (pp 60-65)
(Article by Colonel Dinh Tich Quan /DINH TICHS QUAAN/, the Political Academy)

Foreign Military Material

The Guidelines for Strengthening the Armed Forces of the United States in the Pacific and Indian Oceans (pp 66-69)
(Unattributed article)

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CAMPAIGN TO STAMP OUT DISTORTIONS, RUMORS LAUNCHED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 2 Oct 81 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Smash Distorting Propaganda, Resolutely Oppose Acts of Spreading False Rumors"]

[Text] In building and defending the socialist fatherland, our people must regularly oppose aggressive acts and sabotage tricks of Chinese expansionists and American imperialists as well as other reactionary influences. One of the insidious sabotage tricks of the enemy is to disseminate distorting propaganda and false rumors, so as to shatter our fighting spirit, cause internal disunity, and subdue the people's minds, paving the way for opportunistic acts of political, economic, and military sabotage, etc.

Capitalizing on the low level of consciousness of a number of people, or on their pessimism about or their dissatisfaction with difficulties in production and living conditions, and on their inability to understand the nature and phenomena of the present juncture and to strive to overcome immediate obstacles, they distort policies, spread false rumors, and generate unfavorable public opinion on current events, such as the policies of market management, prices, drafting youths into the army, etc.

Moreover, they circulate books, newspapers, and cultural products of a reactionary and decadent nature, so as to poison those who long for the vulgar life and those who engage in illegal revelry, especially a number of backward youths. Because of the dangerous nature of antirevolutionary propagandists for the fatherland and people, our state has decided to condemn and severely punish their criminal acts.

Article 15 of the regulations on punishing antirevolutionary crimes asserts that the above acts are crimes of antirevolutionary propaganda and specifies various forms of punishment against "those who, for antirevolutionary purposes, have perpetrated the following crimes:

1. Propagandize against, incite the people against the people's democratic administration, and misrepresent the socialist regime;

2. Propagate enemy psy-war views, misconstrue the resistance against the United States, for national salvation, and for regaining national independence and unification, spread false rumors, cause confusion among the people;

3. Propagandize for the policy of enslavement and for the decadent culture of imperialism;

4. Write, print, circulate, and conceal books, newspapers, movies, and pictures or other materials having antirevolutionary contents and purposes."

The above crimes are punishable by imprisonment, from 2 to 12 years.

At present, the difficulty is how to distinguish between views and opinions coming from the enemy and those coming from backward people, or dissatisfied elements, or genuine complaintants, etc.; and it should be noted that the enemies themselves also have taken advantage of good and kind people to achieve their dark designs. We don't condemn people indiscriminately, hurridly, and carelessly; but this does not mean that we should relent on this battlefield. The first and most effective thing for cadres and party members to do is to speak and work in accordance with the policies of the party and state organs and to make no irresponsible statements, nor say what they don't know well or what is not within their province. Besides, while listening to views and opinions of the masses, cadres and party members must, on the one hand, courteously and sincerely welcome accurate and constructive criticism and, on the other, they also must vigilantly sift wrong from right, so as to explain misunderstandings and misstatements of the people and to correct misdeeds. To do these things properly is to create conditions for assembling forces and mobilizing public opinion to struggle against those who deliverately distort policies and spread reactionary propaganda with vicious purposes. Leading echelons of the party; the administration; and mass organizations at organs, enterprises, and schools are bound not only to manage technical and productive work of cadres and workers but, also, to guide opinion within their units and to direct compliance with regulations on making statements and conducting propaganda within their units through the introduction into internal meetings of opportunities to disseminate policies, analyze views and words contrary to policies and guidelines, and also to properly solve contradictions and complaints in a resolute, patient, and judicious manner. In doing so, they will mobilize good people; win over backward people to their side; isolate reactionary elements; and create a healthy atmosphere, a rising emulation movement, and an untarnished living pattern within their units--all that is needed to defeat enemy psy-war.

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CSO: 4209/76

THREE HOODLUMS EXECUTED IN HANOI

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 14 Oct 81 p 4

[Article: "Execution of Three Hoodlums"]

[Text] On 10 and 11 November, the Hanoi Municipal Council on Executing Court Sentences carried out the death penalty on three hoodlums, at two places in Dan Phuong District and Hoan Kiem Ward.

They were:

-- Le Van Thuan, born and domiciled in Thanh Mac hamlet, Thanh Da village, Phuc Tho district. Thuan and accomplices were convicted for murder and robbery. Thuan shot and seriously wounded Sister Hoang Thi Be in Tho An village, Dan Phuong district in an attempt to rob her of her bicycle at Tre slope (Dan Phuong village, Dan Phuong district) on 15 January 1980.

-- Nguyen Van Ha, residing at 14 Van Chi Lane (Bach Mai) and Duong Xuan Thanh, residing at 26 Thinh Yen street (Hai Ba Trung Precinct), were convicted for murder. On the afternoon of 25 April 1979, while committing robbery at Hang Dau street, they were observed by Pham Van An. Ha and Thanh stabbed the victim to death on the spot with sharp knives.

The execution of the death penalty on the three convicted criminals is a warning against those engaged in violent hooliganism and those perpetrating major crimes against the people.

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CSO: 4909/78

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

YOUTHS WORKING FOR CHINESE INTELLIGENCE ARRESTED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 2 Oct 81 p 2

[Article by Ha Phan: "Traitors to the Fatherland Nabbed"]

[Text] Nguyen Bac Ha, 20 years old, residing at 69 Giang Vo; Nguyen Dinh Hai, residing in Thanh Xuan Street; Hguyen Dinh Chiem, residing at 283 Kham Thien Market Lane; and Nguyen Ngoc Tao, living in Haiphong, were youths who refused to work, delighted in good food and clothing, and always dreamed of a luxurious and debauched life. They were imbued with reactionary and decadent manners and ideas. One of them became a hoodlum. Ha, Hai, Chiem, and Thao got together and discussed ways to flee abroad.

Carrying out this scheme, Nguyen Bac Ha met Bui Tuan Long (in Coc Leu, Lao Cai)--with whom he got acquainted in February 1979, at which time Long had been temporarily evacuated to Hanoi--and asked him to act as a guide. They sold three family bicycles for 1,700 dong and spent the money on train fares, travel expenses, and clothing, passing themselves off for Coc Leu evacuees on the way home for harvest crops. On the evening of 30 May 1980, the five reached the southern bank of the Red River (on the Vietnamese-Chinese border). Long, the guide, then returned to Hanoi while Ha, Hai, Chiem, and Tao crossed the river into Hekou. After 3 months' training at the Chinese intelligence organization, the four chaps were given some goods; and, disguised as smugglers, they were sent back to Vietnam for investigating our armed forces' border defense and control, enticing and urging people to flee to China, and robbing weapons from our armed forces, etc. They befriended two citizens in Muong Khuong District. But their scheme aborted because on 30 August 1980 they were discovered and nabbed by a control unit of the Muong Khuong public security section.

Based on the confessions of Ha, Hai, Chiem, and Tao, the investigating organ has traced back their involvement in crime to their families' lax management and education of children. They used to be away from home, roving around all day long. In addition, they were influenced by enemy psychological warfare. In light of this case, we should raise vigilance and resolutely smash enemy psychological warfare arguments, preventing our children, brothers, and sisters from blinding themselves to the truth and betraying the fatherland--just like the Ha, Hai, Chiem, Tao group.

9213
CSO: 4909/76

OFFICE WORKER CENSURED FOR COUNTERPROPAGANDA STATEMENTS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 22 Sep 81 p 1

[Article: "Hanoi Harbor Workers and Cadres Fight Counterpropaganda Line"]

[Text] Implementing Directive 07 of the Standing Committee of the Municipal VCP Committee on fighting against enemy psychological warfare and all counterpropaganda from bad elements, the Hanoi Harbor Enterprise recently held a session for cadres, workers, and officials to criticize Nguyen Khac Lieu, an employee of the labor and wages office of the enterprise, for certain statements contrary to propaganda on the line and policy of the Party and the State.

Each person harshly analyzed the harm of Lieu's statements, which caused suspicions and eroded trust in the Party and the State policies in the city on the part of a number of people around him. They recommended that the authorities take formal action to deal severely with Lieu.

The Hanoi Harbor Enterprise used the criticism session to instruct cadres, workers, and officials to keep on guard against the enemy's psychological warfare effort and to fight those who, like Nguyen Khac Lieu, spread distorted propaganda.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PEDICAB PEDDLER ARRESTED FOR ANTIREVOLUTIONARY PROPAGANDA

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 2 Oct 81 p 2

[Article by Tran Phan: "Disseminating Counterpropaganda"]

[Text] K was a resident of Thanh Luong Ward (Hai Ba Trung Precinct). During the temporary occupation of the capital by French imperialists, he sold medications on the curbs and at tramway stations. After the capital was liberated (1954), like other people having no professional skills and no stable life, he was employed by the administration as a railroad worker. But, some time later, he quit and engaged in miscellaneous work. To help him lead a normal life, in 1956 the local administration gave him land to build a house on and arranged for him to be employed at the Forestry Native Products Corporation. In 1965, along with his family he went to Phu Tho to build a new economic zone there; but later, abandoning Phu Tho, he returned to Hanoi. Nevertheless, the local administration gave him land to build a house on for the second time and allowed him to register as a premanent resident. From that time, he worked as a pedicab operator.

Although he was helped many times by the administration, economically and in his livelihood, K, a bad man by nature, turned to drinking and disturbing public order and security, ending up with publicly attacking administration guidelines, as well as active neighborhood cadres and party members. Taking advantage of the difficult situation of the nation's economy and living conditions and of a number of lingering negative aspects, he attacked party and state leadership.

He practiced very cunning tricks: While hurling insults, he probed the reaction of the people around him. At first, he spoke in a low voice and used innuendoes. If there were neither reactions nor protests, the following day he would lump negative phenomena such as bribery, theft of socialist property, difficult living conditions, etc., as part and parcel of our regime. He would put down a cup of alcohol near him while raising his voice, thus conveying to the people around him the false impression that he was babbling while drunk.

If such name calling was not suppressed, he would return the next day with louder insults. At first, he interspersed insulting his wife and children and insulting cadres, then, little by little, augmenting his pitch, he repeated almost textually the newscasts of enemy radio stations.

More brazenly, he villified the regime, party leadership, and leaders as well as our people. Outraged at his criminal acts, the people sent written complaints to the administration, suggesting harsh prosecution. He has been arrested and detained pending appearance before the court.

We condemn his reactionary acts and suggest that judiciary organs mete out harsh punishment. The above story has taught us to be vigilant about bad elements assembled in drinking sessions for counterpropaganda purposes. We must promptly struggle to condemn them or to keep responsible organs posted for stern prosecution.

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SRV: CREATIVE LABOR, COOPERATION WITH USSR

Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 27, Jul 81 p 20

[Article by A. Stroganov under the heading "In the Cooperating Socialist Countries"]

> [Text] On 2 July the Vietnamese nation marks the fifth anniversary of the day on which the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] was proclaimed. In the ensuing years, a united, independent and free Vietnam, under difficult conditions, has attained considerable advances in order to accomplish the tasks, set by the 4th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV], of building socialism. Today, SRV workers show great enthusiasm in carrying on socialist competition for the prompt fulfillment of the state economic plan for 1981 and for creating a suitable atmosphere for the 5th Congress of the CPV.

In the past five-year period, the Vietnamese nation, under conditions of postwar hardship, characterized by the detrimental intrigues of the imperialist powers and the direct aggressive acts of the Beijing expansionists, has attained considerable advances in strengthening its socialist state, establishing the material and technological bases for socialism and consolidating the country's defense capability.

From 1976 to 1980, the gross agricultural product increased by 18.7 percent. An additional 650,000 hectares, of land were cleared.

The output of industrial products grew in 1980 by 17.3 percent in comparison with 1975; this figure includes the rise in machine-building by 60 percent.

Hundreds of new industrial enterprises and other economic units were built in the country.

Freight turnover increased considerably for all forms of transportation. An additional approximately 1,500 kilometers of railroad line and over 4,000 meters of mooring line were restored or constructed. Transportation was supplemented by 70 locomotives and almost 3,000 railroad cars and by seagoing vessels with a total freight capacity of 170,000 tons.

The number of qualified workers has grown. Over a fifth of those employed today have a higher or secondary specialized education. Much has been done, especially in the south of the country, to give the population employment; in that region, 3 million unemployed persons were counted after liberation.

In the south of Vietnam enterprises belonging to the predatory bourgeoisie have been nationalized. Private enterprises in industry, trade and the transportation sector have been converted to mixed state-private enterprises.

The most important economic and social tasks for the SRV in the next years, as was noted at the seventh session of the National Assembly (December 1980), are to increase production, to perfect administration, to stabilize and further develop the economy, to improve the life of the nation, to reinforce defense capacity, to continue to create the material and technological bases for socialism, to carry through the socialist reformation in the south of the country, to consolidate and perfect socialist relations of productions in the north and to consolidate relations, especially with Laos and Kampuchea, and establish cooperation with the Soviet Union and other member nations of the Council on Mutual Economic Assistance.

In 1981, it was planned that 15 million tons of food crops with the emphasis on rice would be harvested in the SRV (including 12 million tons of rice). In the animal husbandry area, it was foreseen that 1981, in comparision with 1980, would bring an increase by 2 percent in the number of buffalo and cows, by 3.3 percent in the number of swine and by 7 percent in the number of head of domestic fowl.

Basic branches of industry will continue to grow. In comparison with 1980, the production of electrical energy will grow by 6 percent and coal production by 10 percent. The output of phosphorous fertilizer will rise by 10 percent.

A considerable part of 1981 capital investments will be directed at agriculture in order to increase production of grain and food crops and those with uses in technology. In industry, particular attention will be given to the construction of the "Falay" electric station, coal mines and other important economic units. Capital investments in the transportation sector are being concentrated on expanding and constructing Haiphong harbor and a number of others.

The advances attained by the Vietnamese nation in the past five-year period are closely related to the fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union and other nations of socialist cooperation. The USSR and SRV are extending and consolidating close economic and commercial cooperation on the basis of full equality, mutual advantage and fraternal mutual assistance.

Last year marked the observance of the 25th year since the signing of the first trade agreement between the two countries and the first agreement stating the Soviet Union's intention of rendering aid in the Vietnamese economic recovery without repayment. In the ensuing period, about 200 industrial enterprises, state farms, institutions of learning and other units have been restored, reconstructed, and built under the assistance of the USSR in Vietnam.

At present the Soviet Union is cooperating with the SRV in building a whole series of industrial and other units. We must mention among these the hydroelectric station on the Mekong River, the largest such station in Southeast Asia with its capacity of two million kilowatts, the cement plant in Binshon with a productive capacity of 1.2 million tons per year, the "Hetam" coal mine with a 2.4 million ton annual capacity, the "Falay" heat and electric plant, the "Laokay" mine capable of producing up to 1.5 million tons annually of apatite concentrate, the diesel motor plant, the nitrogenous fertilizer and superphosphate plants and Haiphong harbor.

Prospects that economic cooperation would grow in scope and in depth were revealed in connection of a visit in the USSR of a party and government delegation from the SRV in November 1978. During the visit a Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the SRV and a number of economic agreements were signed. In conformance with these, the USSR will render the SRV economic and technological assistance in the construction of large-scale economic enterprises with great significance for the further development of its economy. The Soviet Union will aid Vietnam in completing construction of a number of facilities, technological assistance for which was terminated by China. Agreement was also reached that the basic orientation of long-term scientific and technological collaboration would be established.

In a speech at the Kremlin on 3 July 1980, during the party and government delegation's visit to the USSR from the SRV, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stated: "Now we have taken on much more extensive tasks than previously. It suffices to say that we are already able to undertake such a large-scale project as locating and obtaining rich petroleum and gas deposits on the South Vietnamese shelf."

Cooperation in this area is foreseen by the intergovernmental accord signed in July of last year. In Moscow on 19 June 1981 an agreement was signed on establishing a joint Soviet-Vietnamese enterprise for geological exploration and for obtaining petroleum and gas on the South Vietnamese continental shelf. At the same time the protocol was signed for an agreement and a plan undertaken in connection with complex geological exploration and minerals location by engineers and geologists. This agreement of great economic and political scope is described by the newspaper NYAN ZAN as opening the way to creation of a Vietnamese gas and petroleum industry, the development of which has a special place in the cause of the country's socialist industrialization.

The economic, scientific and technological cooperation of the SRV with other countries of the Council on Mutual Economic Assistance is being expanded; the SRV has been a member of the Council since 1978. In conformance with the Comprehensive Program of Socialist Economic Integration, the fraternal nations aid Vietnam in developing various branches of the economy. Thus, in January of this year, a general agreement on multifaceted cooperation on accelerating scientific and technological development in the SRV from the present until 1990 was signed by the interested member nations of the Council on Mutual Assistance.

The Secretary General of the CPV Central Committee, Comrade Le Zuan, appearing on 25 June at the first session of the 7th Convocation of the SRV National Assembly, expressed sincere gratitude to the socialist nations and primarily to the Soviet Union, which had rendered to Vietnam the greatest, most multifaceted and effective aid.

"In the future, too, we will continue extensive cooperation with the USSR, consolidating fraternal friendship with the Soviet people," declared Le Duan. "This is the foundation of our state and Party international policy and the fundamental position originating in the revolutionary nature of two Marxist-Leninist parties and two socialist states joined by common ideals. This is the basic strategic direction that will guarantee our nation new victories in the struggle to defend the homeland and to build socialism and consolidate the position of socialism on the Indochinese peninsula."

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR MORE SOURCES OF EXPORT GOODS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 23 Sep 81 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Increase Sources of Export Goods"]

[Text] The accelerated pace of economic development has reached such a level in today's world that no country can exist without economic relations with the outside. Those economic relations take the form of import and export of goods and raw materials.

Over many years of economic construction and development, we have accumulated a great deal of experience in this matter. To import more, one must export more. Exports have the positive effect of disposing conditions for promoting production in a developing nation, updating equipment and industrial procedures to meet the constantly growing technological and artistic needs, improving the way trends and business are conducted, and providing the foundation for solutions to problems of wages and jobs and increasing the income of workers.

Looking at Hanoi's export operations, we see that some preliminary developments have taken place. In spite of many difficulties with raw materials, sources of export goods have increased. The usefulness of exports to imports and the good they do agricultural and industrial production have been more clearly defined. Economic zone planning and export goods planning are gradually being initiated. The ability to develop sources of export goods is still limited, however, because execution is not yet well organized, coordination among relevant sectors and between the national center and localities is still disjointed, and goods distribution is not yet rational in all aspects. Many goods with strong potential have not yet been fully exploited. Many new sources of goods have potential for development right here in the city, like polishing precious stones and separating mica into sheets for export, but no agency has come forward as yet to invest in such production.

One of our very basic advantages today is that awareness of the export effort is being intensified in all sectors and levels. But this unanimity should manifest itself in synchronized changes in such sectors as industry, handicrafts, agriculture, foreign trade, commerce, labor, finance, banking, and communications and transportation, with an aim to rapidly increase sources of export goods of ever finer quality and value.

The foreign trade sector, in its role as planner for the city, must carry out its function of researching and organizing sources of export goods in compliance with the planning guidance of the national center and of localities. Suburbs must diligently implement the practice of planning zones and agricultural products and raw materials already found locally or available nearby. Industrial and handicrafts sectors, with help, in the form of raw materials and capital, from such sectors as agriculture, foreign trade, and banking, struggle to raise the quality and quantity of goods and arrange production cooperation with a number of key items, like bicycles, electric fans, and watches. Rapidly develop traditional goods, like Bat Trang pottery. Start new trades with good potential. One thing urgently needed today in reference to export goods is to be very flexible and grasp the demands and desires of the world market, invest appropriately in technology and art (including fuel and packaging) to obtain high value with the use of only a small amount of raw materials or only ordinary materials. Mobilize production forces to participate in the effort to produce export goods, including free-lance craftsmen and artisans who mass-produce works or make them one at a time. In order to adequately compensate the producer, new policies must be applied to calculate pay bonuses and determine a price commensurate with the quality of the product they turn out. In the cooperation among sectors and levels and production cooperation among agencies, diligently avoid difficulties that should not occur and avoid useless, cumbersome red tape.

The rapid expansion of sources of export goods is the responsibility of all sectors, levels, and the people of the city. Let us resolutely struggle to make Hanoi a strong unit in the export effort, to make a positive contribution to the development of the Fatherland and to the development of the capital.

9830
CSO: 4209/73

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

NEW VCP MEMBERS RECRUITED IN HANOI

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 14 Oct 81 p 2

[Article by Tran Trong Que: "In the First 9 Months of 1981, Hanoi Party Organization has Admitted 3,098 New Members"]

[Text] In the past 9 months, the Hanoi party organization has admitted 3,098 new members (with 50 percent from Youth Union members, 29 percent from workers directly involved in production, and 20 percent from scientific-technical cadres).

Despite a heavy work schedule and many difficulties in leadership over carrying out the political task and organizing the masses' life, party organizations have stepped up party development in each zone by opening training courses for recruits, in which special topics were discussed. Recently, the Gia Lam district party committee held a forum with the participation of party committee, trade union, and Youth Union secretaries as well as party recruits, to exchange experiences on how party recruits strive to improve themselves and how party committee echelons screen and admit new members. At the meeting, party recruits voiced their sincere wish to become members. Those admitted over the past 9 months are trusted and loved by the masses for their helpful work. Many comrades have been assigned important tasks at the primary level, working as deputy directors, supervisors and deputy supervisors, bureau chiefs and deputy bureau chiefs, production unit chiefs, etc. Due attention notwithstanding, party development work still is uneven. Only about 30 percent of basic organizations have been doing this work. The reason is that party committee echelons, especially at the chapter level, have not yet thoroughly and deeply understood Directive 15 of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Party Committee, as well as Directive 72 of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee. As a result, in guidance work, they have not tied party building closely to carrying out the political task, blaming a very heavy schedule for their failure to develop the party. Owing to a poor spirit of responsibility, they have had no plans for concrete and regular party development. They lacked control and supervision and even showed fears of encountering difficulties in investigating party recruits. Mass organizations such as trade unions and the Youth Union, from the city down to the primary level, have pledged to take part in developing the party; however, their movement lacked steadiness.

If party committee echelons do not urgently overcome the above shortcoming and concentrate on guidance, the municipal task of recruiting new members for 1981 will achieve low results and will not meet the requirements of the municipal political task.

Notice 11 TB/TU dated 12 May 1951 of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Party Committee clearly states, "We are determined, not to let party recruiting task slip behind that of last year, but rather to strive to do better, both quantitatively and qualitatively," (in 1980, the entire city admitted 5,053 party members).

At present, with just 2 months left from the year, we should concentrate on strictly guiding this work with the following activities:

-- Party chapters should look again at the 1981 recruits to see whether they still meet the standards, then report the findings to the chapters for discussion and decisionmaking before inviting comments from the masses. In case these recruits still meet the standards, individual files whould be established for party chapters to consider, then for higher party committee echelons to finally approve.

-- Party committee echelons should take active measures to help chapters carry out screening procedures, especially the investigation of recruits. Party committee echelons should discuss with the administration and mass organizations to create all conditions for party members in charge of investigation to do their work promptly and successfully.

9213
CSO: 4209/78

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

REASONS FOR STEEP PRICE INCREASES EXPLAINED

Hanoi TIEN PHONG in Vietnamese 13-19 Oct 81 p 1, 2

[Interview with Tran Xuan Gia, State Price Commission member, by unnamed reporter, date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] Please explain why the state decided recently to adjust prices on many categories of goods with rather high increases?

[Answer] Prior to the recent adjustment decision, our price system was based on raw materials and agricultural products purchasing prices, which were still low at the time. In reality, over the past several years these prices have increased five and six-fold. Prices on imported supplies and equipment have also gone up. At present, we no longer import supplies and equipment at 1958-1960 prices, but rather at new higher ones. Purchasing prices of the capitalist market are even 30 to 40 percent higher than that of the Council for member nations of the Mutual Economic Assistance. In fact, in terms of Vietnamese currency, prices on imported goods have increased approximately ten-fold.

Moreover, pricing policy must also take into account currency purchasing power and resolution of relationships between accumulation and consumption, between industrial production and agricultural production, between supply capabilities and commodity consumption needs, between living conditions of various population strata, between state-directed prices and free-market prices, etc.

These are very complex economic and social problems, and since all these factors have undergone big changes recently, the state urgently had to adjust prices upward to make them reasonable.

Despite the adjustment, the state continues to spend billions of dong per year compensating for losses on commodities essential to the livelihood of workers, civil servants, the armed forces, etc. The state applies high price policy only to high grade and luxury goods, and to goods subject to restricted consumption.

[Question] Please tell us specifically how many types of retail prices on consumer goods we now have, and how we apply them?

[Answer] At present, the state price system includes 3 types of retail prices on consumer goods, corresponding with 3 commodity funds, and following 3 formulas of distribution to different consumers in conformity with state consumption policy.

1. Supply prices on essential commodities for the armed forces, workers, civil servants, college, high school and vocational school students, etc, and other policy objectives are regulated by Directive 109-CTTW of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau. These are low prices, closely linked to salary, and change only when pay rates change. For instance: Rice, .40 dong per kg; bicycle tire, 11 dong apiece, etc.

2. New state-directed retail prices covers commodities most of which are specified in Decision 120-CP of the Council of Ministers on 29 May 1981.

Formerly, these prices were usually called prices guaranteeing [providing a profit for] business. For instance: Rice, 5 dong per kg; bicycle tire, 100 dong apiece, etc.

These new directed retail prices apply to commodities essential and important to the entire people and are used to guide the exchange relationships in two-way contracts with farmers. Hence, they are state-directed unified and stable prices, which no one can arbitrarily change.

3. Commercial business retail prices apply only to a number of commodities subject to restricted consumption, such as cigarettes, alcohol, coffee, etc, and high-grade, and luxury goods. At present, in scattered places there is the tendency to include on the above list a number of commodities essential to the people's life. The state has issued directives to correct this phenomenon.

Retail prices on the various categories of commodities have been adjusted for some months.

Since Octover 1981, the state has adjusted purchase prices and wholesale prices. This adjustment involves only state-operated and collective economy sectors, and does not involve the retail price system which the state has just adjusted. Hence, rumors that the state will raise retain prices on consumer goods even more are not true.

[Question] And now, how does the state adjust purchase prices of agricultural products, and purchase prices as well as contract-order prices of handicraft products?

[Answer] Along with the adjustment of retail prices on industrial consumer goods, since October 1981 the state has increased purchase prices of agricultural products five and six-fold in the north and Former Zone 5. This is a big effort aimed an encouraging development of agricultural production, mobilizing peasants to save on consumption and sell more products to the state. At the same time, this price adjustment provides the opportunity for rebuilding the rate exchange relationships between industry and agriculture so as to fit in with the revolutionary situation and tasks in the new stage, and to accommodate the exchange and trade relationships between our country and other ones in the world. This adjustment also has the effect of increasing agricultural product exports, as well as commodity and supply imports, in support of production and the entire people's livelihood--especially agricultural production and the farmers' livelihood (fertilizer, insecticide, agricultural machinery, etc).

As for handicrafts and small industry production, the state on the basis of recently-adjusted retail prices on consumer goods and wholesale prices on supplies and raw materials, has issued directives to redefine the income levels, contractual prices, and product purchase prices of these two production sectors.

[Question] Please tell us about the impact of the current price adjustment on production and the people's livelihood?

[Answer] First of all, we should affirm that the central goal of our party and state economic policies is to step up production, develop the national economy, and ensure and stabilize the people's livelihood.

A new thing in the current price policy is to gradually eliminate the price support system, to encourage individuals and units to do excellent production work, achieve high productivity, overfulfill state plans and strictly honor economic contracts with the state. This is a positive effect of the price adjustment, and it contributes to promoting production development.

The state has also carried out synchronized measures to raise salaries, improve distribution and circulation, increase purchase prices on agricultural products, handicraft products, etc. These efforts all have the effect of encouraging production and ensuring stable living conditions for the people.

Price policy is very important, but it can generate favorable effects only on the basis of an evenly and securely developed national economy, and with the simultaneous implementation of other economic policies of the party. Especially in the present situation of our country, carrying out that price policy involves a complex struggle, which must be tied closely to proper distribution and circulation, market management, and fighting crooked merchants and speculators who hoard goods, raise and dictate prices, etc.

Members of the Youth Union and other youths are assault combatants on the productive labor front, and also on the front of struggle for price stabilization and market management.

9213
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STATE PRICE COMMISSION CHAIRMAN EXPLAINS RETAIL, SERVICE CHARGE CHANGES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Oct 81 pp 1, 4

/Interview with Doan Trong Truyen, Chairman of State Price Commission, by NHAN DAN: "Concerning Changes in Retail and Service Changes"; date and place not specified/

> /Text/ NHAN DAN interviewed Doan Trong Truyen, Chairman of the State Price Commission, concerning a number of problems involving changes in retail and service charges. Below are the questions and replies:

/Question/ Would you let us know your opinions on the policy basis for changing the retail and service charges during the past few months?

/Answer/ Our system of consumer goods retail and service charges was formed during the years from 1958 to 1960. To the present time (before the recent charge adjustments), they have basically remained stable and have had an active effect in assisting to stabilize the lives of the laboring people. This was an extremely great effort by our party and people under the conditions of a still undeveloped economy, protracted war and continuous natural disasters. However, they are no longer suitable and have caused many negative effects. Therefore, the recent improvement of the consumer goods retail and service charge system was an urgent requirement. This adjustment was closely coordinated with other methods aimed at developing an active effect on production, stabilizing living conditions, redistributing the national income on a total society scale, assisting in gradually resolving supply and demand relations and struggling to stabilize the market, prices and national finance.

Directive 109 of the Political Bureau stated: Price adjustment relies on the principle of "consumer goods retail prices must be limited to the extent that they cancel and compensate for losses of the consumer goods in general and assure the state a business profit; and must originate from a policy of use consistent with actual conditions at the present time depending upon each group of products and each consumer for which the state sets retail prices along a course of little accumulation or at cost for essential goods and a higher accumulation for other types."

Based on the directive of the Political Bureau, the Council of Ministers issued Decision 220-CP on 29 May 1981 to adjust retail prices as has been recently achieved in accordance with the following primary policy:

Essential goods supplied the armed forces, workers, civil servants (consisting of retired individuals and those unable to work due to poor health), and students of high-level colleges and vocational schools will remain as before. These types of goods are those supplied at a fixed quantity or not at a fixed quantity. Goods at a fixed quantity are those such as grain, fish sauce, meat, fish, sugar, monosodium glutamate, fuel, cloth and laundry soap. Goods not supplied at a fixed quantity are those such as bicycle spare parts (tubes, tires and sprocket wheel chains), straw mats, waterproof nylon cloth, small table fans, thermos bottle liners and tea.

The supply of vegetables and salt will be assured but the selling price will be adjusted and they will be counted as part of the grain subsidy as previously done.

A number of types of essential goods such as grain, milk for children and the sick, writing paper, textbooks, etc. will be sold at cost by the state and many types will be sold at a loss.

For other consumer goods, the price will generally assure compensation for production and circulation expenses with great or little accumulation in accordance with each type aimed at assuring the requirements of expanded reproduction.

High-level goods will be sold at a price with a high accumulation level in order to regulate income and guide consumption.

/Question/ Under conditions in which the economy is still encountering difficulties, we also have many types of prices applied to other recipients. Would you let us know about those types of prices?

/Answer/ The state is carrying out a policy of distribution to consumers in accordance with three different types of prices (as pointed out by Directive 208-CT on 20 October 1981 of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers concerning retail and service charge directed price system management):

a. The supplied price is closely connected with wages and is applied in the retail sale of essential goods supplied at a fixed quantity or not at a fixed quantity to the armed forces, workers, civil servants, students and other recipients supplied in accordance with policy as stipulated in Decision 218-CP of the Council of Ministers.

The amount of trade in these goods accounts for a fairly large percentage of the expenditures of worker and civil servant families.

b. The new retail directed prices of the state are applied to those types of goods essential to the lives of all the people; goods used for exchange in two-way economic contracts with producers (farmers, salt producers, fishermen, handicraftsmen, etc.); goods supplied for the requirements of enterprises, hospitals, state agencies and recipients receiving in-kind subsidies precisely in accordance with the system; and important goods sold the armed forces, workers, civil servants, students, etc. in excess of those goods sold at the supplied price.

The level of these types of prices for primary goods was recently stipulated in the appendices of Decision 220-CP on 29 May 1981 and has been stabilized. Commerical organizations must sell to the recipients above at precisely the stipulated price. This matter is extremely important because the actual income of the workers and civil servants as well as the farmers and other levels of labor depends to a decisive degree on the supplied price and the state retail price for about 40 goods of types a and b for which the prices have been stabilized. We will announce the names and specific price levels for these types of goods in order that everyone will know and join in coordinated efforts for good achievement.

c. The commerical business price is applied to a number of types of goods which are not essential or important such as high-level expensive types (good wrist watches, velvet, silk cloth, good shoes and sandals, etc.). These prices must be actively supervised depending on the supply and demand situation and the actual price fluctuations on the market.

Application of commercial business prices is extremely essential under conditions in which the incomes of the various levels of peole still vary greatly; because part of the people have incomes from private economy and trade on the free market, their buying power is high. These prices are used to regulate income, control consumption and increase state revenue while simultaneously having an effect of resisting speculation and illegal trade.

The state advocates reserving essential and important goods to production and life to supply and sell the armed forces, workers and civil servants, and to exchange with producers in collective areas and individuals by two-way contracts. Under conditions in which these goods are still scarce, the state does not advocate normal sales at the commerical business price because in such a manner, speculative resale would occur. An extremely important problem is that distribution must be made to commodity funds in order to answer other requirements and to apply other types of prices. In the spirit of that instruction of the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers, responsible sectors at the present time are coordinating to classify the commodity funds above and to assure proper achievement of pricing policy as well as the commodity distribution policy in general of the state.

/Question/ How have the price changes been handled in comparison with the incomes of the different classes of the people?

/Answer/ Adjustment of retail prices goes hand in hand with calculation of the cost of living and the actual wages of the workers and civil servants to assure there is no reduction on the basis that the prices of supplied goods remain unchanged and the prices of other important goods are adjusted upward and maintained with no sales at a variable commercial business price. In accordance with this method of calculation, the cost of living index doubles after price adjustment and consequently, the government advocates a one-time basic wage subsidy.

Resolving the problem of the basic standard of living is on the basis of developing production with increasing productivity and efficiency. In accordance with Directive 109 of the Political Bureau, along with wage compensation, in order to assure the standard of living of the wage earner, an initial important problem is how to assure that workers have sufficient jobs and to expand the scope of the contract and piecework wages system in a proper manner in order for the workers to have productive jobs and from there to raise incomes; at the same time, we must assure the supply of a sufficient fixed quantity at stable prices of essential goods as stipulated; and management must be strengthened with efforts made toward stabilizing market prices because a portion of the wages of the workers and civil servants must still be used to buy goods on the free market.

Concerning the farmers (or fishermen and salt producers), the primary problem is the relative value between the purchase price of agricultural products and the sales price of industrial goods. During more than the past 20 years, agricultural goods prices have increased about 2.5 times but basic industrial goods prices have not increased and the relative value is excessively reduced. It is now necessary to adjust this relative value by returning nearly to the years between 1960 and 1964, a period in which the economy and production were relatively stable, the living standards of the farmers and workers were assured with a rational difference, the national economy had an internal accumulation (about 16 to 17 percent of the national income), the state budget was basically balanced and the market and prices were stable.

/Question/ How is adjustment of wholesale prices related to retail prices?

/Answer/ Wholesale prices are a type of price applied within the national economy and improvement of the wholesale price system is aimed at:

Allowing wholesale prices of various types of products, especially production materials, to compensate for production and import expenses, to produce the necessary accumulation and to create conditions for supporting production development. Depending on the type of material, such as material to support agriculture, the state under necessary circumstances can compensate for losses.

Strengthening management and economic accounting, encouraging the use of materials in an economical and effective manner, using replacement materials and replacing imported materials with domestic materials.

Encouraging promotion of the scientific and technical revolution, increasing product quality, replacing equipment and machinery, etc.

One of the important principles presented while establishing a new wholesale price system is to assure that the state's new directive retail price system is not changed, creating a complex adverse effect on all other price systems.

The Council of Ministers has assigned responsibility to ministries and local government echelons for leading primary level production and business units in actively striving to reduce production costs and circulation expenses in order that with the new directed retail prices, the new wholesale prices will generally compensate for expenses and produce an accumulation. Under cases in which efforts have been made in many methods but losses still occur, the business agency must formulate plans suggesting that the state examine loss compensation. Therefore, regardless of the circumstances, first of all, the new retail prices cannot be changes without a decision from the Council of Ministers.

A problem requiring special concern here is to strengthen management, increase labor productivity and reduce production costs on the basis of well-achieving a system of conservation in production and business. The establishment and satisfactory achievement of economic and technical norms in material, labor and capital waste right in the primary level production unit is an extremely urgent requirement at the present time. Experience has indicated that wherever there is appropriate concern, it is possible to reduce a fairly high proportion of production costs.

The action of a number of primary level production and business units in adjusting wholesale prices to arbitrarily raise retail prices in excess of state-approved price levels is contrary to principle. On the free market, some merchants have taken advantage of the opportunity to raise retail prices and have not carried out the price posting system. These are erroneous actions and must be resolutely opposed.

/Question/ As we know, there are presently many cases in which the retail prices stipulated by the state are not being properly executed, creating harm to the interests of the consumer. How will this be overcome?

/Answer/ Generally speaking, sectors and local areas are striving to strictly comply with the various types of directed retail prices consisting of supply prices, new directed retail prices and commercial business prices in accordance with the spirit of decisions of the Council of Ministers. However, under conditions in which goods are scarce, the free market is still widespread, prices are unstable and uniform pricing methods have not yet been promptly implemented, the supervision of specific price types is still extremely complex and a number of shortcomings still exist. A number of cases have occurred in which the prices of goods within the purview of directed prices have been set in excess of state-improved prices and to nearly the level of market prices. This has created a harmful effect on the living standards of the laborer, especially the worker and civil servant. Therefore, the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers has decreed: The prices in Decision 220-CP are approved prices; sectors and local areas must strictly comply with no changes made without a new decision from the Council of Ministers. When substantiating these approved prices, it is necessary to precisely follow price formation principles and assure that approved and specific prices are in harmony with each other with rational differences and no disguised price increases. Sectors and local areas which recently stipulated prices not in keeping with Decision 220-CP must make corrections. They must assure that the consumer can purchase state goods precisely in accordance with the retail prices stipulated and announced by the official echelons and agencies of the state. Business organizations guaranteed a number of rational discounts in the circulation steps can add no additional surcharges to the state retail price. If the state-directed price is still lower than the free market price, a study must be made in appropriate distribution formulas in which decision-making echelons assure that state goods are distributed to the proper consumer precisely in accordance with policy without speculation or unfair advantage.

/Question/ Price stabilization is always an important factor in stabilizing production and assuring the standard of living. Would you give us a number of opinions on the responsibility of state agencies and of every individual on what to do in assisting in this important work?

/Answer/ Prices are an integrated economic problem, extremely complex and related to all activities of the national economy. Conditions for firmly stabilizing prices are developed production, increased labor productivity and abundant quality goods to answer the requirements of society.

Under conditions of the economy at the present time while production is still difficult and the economy is still unbalanced, price stabilization is an extremely difficult and complex mission demanding the synchronized effort of all sectors and echelons and every individual aimed at the following primary objectives:

Promoting production and fully utilizing labor, arable land and explitable materials and supplies to produce much property for supplying the needs of society.

Strengthening and improving economic management, achieving conservation and assuring production with productivity, quality and efficiency.

On the basis of production development, balancing finance, banking, increased revenue, expense reduction and a balanced budget.

Carrying out good commerce; struggling to overcome every negative occurrence to concentrate the source of goods in the hands of the state; and through socialist commerce, firmly distributing goods precisely in accordance with policy to the proper recipient and resisting collusion, corruption and unfair advantage.

Strengthening market management, expanding the socialist commerce battlefield, resisting speculation, smuggling and illegal trade, well-achieving the market management systems and not arbitrarily setting prices and changing state-directed prices; and achieving the price discount system by selling goods at discount prices. Every individual has a responsibility to regularly supervise compliance with the price policies and directed prices of the state. The state applies strict disciplinary measures in cases of price discipline violation, etc.

The State Price Commission, ministries and provincial, city and special zone people's committees are assigned to set specific prices and when deciding prices, must totally weigh all production, life, political and social aspects while simultaneously following price formation principles and methods, assuring that the prices stipulated by the Council of Ministers and sectors and echelons form a system assuring unified accounting and develop the level effect of prices in economic leadership.

The State Price Commission is an agency assisting the Council of Ministers in unified management of the total retail and service charge system. We will increase inspection and supervision to promptly discover cases in which supervision or compliance are not precisely in accordance with state decisions; under necessary conditions, we can request suspension of compliance in order to report to the Council of Ministers for an appraisal and decision.

We will join sectors in studying the announcement of new directed prices in the retail and service charges set by state agencies in order to create conditions for cadres, troops, laboring people and organizations to participate in supervising compliance.

Every individual producer and consumer with the status of a socialist collective owner has the responsibility of assisting in establishing the new price system and stabilizing prices by: striving in production labor, working with productivity, quality and efficiency and actively participating in the struggle against every negative occurrence in society, especially in the state-commerce distribution system and market management to resist speculation and illegal trade.

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SOC SON MARKET MANAGEMENT UNIT INSPECTS HOUSEHOLD MERCHANTS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 17 Sep 81 p 1

[Article: "Ba Dinh and Soc Son Increase Market Management"]

[Excerpt] The market management unit of Soc Son Ward is still conducting regular checks on merchant households in the service industry in performance of its duty to uphold policy on pricing. When the unit arrives on site, it coordinates with the local market management team in order, with the team, to inspect, to instruct, and to deal with cases of law-breaking. Over the past month, the unit punished 526 violations. Among them were 226 cases of practicing business without registering; 186 cases of buying, selling, and transporting goods unlawfully; 83 cases of failure to post prices or selling at unposted prices.

The market management unit's inspections also uncovered nine violations that led to the arrest of trade personnel in Kim Hoa Pharmacy and Soc Son and Kim Anh sundry goods stores for illegally passing goods to merchants.

9830
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HANOI FOOD CORPORATION OFFERS TO PAY HIGH FOR PIGS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 4 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] The Hanoi Food Corporation will pay high prices at State stores for pigs on the hoof.

Purchase Prices

Pigs weighing over 35 kg, but under 50 kg, will be purchased at 22 dong per kilogram.

Pigs from 50 kg to under 60 kg: 24 dong per kilogram.

From 60 to under 70 kg: 25 dong per kilogram.

From 70 to under 80 kg: 26 dong per kilogram.

Pigs weighing 80 kg or more: 27 dong per kilogram.

Place to notify that one has pigs to sell: Ngoc Ha, Chau Long, Nga Tu So, Kham Thien, Cho Mo, or Le Quy Don food store, or the office located at 10 Cao Thang Street.

The prospective seller should clearly write his name, address, and the pig's weight on a piece of paper and deposit the paper in the mailbox of one of the stores above. An employee of the store will come out to the house to arrange a time for the pig to be picked up.

9830
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DIRECTOR OF GRAIN SERVICE EXPLAINS NEW GRAIN PRICES

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 5 Sep 81 p 3

[Interview with the Director, Hanoi Grain Service: "What Will the New Methods for Supplying Grain Be Like?"; names of participants, date, and time not given]

[Text] A correspondent of HANOI MOI recently had the opportunity to interview the Director of the Hanoi Grain Service regarding procedures and methods of supplying grain in the near future. Following are the questions and answers.

Question: According to the new resolution of the Council of Ministers on procedures and methods of supplying goods, the State is maintaining the present supply price for grain, but there also will be a commercial price. Would you please explain this matter, Comrade?

Answer: With a view to constantly improving distribution and circulation, the Council and Ministers issued a resolution, on 20 May 1981, on procedures and methods of supplying goods for 1981. According to that resolution, the State guarantees that it will continue to supply grain at the present supply price to the following categories of people:

a) workers, State officials (including retirees, the disabled, and students in college, in the university, or in technical or vocational high school--in other words, those receiving wages and sustenance from the State);

b) fathers, mothers, spouses, or children of workers or officials (i.e., their dependents) who are no longer able to work or not yet of working age (or are going to school, or have just graduated and have not yet been placed in a job) and live with a worker or official, are completely or principally dependent on the wages of the worker or official, and are being supplied grain by the State at the supply price;

c) wounded soldiers; elderly parents, spouses, or underaged children of deceased veterans; orphans, the elderly, or the physically handicapped with nowhere to turn for support and shelter, and other persons being cared for socially in institutions administered by the State and being furnished grain by the State;

d) those to whom the revolution owes a debt, seriously wonded soldiers who have come home to be with their families; parents, spouses, or children who are survivors of deceased veterans and are too old or too young to work, have nohwere to turn for support and shelter, receive monthly support, and are being issued grain by the State at the supply price; the old and handicapped who have nowhere to turn for support and shelter, presently receive monthly support from the State, and are furnished grain.

To others who have been buying grain at the supply price for a long time, but do not belong to the category of persons qualifying for receipt of grain at the supply price, the State promises to continue to supply grain according to State procedures and standards, but at a newly prescribed price. Grain needed by agencies, enterprises, work sites and State farms, hospitals, etc., for production and operations also will be available at that price.

Question: Please tell us the reason for the price difference, Comrade.

Answer: The first observation to make is that the new prescribed price is the bottom price; it nearly exactly reflects the socialist labor costs of production and circulation of grain. Actually, workers and officials also pay those prices for grain from the State; but, because the wage system has not yet been improved, we are temporarily extending supply prices, which workers and officials consider an element of the wage system, in order to stabilize living conditions. Thus, only those living on a wage and living expenses or on monthly benefits, as described above, buy grain at supply costs, and others pay the new prescribed price. Among the latter are people engaged in handicrafts production and those raising vegetables or industrial crops in an economic relationship with the State.

Question: What assurance is there that this will not have an adverse effect on the income of people engaged in handicrafts production and of those raising vegetables or industrial crops in an economic relationship with the State?

Answer: To stabilize living conditions of the worker, the resolution of the Council of Ministers clearly stated, regarding people raising vegetables for the cities or engaged in handicrafts production, that, when the State adjusts the price of grain sales, it also adjusts purchasing prices and contract work rates accordingly. Based on calculations of the municipal agencies' contract work rates, prices paid by the State for products bought from handicrafts cooperatives and production teams and for industrial crops bought by the State from agricultural cooperatives will be adjusted up by multiples of the present price. Not only will this compensate for adjustments in grain prices; the producers will in fact make more profit. In other words, the producers will not be adversely affected.

Question: In your opinion, Comrade, what must all levels and sectors, mass organizations, and the people do to fully and precisely implement this resolution of the government?

Answer: Though all levels and sectors, mass organizations, and the people are responsible for carrying out this resolution, directly responsible are the grain sector at all government levels and those who buy grain for the State. In my opinion, there are three big jobs to be done carefully during the preparation phase as well as in the process of organizing and implementing this important resolution.

a) Concentrate propaganda work on clearly explaining to each person that the objectives of adjusting the price of grain are to accelerate production; stabilize living conditions; stabilize market prices; and, especially, stimulate the production of grain and stabilize living conditions of workers, officials, and other labor personnel. This job can be accomplished only if the government enjoys the active participation of mass organizations.

b) Correctly differentiate the category of personnel to whom grain is to be sold at the supply price, that of personnel to whom it is to be sold according to the new guidelines, and that of persons to whom it is to be sold at commercial prices. This is not the job of government at wards, districts, subwards, and villages nor is it purely the functional responsibility of the grain sector. Rather, it is primarily a responsibility of the masses. All aspects, from declaring the number of people in the household and the current standards of supply to realistically and accurately categorizing each household and each member, require active participation of mass organizations and the people, most directly in subwards, villages, and neighborhood cells.

c) Regulate the supply and business store network, preparing business operations and material conditions with a view to providing good service to the consumer as well as strictly managing the State's grain.

Under the direct guidance of the people's committees of the city, of wards, and of districts, the grain sector is preparing to promptly initiate the new supply procedures and methods, thereby contributing to an increase in production, stabilization of living conditions, stabilization of the market, and accomplishing the mission of improving goods distribution and circulation.

9830
CSO: 4209/73

INCENTIVE POLICY FOR VEGETABLE PRODUCTION URGED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 15 Oct 81 pp 1, 3

[Article by Minh Ha: "Problems Needing Solution in This Year's Winter-Spring Vegetable Crop"]

[Excerpts] Tu Liem District has many experiences in intensive cultivation of "high grade" vegetables. Dich Vong is the only cooperative in the entire district always taking the lead, not only in reaching the finish line ahead of schedule but, also, in helping other cooperatives. During the recent winter-spring vegetable season, Tu Liem District has strongly expanded the field cabbage area from 50 hectares (in 1979) to 100 hectares, and brought up watercress cultivation to one-half of the entire area planted in watercress in the suburban area. India mustard, bindweed, etc., are planted in great quantities and their yield is fairly high; however, district plans are not fulfilled. The main reason is that Tu Liem is still unable to manage its products. Although following the product contracting system, a number of cooperatives in the district have not fulfilled plans for supplying vegetables inasmuch as loopholes in management have led to their diversion to the free market.

In comparison with other districts, Gia Lam District has a big vegetable potential. Its tendency is to increase the vegetable area during the winter-spring season--30 more hectares of cabbage and 50 more hectares of carrot. As a result, it has overfulfilled the year's plan by about 3,000 tons, creating strong momentum for the coming year. But, owing to geographical obstacles, Gia Lam always encounters difficulties in shipping vegetables into the city. At places and times, fairly great quantities of vegetables have to be destroyed. This is a problem which the Vegetable-Flower-Fruit Corporation, as well as the district, is still unable to solve appropriately. During the first 6 months of this year, only more than 6,000 tons of vegetables--out of 12,000 tons sold by Gia Lam--reached the city.

What Needs to be Solved During this Winter-Spring Vegetable Season?

This year's winter-spring vegetable season arrived in the suburbs in a situation entirely different from that of other years. In terms of requirements, planting was slow. In general, weather was favorable at the beginning of the season; and, in spite of drought, not many young plants already planted have been lost, giving impetus to winter-spring vegetable cultivation. Favorable weather notwithstanding, sowing and planting were slow. Cooperative members worked sluggishly, displaying a wait-and-see attitude, because a number of new policies on prices and material supplies in vegetable areas have not yet been proclaimed. Some cooperatives even destroyed entire vegetable areas to plant rice or planted rice in paddy fields and vegetables outside the fields. The tendency to grow short-term vegetables is clearly visible. Delays in supplying and distributing vegetable strains caused delays in the planting schedule. Sales of turnip-cabbage seeds began in July, but the planting season ends by the end of October. As of now, cooperatives have received just 5 quintals of seeds--instead of the expected 2 tons. Only 1 ton of butter bean strains has been sold--instead of 10 tons as planned. Carrot seeds enjoyed the briskest sale with all 12 tons being sold.

Below are figures reflecting delays in production: Cabbage sowing-planing, 50 hectares behind (the planting season ended by 5 October); carrot sowing-planting, 100 hectares behind; green cabbage, about 70 hectares behind; tomatoes, just more than 10 percent of last year's area. At the end of September, Gia Lam counted only 30 hectares of field cabbage, instead of 100 hectares as planned. Delays in transportation were amplified by snags over weighing at reception centers, classifying vegetables, etc.

A look at the main vegetable species in this vegetable season shows that short-term crops are increasingly numerous but not diversified. This is contrary to Decision 16 of the Party Municipal Committee calling for ensured plan fulfillment in terms of quantity, quality, categories, and time.

So, what needs to be solved during this vegetable season? In our opinion, the important thing is policy. Recently, the Thanh Tri People's Committee issued a directive on adjusting vegetable purchasing and selling prices and on supplying materials and grain to vegetable growers. This directive should be promptly disseminated into basic installations so that the people can produce with confidence. The new policy will be a lever for stepping up production. And all of this will come true if guidance is resolute and well oriented and if a propaganda effort is conducted to urge cooperative members to show strict compliance.

9213
CSO: 4909/78

MEKONG RIVER DELTA AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT ENCOUNTERING DIFFICULTIES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Oct 81 p 2

/Article by Huu Tho: "The Mekong River Delta in 1981"/

/Excerpts/ The farmers in the Mekong River Delta to the present time are still primarily individual farmers. Cooperatives and production collectives account for only 7 percent of the area and 9 percent of the families while transitional organization forms are not yet expanded. Slowly implemented agricultural cooperativization will divide the classes in the rural area and fail to open the way for rapidly introducing technical advancements to production. The coordination process between transformation and construction is producing many theoretical and practical problems such as: how should planning be conducted? How should technical advances be introduced to production? How should lever policies be applied?

Advances and Difficulties

Those with the opportunity to visit this area since the day of liberation see clear advances in agricultural production. Although capital construction investment is not great but restricted and floods, insects and the southwestern border war have created obstacles, achievements have been made in all three aspects of intensive cultivation, multicropping and land clearing. A crop structure consistent with each area is beginning to be defined with little of the previous "leopard-spotted distribution." An agricultural material and technical base system is beginning to form. Multicropping is conducted on 38 percent of the annual rice growing area. Rice output has increased by 14 percent over 1976, a bumper crop year.

Beginning the 1980's, the weather is unfavorable and materials are scarce but rice output according to estimates can equal that of 1980, a bumper crop year. Industrial crops, especially soybeans, have found a proper place, do not compete with rice land and have increased 3.4 times over last year. The number of domestic animals has increased. The marketing and grasp of agricultural goods sources after a period of difficulty have for more than a year clearly changed. By September of this year, 81.9 percent of the grain level for the entire year has been mobilized, handicrafts had achieved 151 percent of the planned level, live-weight pork had achieved 67.2 percent and soybeans achieved 2.28 times over the same period last year. The state is purchasing much more beans, peanuts, eggs, chickens, ducks, tobacco, etc. The total value of agricultural products and food purchased by the Ministry of Home Trade since the beginning of this year in this area is equal to 3.37 times the same period last year, not counting price increase factors. It is clear that fairly good changes have been made in the production, distribution and circulation aspects.

However, those engaged in planning and calculating the balance nationwide are not satisfied with these figures. If compared with plans, there are many aspects not answering requirements and some worthy of concern. Rice output is only equal to last year, that is a few hundred thousand tons less than the planned level. Susidiary food crops have achieved low levels and are developing slowly. Industrial crops have primarily achieved only low levels; even soybeans although strongly developing have only achieved 70 percent of the annual planned level.

What is the reason for this situation?

A factor easy to see is that the weather this year has been unfavorable. At the beginning of of the winter-spring season, the water receded nearly 1 month late compared with the same period last year and during the best period for sowing and transplanting, the water levels were high. During the summer-fall season, serious drought occurred in the coastal area at the beginning of the season, the floods arrived early, the Ba Chang drought occurred 1 month early and the hot dry period was prolonged. The early tenth-month rice and tenth-month rice seedlings were affected by serious drought while the Tien and Hau rivers rose 45 days early and some tenth-month rice area was flooded. It is increasingly recognized that the favorable aspects of natural conditions in the Mekong River Delta have only a relative significance. A meteorologist evaluating the natural conditions of this area with agricultural production requirements chose these words to tell us, "Comparing the favorable and difficult factors, the favorable aspects are much greater for tropical crops." While the material and technical base still has insufficient strength to limit the harsh conditions of the climate, difficulties must always be calculated when supervising production and formulating plans.

But what about the subjective factors? Many locations complain that material supply does not assure planning, causing the local area and primary level units to be passive. In agricultural production development in the Mekong River Delta area, a major ideology mentioned since March 1981 is to, "develop the spirit of self-reliance of the people and of each local area at the highest level in order to overcome the overall difficulties of the entire nation, first of all difficulties in capital, materials, fuel and equipment." However, this is not to neglect the responsibility of all sectors and the entire nation to this key area. Many sectors have not carried out the plan and along with the objective difficulties have had many subjective shortcomings. By August of this year, only 47.3 percent of chemical fertilizer in the annual plan had been supplied and a factor worthy of attention is that this supply was not in keeping with the season. In February, the winter-spring rice fertilization period had ended but only 28.5 percent of the required level for the entire season had been issued. As we write this article, harvest of the summer-fall rice has ended and the tenth-month rice fertilization period has nearly ended but only one-third of the planned level of nitrate fertilizer has been issued. Phosphate is a type of fertilizer extremely needed in the Mekong River Delta and someone said that "only spread phosphate in the fields and yields are assured" but only 30 percent of the planned level has been issued. It is possible to relate many of these situations. The material and capital balance is a common difficulty of the entire nation. However, clearly transportation is mentioned by many as a key factor creating obstacles to production development. Without synchronized implementation, the expansion of agricultural production with the desired rhythm is impossible--this is the complaint and also the paramount concern of many.

Once again, it is necessary to recognize the difficulties in the program for exploiting the Mekong River Delta in accordance with a new concept right from the very first year of the third 5-year plan.

7300
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AGRICULTURE

INADEQUATE DISTRIBUTION OF FERTILIZER, INSECTICIDE DISCUSSED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 15 Oct 81 p 3

[Article: "Straighten Out the Material Supplies Mess"]

[Text] In this short newspaper article, the writer will not relate [all that took place at] the conference recently held by the Agricultural Service on straightening out the material supplies mess. The main issue raised here is how to supply materials speedily, conveniently, and on time. In a narrow sense, material supplies include nitrate fertilizer, insecticide and spraying tanks, which cooperatives now urgently need. These are materials for which Hanoi depends entirely on the central echelon to supply and they are usually unavailable or come late or not in keeping with plans. But when materials are available, the problem which should be discussed is how to make them available, especially to seed producing areas.

The principal task of the Crop Seeds Corporation is to produce and purchase each year from 1,000 to 1,200 tons of seed rice and from 110 to 118 tons of vegetable seeds. With the 34 cooperatives that agree to produce the above amount of seeds, the corporation must sign contracts to supply them in reciprocity with from 170 to 180 tons of nitrate fertilizer and with more than 5 tons of insecticide. These contracts notwithstanding, the corporation carries none of these supplies, which come entirely from the Agricultural Supply Corporation of the Agricultural Service. To ensure planing on schedule, the Crop Seeds Corporation regularly sends official letters to the Agricultural Service, asking it to supply nitrate fertilizer three times a year, so that the corporation can settle debts of the previous planting season and, at the same time, make a temporary and partial advanced contribution to the following season. But usually these requests are not met in full because nitrate fertilizer arrives late and irregularly. And that is just one of many reasons. Let's look into a number of other problems. First of all, it must be affirmed that the amount of material supplies going to seed production is not very large. The city plan invests annually more than 18,000 tons of nitrate fertilizer in crops, of which only 1 percent is for seeds (180 tons), 5 percent for insecticide, and 3 percent for spraying tanks. Although it takes a tiny percentage, investment in seed production is usually not given due attention. For instance, this past January in the recent nitrate fertilizer supply phase, the Crop Seeds Corporation sent an official letter, requesting 61 tons for seed producing areas in the four old districts. The Agricultural Supply Corporation also sent an official letter down to district supply stations, asking them to supply nitrate fertilizer to seed producing cooperatives. But the corporation did not know whether or not these 61 tons of nitrate fertilizer were sent to seed producing basic installations, because, thinking that such an official letter was enough, they investigated no further. This is a way of doing things from which experiences should be drawn.

Second, the relationships between the Agricultural Service and districts as well as cooperatives, and their ways of doing things still have unmistakable difficulties. For instance, in Dong Anh District, the planning committee manages nitrate fertilizer, instead of the agricultural committee. A vice chairman of the district agricultural committee said that the Agricultural Service has not concretely guided the plan for supplying nitrate fertilizer for vegetables and seeds. In consequence, the district itself must ensure a balanced supply of materials to seed producing areas. The important thing is that plans for supplying nitrate fertilizer must be clear and specific for each target, be it vegetables, seeds, rice, etc. Only in this way can we distinguish which targets have received enough fertilizer and which targets are still short. And also owing to the above mentioned snag. Thanh Tri District has not received the Agricultural Service's plan for distributing nitrate fertilizer. After receiving 1,900 tons of nitrate fertilizer--but not the plan for distribution to individual recipients--the district agricultural committee, on its own initiative, supplied 6 tons to Dong My Cooperative, clearly mentioning in writing that the allocation has been set aside for seed production. In spite of not having received a plan, the district agricultural committee has set technical parameters on the basis of having 1,900 tons of nitrate fertilizer. For instance, 1 kg of vegetable seeds receives an allocation of 8 kg of sulfate-nitrate fertilizer. Establishing a rationally set parameter serves as regulatory norms for cooperatives to follow. At the above meeting, the use of nitrate fertilizer in cooperatives was not discussed; nevertheless, the issue is raised here to remind cooperatives of the need for strict compliance. In general, cooperatives still use nitrate fertilizer in an unrestrained and makeshift manner, not yet concentrating on important points or supporting their main tasks. A cooperative received nitrate fertilizer for seed rice production (50 hectares), but has not used it up. Or a cooperative has been supplied nitrate fertilizer for producing vegetable seeds but used it to produce rice, etc.

Clearly, this way of doing things and of using material supplies, as we have seen, will lead to more serious shortages of supplies. So, what should be done to straighten out that mess, allowing material supplies to be promptly and conveniently supplied? Participants in the conference have proposed many remedial measures, and finally one of these was adopted: The Agricultural Service planning bureau will draw up plans for each different category of materials by area and time period, in accordance with specific norms. The districts must adhere to these plans; and, on that basis, the Agricultural Supply Corporation will distribute supplies to district supply stations (Supply Provision Enterprise) under the supervision of the district Agricultural Committee.

Norms for supplies for each category and each time period should be strictly achieved. The Rice Corporation and the district Agricultural Committee should see to it that materials be rationally supplied to seed producing areas.

All of this is just a first step; nevertheless, it reflects a concentrated and unified way of doing things, causing conditions for unceasingly improving management, control, and supervision.

9213
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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

POLICY FORBIDS PRIVATE USE OF ELECTRIC POWER TO MAKE ICE

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 22 Sep 81 p 4

[Article: "The Electric Power Service Makes and Announcement']

[Excerpt] Scarce sources of electric power are presently inadequate for industrial and agricultural production and the minimum needs of daily life. At the direction of the Ministry of Electric Power and of Electric Power Corporation 1, the policy is not to supply electricity to any individual, collective, school, enterprise, cooperative, etc., for use in producing ice cream or ice. Electricity is only supplied for the production of ice or ice cream to specialized production installations of the State. The Hanoi Electric Power Service will conduct investigations and treat violations according to regulation.

9830
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LIGHT INDUSTRY

MASSIVE RESIGNATION OF TECHNICAL WORKERS FROM COOPERATIVES

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 5 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by Minh Hoang: "Things Must Not be Allowed to Drift in Handicraft, Small Industry Production Installations"]

[Text] In recent days, in the face of difficulties in production and living conditions, good examples have been set by hundreds of cooperatives and tens of thousands of cadres, party and cooperative members who know how to develop the spirit of collective ownership and self-reliance, to initiate changes in business orientations, and to maintain and develop production. However, we cannot help but think about quite a few members of collection production installations who, tempted by personal gains, have allowed production to stall and have left the collective for outside personal work or lucrative trade. At the H.T. pottery cooperative (Gia Lam), more than 40 cadres and cooperative members have applied for resignation from the cooperative after building 40 kilns at home and getting well prepared for private business.

The "dropping out" of technical workers, especially the most skilled ones, has become beyond doubt a widespread negative phenomenon in cooperatives.

As everyone knows, promotion of handicraft industry requires, first of all, proper organization and guidance. For the entire sector to properly carry out recently proclaimed party and state policies, concentrate on stepping up production, and concretely contribute to improving distribution and circulation, and to struggling to stabilize market prices, we believe that the task of consolidating cooperatives must now be considered the most pressing one and that we must not belittle political and ideological education nor allow the positive task of organization and guidance to drift.

9213
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WIDESPREAD BRIBERY, THEFT AT HAIPHONG PORT REPORTED

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 8 Oct 81 p 3, 6

[Article by Thai Thuyen: "Negative Phenomena in Loading, Unloading, Delivering and Receiving Goods at Haiphong Port"]

[Text] In recent days, while grain continued to pile up as usual in Haiphong Port warehouses, Hanoi and a number of other provinces have not had enough grain for timely distribution to cadres, workers, civil servants and the people. Why that contradiction?

A fact which is evident to everyone is that transportation has stalled. To analyze the causes of that stagnancy, first of all we should see how people work at two work centers--loading and unloading at the port, and receiving goods at warehouses and grain stores.

On the morning of 17 July 1981, when we arrived at Vat Cach Port we saw 12 trucks from Goods Transportation Enterprises 4, 6 and 20 lined up outside the warehouse gate. The time was 0840 hours. The drivers told us that although most of them had been there since 0630 hours, they still were hesitating, not yet ready to drive up their trucks alongside the loading rack, because longshoremen had demanded excessive bribe money--35 dong for flatbeds and 50 dong for trailer trucks.

Later, we proceeded to the main harbor, just in time to see 2 trucks from Goods Transportation Enterprise 6 leaving warehouse 13. Wondering why these trucks were empty, we asked driver Le Ngoc Lan who said, "Enterprise 6 sent 7 trucks here to pick up sugar, but after we pulled them in the loading workers demanded bribe money--50 dong for flatbeds and 70 dong for trailers. Because of such a 'high price,' we must now go home with empty trucks to report to the vehicle dispatch station."

We then entered the warehouse where we saw 5 trucks still waiting in line while loading workers were seated shooting the breeze. We asked the warehouse custodian, a woman, "Why did these two trucks pull our instead of hauling sugar?"

She nonchalantly replied, "They refused sacks that were not full and wet sugar!"

"Do you have full sacks and dry sugar here?"

"We do."

"Why didn't you give them full sacks and dry sugar?"

"That's something the drivers must discuss with loading personnel."

"Is it true that 'discuss' means giving them a tip?"

"I don't know."

We then decided to interview some loading workers, but they steered clear of us.

Adding evidence to this fact, leading cadres of the Haiphone Grain Receipt and Deliver Corporation gave us the following data: At the end of April 1981, 30,000 tons of grain were held up at Haiphong Port; but a great many trucks sent there were unable to pick-up the grain because drivers had no bribe money for loading workers.

It can be said that demanding bribe for loading and unloading at Haiphong Port takes place at its warehouses and loading racks on a widespread and regular basis. Haiphong Port leading cadres are striving to devise effective measures by strengthening management and consolidating the organization so as to gradually overcome these negative phenomena, and are doing their utmost to unceasingly boost loading and unloading capabilities.

We think that it is necessary to study ways to rationally improve both policy and procedures toward loading workers in order to create a basis for altering the work pattern at Haiphong Port.

The routine of weighing, measuring, delivering and receiving goods at warehouses, grain stations and stores does cry out for review. First of all, there is an irrationality which has persisted for years--at pickup points, goods are delivered in sacks, but at receiving points, they are delivered in kilos, instead.

To illustrate this, we cite below some data provided by Goods Transportation Enterprise 4: In the second quarter of 1981, grain wastes and losses during transportation at this enterprise ran to 25,437 kg. Of this amount, the drivers were charged for 4,652 kg, however, records on reception of goods at warehouses and stores attributed responsibility for the remainder--20,787 kg--to no one; in other words, the drivers did not have to pay, the owners of these means of transportation (Transportation Enterprise) did not have to pay either, and Haiphong Port was not held responsible for the losses. As a result, the state must stand the loss of 20,785 kg of grain. After looking closely into the case, we could not help raising this question, "In fact, were these wastes and losses true as recorded?"

Data, documentary evidence and records on goods quality control show the following:

From 2 July 1981 through 7 July 1981, Goods Transportation Enterprise 4 sent 34 trucks to haul grain from Haiphong Port to the Hanoi Grain Service. Of this fleet, 20 trucks delivered grain to Doc La warehouse in Yen Vien; 8 trucks delivered to the Sai Dong bakery and 6 trucks delivered to Xuan Quang store. Each of the above places used its own weighing and measuring method. Doc La warehouse weighed a 15 percent sample, the Sai Dong bakery weighed a 30 percent sample. Xuan Quang store weighed the entire shipment.

Use of partial weighing to check the total weight of a shipment is just an estimate. This way of calculating was practied during the war owing to lack of conditions for accurate weighing and measuring. But it is now irrational to persist in using it. It can be said that this is an arbitrary way of doing business--a way that created loopholes in management work. In addition to methods of weighing and measuring while delivering and receiving goods, the way with which records confirming the quality of goods were written also raised doubts. For instance, of 20 records confirming the quality of goods at Doc La warehouse, 14 were entirely identical in terms of wording, "Sample weighing, 15 percent, each sack is .7 kg underweight, multiplied by 150 sacks, the entire shipment is 75 kg underweight. Sacks are intact."

All records on confirming the quality of goods included the names of drivers, warehouse custodians and representatives of loading workers.

At the Sai Dong bakery, of 8 records on confirming the quality of goods as many as 5 were entirely identical, "Sample weighing, 30 percent; on the average each sack is 1.1 kg underweight, multiplied by 150 sacks, the entire shipment is 165 kg underweight. Sacks are intact."

The above notation incited us to raise another question, "Why did losses differ strangely from one truck to another? More strange is that despite the losses "sacks are intact"! This way of writing records clearly amounted to holding no one responsible for the losses and to leaving the state holding the bag! We have also learned that while delivering goods the drivers are much concerned about being held responsible for losses by warehouse custodians. If the records say that sacks are torn, or sewing threads are broken, etc., the drivers must make up any loss. That is why while delivering goods drivers pay most attention to attribution of responsibilities, and simply ignore the size of the losses. The reason is that, in fact, misdeeds committed by some drivers--slitting sacks open to steal rice and noodle--are passed up by warehouse custodians with the assertion, "Sacks are intact!" (sic!).

Now, we raise another hypothesis: If the losses do not really take place as recorded, who stands to gain from the surplus? The Warehouse custodians, of course!

The bad practice of demanding bribe while loading and unloading has had a sizable impact on transportation. Arbitrary weighing and measuring while delivering and receiving goods has contributed to considerable losses of state grain.

We hope that responsible organs clearly see negative phenomena at the two main components of the grain transportation system, so as to promptly take the most effective steps to gradually eliminate the old work pattern, create a new one, and strive to unceasingly increase loading, unloading and transportation capabilities.

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END

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NATURE OF OBJECTIVE MILITARY LAWS DISCUSSED

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese No 9, Sep 81 pp 41-49

[Excerpt from speech by Lieutenant General Hoang Minh Thao at a conference on military methodology organized by the Editorial Board of TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN: "Objective Military Laws: the Conditions of Their Existence and the Subjective Efforts of the Commanders"]

[Text] Military science has the functions of understanding the nature and laws of war, national defense, and the army; understanding the conditions of their existence and operation; and on that basis setting forth the operational principles and methods, developing those principles and methods into an art, and contributing to guiding war in correct accordance with its laws and winning victory. Understanding the objective military laws and the conditions for the existence and operation of those objective laws, in order to transform things and phenomena in accordance with our subjective desires, is a very important matter that is not simple. That is also a matter of understanding (and resolving) the relationship between objective laws and subjective dynamism, and achieving the unification of objectivity and subjectivity on the basis of grasping laws and the conditions of the existence and operation of those laws.

Since I have not had the opportunity to prepare carefully, I will only contribute a few main ideas regarding the comprehension of the specific conditions, including military things and phenomena, which operate in accordance with certain laws, in order to, on that basis, transform and change the specific conditions, so that military things and phenomena operate in accordance with the desires of the commanders and in order to win victory in development and combat.

As everyone knows, things operate in accordance with laws and under the specific conditions of their existence, in a certain space and time. Therefore, after comprehending the operational laws of things, man, with his subjective dynamism, can further or hold back the development of things by affecting the conditions of their existence. Only thereby can man hold back or improve the world for his benefit. The operational laws and conditions of things result from many combine factors, so there are coinciding and conflicting relationships, and there are unities and contradictions. Marxist methodology requires, and assists, us to comprehend the laws and their conditions of existence, and to find methods to resolve the contradictions and cause things to operate in accordance with objective laws, to our benefit. There have been many examples of that, both in the past and in the present, and in the economic, military, and other spheres. We have also seen that in the economic sphere, our failure to carry out certain tasks well during the recent period was due, from the point of view of methodology, to failure to clearly comprehend the economic laws and the specific conditions of their existence, failure to clearly realize the objective and subjective conditions, and failure to resolve the contradictions in order to unify the objective and the subjective.

We may offer historical proof in the military sphere. How did Nguyen Trai view and apply the conditions for the existence of things? He paid much attention to the objective and subjective conditions for the existence and development of things. He said, "we must know ourselves and others, and when to be hard and when to be soft." Thus he had correct, very dialectical methodology. He believed that there must be certain conditions for things to arise and develop according to laws. For example, "when weak forces attack strong forces they should launch surprise attacks; when there are few of us and many of the enemy we must often use ambushes" shows correct comprehension of the strengths and weaknesses of theenemy and of ourselves, and appropriate organization of combat activities in order to create and develop the objective and subjective conditions for winning victory. Those conditions are space and time. "When weak forces attack strong forces, often launch surprise attacks" is a method of fighting that utilizes the factor of time. "When there are few of us and many of the enemy, often use ambushes" is essentially a fighting method that utilizes the factor of space. Furthermore, it is necessary to realize the unity of the conditions of space and time. The concept of time is related to the concept of space and vice versa.

Nguyen Trai also delineated the relatively independent nature of the concepts of space and time, so that it would be necessary to deal with both aspects. He often said, "having both time and space transforms loss into gain; without time and space, safety becomes danger in an instant." For example, when we use sappers to attack the enemy we can use few to attack many. That is principally utilizing time. Or if we set an ambush at a pass or on a mountain top, one of our squads can rout an enemy company. That is essentially making use of space. Thus the laws of winning victory are put into operation.

Nguyen Trai said, "defeating few with many is ordinary," i.e. that is something everyone knows is an ordinary law. But he also dared bring forth an entirely opposite law -- "using weakness to fight strength and few to defeat many " -- a very severe law which he thought would not become a law. But that law has appeared many times in the course of the wars to liberate and defend the Vietnamese homeland, in ancient times, in the middle ages, and even in the modern era.

Things are created by many factors. Therefore, in guiding war, in guiding development and training, etc., first of all we must realize that there are many factors at work. Those factors are material and spiritual, space and time, position and strength, time and position, capability and art, the nation and the era, etc. Among those factors, real strength is the basic material condition, one with a decisive, permanent nature, of the operation and development of things. But from the point of view of that real strength, it must be realized where and how it exists and operates, and the specific space and time in which it operates. It also operates by means of the influence of man, in accordance with the guidance of man, and we must not allow it to operate spontaneously. Therefore, things result from many factors and conditions which affect one another. Among them, the subjective dynamism of man plays a very important, decisive role.

Today, in order to clearly understand that the Chinese aggressors are numerous but are not strong, and that we are capable of defeating them, we must have correct methodology. We must have accurate, specific knowledge of them. As everyone knows, they still emphasize the infantry, in combination with their air force and navy. The Chinese army travels principally by land, i.e. move by motorized vehicles, on foot, on mules and horses, and by nonmotorized facilities. They must travel in that way because that is their actual capability and is their forte and tradition. If,in the future, they develop along the lines of modernization, they may travel more by other means. If they wage a war of aggression against our country and we defeat their infantry, then although the law of "the superiority of large forces" will operate it cannot develop because we restrict and limit it. But how can we defeat their large army? If we are to do so, we must wage people's war and create a strong, flexible people's war battlefield position. Without people's war we cannot defeat a large army.

In our Vietnamese people's war the entire population achieves mastery and attacks, combining the various fighting modes and methods. That is the common guidance thought and principle. People's war must today develop to a higher degree than during the wars against France and the U.S. We cannot be satisfied with only the old experiences: if we say and do as we did in the past, we cannot win. Specifically, today we must make good preparations in advance with regard to many aspects -- political, military, economic, and social, and forces, battlefield positions, and fighting methods. On that basis, in combination with clever fighting methods we can prevent the Chinese army, although large, from fully developing its strengths and strong points. Ultimately, it will be defeated by our soldiers and troops. One of the principal contradictions between ourselves and the enemy is that there are many of the enemy and few of us. "Many" and "few" apply only to the regular armies: the Chinese troops cannot outnumber our people. Furthermore, our people are united as one, are steadfast, resolute, and determined to fight and win, have much experience in fighting aggression, have strategic skill, and have people's war that has developed under the conditions of our country undergoing changes and advancing. Thus we can resolve that contradiction by means of highly developing people's war in order to create greater fighting strength than that of the enemy. We have truly broad and strong people's war and know how to divide and disperse the enemy, while the enemy, although numerous, are spread thin. We make use of war-waging modes, fighting methods, etc., which are closely combined. That is a very high military art with a very scientific methodological basis.

We must comprehend the enemy and ourselves -- the strength, position, and fighting methods, the material and morale matters, the present and future, etc., of both sides -- which is comprehension of the objective conditions. Then we must combine that comprehension with the development to a high degree of our subjective dynamism and the setting forth of principles and methods, as mentioned above. That is scientific, revolutionary, correct, and sharp methodology. We must know the laws, and the conditions of their existence and operation, of the enemy and of ourselves; i.e., we must grasp the necessary objective and subjective conditions and know how to forsee their developmental tendencies. On that basis, we must develop the subjective dynamism and find appropriate modes for winning victory. If not, the results will of course be completely contrary.

Even when evaluating the comparison of forces between ourselves and the enemy, in order to determine the specific situations of the forces of the two sides and their specific operational laws, in order to have appropriate policies and measures, in addition to the other requirements we must have a scientific, accurate methodology. We may give as an example Tran Hung Dao. Why, when the Mongol-Yuan troops invaded our country, did Tran Hung Dao abandon Thang Long and withdraw his troops to Ninh Binh, Thanh Hoa, Thai Binh, and Quang Yen? Was that a strategic retreat? I don't think so! Tran Hung Dao evaluated the specific comparison of forces between the enemies and ourselves at that time, and studied the enemy's operational laws and our capabilities, in order to find appropriate fighting methods. His fighting method at that time was based on the thought "fight the long with the short, fight fatigue with rest." Therefore, when fighting the Mongol-Yuan troops he adopted the policy of preserving his forces and taking the initiative in rationally moving his strategic forces, deploying an effective strategic position, using a strategic fighting method which the enemy could not forsee, and gradually force the enemy into a passive position. That was a matter of using strategic forces and deploying a strategic battlefield position.

Under the conditions of that specific comparison of forces and the above-mentioned guidance thought, Tran Hung Dao did not strike the hard with the hard or match the enemy one-for-one. If he had done so, it would have been difficult to defeat the Mongol-Yuan troops. He sought all ways to eliminate the enemy's strengths. The wanted to attack swiftly, but we prevented them from doing so. They wanted to fight on a big scale from the very beginning, but we would not allow them to. His battlefield position and fighting method resulted in the enemy becoming cut off and dispersed, tired and weakened, and fatigued, in order to defeat them. That was a fighting method which enabled subjective capabilities to match objective reality; i.e., it was based on the specific conditions which were correctly overcome by correct methods. Thus within a few months the Tran soldiers and people defeated the Mongol-Yuan troops.

That was an active, mobile strategic fighting method which was very appropriate for the objective and subjective conditions; and which was appropriate for the laws and conditions. It was not a strategic retreat or strategic passivity. If he had been passive strategically he would have beeen in a confused position, would have easily been smashed, and could not have won complete victory in a major war within a few months. Therefore, we may affirm that in addition to other reasons, at that time Tran Hung Dao had correct methodology, which means that he knew how to "use the short to defeat the long and rest to defeat fatigue."

To speak of the Central Highlands Campaign in the spring of 1975 is also to speak of objective and subjective matters, of laws and conditions. On the battlefield, our forces and those of the enemy, but if the enemy were able to send their strategic general reserves their forces could equal, or be greater than, ours. We had to prevent the enemy from changing that comparison of forces. As for the enemy's operational laws, if their bases in the Central Highlands were to continue to exist they had to hold the lowlands to serve as the strategic rear area. With regard to military geography, the Central Highlands were a jungles-and-mountains region easily separated from the lowlands. The Central Highlands were connected with the lowlands by means of two main roads, routes 19 and 21. Other than those two roads, movement would have to be by air. At that time, the puppet army had very few airplanes, so its air transport capability was very limited. Therefore, when the Central Highlands were attacked the enemy had to send reinforcements and supplies mainly by land. The laws of operational activity are determined by the objective and subjective conditions. We also know in the past, every time we fought the enemy, if their on-the-spot forces could not cope with us they could be reinforced, for they still had considerable reserve forces. That was the enemy's normal operational law. So what did we have to do subjectively in order to be appropriate to the objective conditions? This time, we had to prevent the enemy from acting in accordance with their usual law, but enable our combat activities to be carried out in accordance with our victory-winning laws.

If that were to be accomplished, first of all we had to cut route 19 and 21, while also interdicting the airfields. But that would not be sufficient. In order to cut the enemy's ties between the Central Highlands and the lowlands, and strike them with a terrible psychological blow that would make them afraid of being surrounded and wiped out, as at Dien Bien Phu, it was essential that we prevent the enemy troops in the lowland area from reinforcing the Central Highlands. Thus we had the 2nd Corps and 1st Corps in the Tri Thien Hue-Ben Hai bridge area remain in place and carry out positive diversions, along with forces of Military Region 5, to pin down the enemy's airborne division and marine division in the north. It was also necessary that 4th Corps be active in order to occupy the enemy forces in the Saigon-Bien Hoa area so that they would not dare abandon their positions and go to reignforce the Central Highlands. If we had not been able to cut the roads in the Central Highlands or pin down the enemy in the Hue-Da Nang and Saigon-Bien Hoa area, the enemy troops in the Central Highlands could not have been routed so quickly.

Because we clearly and accurately understood that the laws of winning victory would operate in such a manner, at the very beginning we resolutely concentrated all of the 3rd Division (Military Region 5) to interdict Route 19 (it temporarily suspended its mission of attacking the enemy's pacification plan), while also concentrating all local forces of Phu Yen Province in the area of Route 7 to attack the enemy troops in the Central Highlands when they were evacuating. We did not spread out our forces but concentrated them on the most important objectives. If those key objectives could be attained, the other objectives could also be attained. If we spread out our forces, we could attain none of the objectives and everything would be half-done. That became evident in the course of the anti-U.S. war, especially during its victorious concluding phase. Only by striking decisive blows and annihilating large numbers of the enemy could we win the war. That was possible because we knew the operational laws of the war.

Methodology demands that we find the principal contradictions of things and phenomena. Then, on the basis of the actual conditions and capabilities we must determine the best methods and measures and concentrate forces to resolve those contradictions, in order to guide the things and phenomena in accordance with our subjective intentions. The basic, permanent, and essential contradiction in previous resistance wars between ourselves and the enemy was that the enemy were superior to us with regard to weapons, ammunition, POL, and mobility (in general, with regard to material conditions). In the Central Highlands we had to resolve that contradiction by isolating the enemy from their strategic rear area and cutting them off from their sources of supply. We knew that a law of the puppet army was that it wasted resources in order to live; one of its conditions was that it had to have a large volume of materiel in order to exist. Without plentiful material forces, it could not live. If they could only fire a few hundred shells a day, the puppet troops could not fight. Every day they had to fire thousands and tens of thousands of shells a day, and they had to be supported by sufficient airplanes, tanks, POL, and the other facilities. And only if they ate a good deal could they continue to exist. Therefore, in order to defeat the enemy in the Central Highlands we had to resolve that contradiction -- the contradiction of the enemy being superior to us with regard to material conditions -- by cutting the Central Highlands off from the lowlands and not allowing them to live by means of their plentiful material supplies in the lowlands.

In all ordinary tasks, correct methodology demands that we always examine conditions objectively and scientifically before making a decision. Objectives should be appropriate to the material conditions. Policies, plans, objectives, and missions must also be based on the specific objective and subjective conditions so that they can be appropriate. We cannot exceed those objective conditions. Furthermore, we must develop subjective dynamism to the highest degree in order to attain the greatest effectiveness allowed by the objective conditions. In many places, the norms that are set are usually too high and are not appropriate to the objective conditions. But in attaining those norms they do not fully exploit subjective dy dynamism. That is contrary to laws.

The same is true with regard to the training in our Institute. Our Military Institute has the mission of training and supplementing cadres. The quantitative and qualitative norms for the training and supplementation of cadres cannot depend on subjective, arbitrary desires. We must carefully and scientifically calculate the specific conditions. The norms should be based on the actual capabilities for attaining them, and then gradually raised. They should not be set too high, for if they are they usually cannot be attained, or if they are attained quantitatively they are not attained qualitatively, which in turn affects many other aspects of the school, such as limiting the results of the training of instructors, the waste of time and effort, etc. The actual situation demonstrates that if there are good conditions (instructors, curricula, text materials, equipment, dining, housing, and service facilities, etc.), the study time can be shortened while still attaining high quality. If we do not carefully calculate the conditions and want to accomplish more than capabilities allow, then even if the supplemental and basic training classes are longer they cannot attain higher quality. And because the instructors will have little time to study and train they will gradually become "dull" and ultimately the quality of training will be very deficient.

The experiences of a number of other schools also clearly demonstrate that fact. Therefore, in training it is also necessary to calculate the conditions and carefully weigh the various aspects if it is to be carried out well.

Plans must be appropriate to the objective conditions and must be balanced and complete, but actions and measures must surpass the material conditions. That is the subjective role of man with regard to the objective conditions. The same is true with regard to the principles of using few to defeat many, using the small to defeat the large, and using half one's strength to achieve twice the merit. We must have good skills, know how to use space and time, know how to create good positions and opportunities, and thus know the laws, conditions, and balanced nature of things, know how to unify the objective and the subjective, and resolve the contradictions in the relationships among things. Armed struggle is an all-round, very fierce s struggle between two social blocs and their material forces; it is also a very fierce struggle between two wills. That struggle is very lively and urgent. The situation changes often and rapidly, in a very complicated, sudden manner, and many things may not be forseen, for the two forces are alive and in opposition to each other. Therefore, we must forsee many situations, especially those that are complicated and difficult. When thinking of those situations, it is of course necessary to have ways to deal with them. It is also necessary to know how to select, filter, and limit the situation, for only thereby can we take the initiative. That is also a matter of methodology in armed struggle. If the commander wants to take the initiative he must forsee many complicated situations, but he must also go all-out to use many methods to prevent excessively complicated situations from occurring, or to limit them. They must forsee and predict how many situations will arise, and how many of them will be complicated, and forsee the optimal methods for resolving each of those situations. That is a matter of the art of command. If the situations are forseen, even the complicated ones, but many complicated situations are allowed to occur, which result in the loss of much effort, the attrition of many forces, and the waste of much time in the fulfillment of missions, then the command art is not yet high.

During the Central Highlands campaign of the spring of 1975, we foresaw that the most complicated situation would be that the enemy would move their general reserve forces, which were stationed in the lowlands, to reinforce the Central Highlands, such as the airborne and marine divisions in the Tri Thien Hue-Da Nang area; the 18th Division and a number of Ranger Groups in the Saigon-Bien Hoa areas; and the 22nd Division in the Binh Dinh-Nha Trang-Cam Ranh-Quy Nhon area. That was the most complicated situation. If the enemy could move in those forces they could change the comparison of forces on the battlefield to our disadvantage, and we would have a difficult time fighting them. The second complicated situation would occur if, when we attacked Buon Me Thuot, the enemy's main regular forces concentrated in Play-Cu were sent down to reinforce Buon Me Thuot, which would create additional difficulties for us. Furthermore, we would have to be on guard against the U.S. imperialists returning -- by means of their air force -- although they were encountering many difficulties and were confused. So we also had to be prepared to cope with the U.S. Air Force (there was little likelihood that that situation would occur, but in war such a possibility cannot be ignored). We had to consider the difficult situations, but we also had to select those situations, and by means of real actions eliminate the complicated situations and prevent them from occurring, or see to it that if they do occur they would be fewer and less complicated. Only thereby could the command take the initiative, master the situation, and command the situation.

In order to eliminate the possibility of the enemy's 22nd Division on Binh Dinh from relieving the Central Highlands, we used the 3rd Division (Military Region 5) to cut Route 19. In order to eliminate the possibility of the enemy in Play Cu going down to relieve Buon Me Thuot, we sent the 320th Division to cut Route 14. In order to reduce the possibility of the enemy's airborne and marine divisions in Da

Nang-Tri Thien Hue from going to the Central Highlands, the High Command ordered 2nd Corps and Military Region 5 to act and launch strong attacks against Thuong Duc, and ordered 1st Corps, north of Ben Hai, to prepare to act, which prevented the airborne and marine divisions from leaving the Da Nang-Hue area, for at that time Hue and Dan Nang were more important to them than the Central Highlands. In order to actively guard against the possibility of the U.S. attacking with its air force, we had to deploy good anti-aircraft defense, including missiles to shoot down enemy airplanes flying at high altitudes. Thus we not only had to very accurately predict many situations but also know how to select, limit, and eliminate situations advantageous to the enemy and disadvantageous to us. Only then can we completely take the initiative and master the situation.

Taking the initiative in war and in strategy is extremely important and is essentially up to us. If we are to do so we must grasp the laws and conditions and unify the objective and the subjective. Only then will things operate in accordance with our desires, and only then can we win. The law-like nature of the unity of the objective and the subjective is something about which we often speak, in places and at times we have not paid adequate attention to it and have not firmly grasped the conditions of the existence of objective things and the development of subjective dynamism in order to unify the subjective and the objective. Therefore, in providing guidance we often want to accomplish many big things but do not have the conditions for doing so and cannot create those conditions. Thus we usually do not attain good results, and quality is not high.

In brief, we must adopt policies, make decisions, draft plans, and set norms on the basis of the specific conditions of things. They should not exceed those conditions, or if they do should not exceed them by much. But when acting we must develop our subjective dynamism to a high degree, know how to create conditions, and have sufficient art to create conditions to enable the attainment of the highest effectiveness with such objective conditions, perhaps two or three times greater than with the previous conditions. To do so is to be dialectical, scientific, and revolutionary.

5616
CSO: 4209/87

ARMY, PUBLIC SECURITY UNITS MAINTAIN SECURITY IN HA SON BINH

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Doan Phuong Dong: "Troops and Public Security Forces in Ha Son Binh Closely Coordinate to Maintain Security in Economic and Populated Zones"]

[Text] Army units stationed in Ha Son Binh have closely coordinated with the local public security, militia and self-defense forces to intensify the task of maintaining order and security, contributing to the managment of the natural resources and property of the state and participating in market management in strict accordance with the circulation and distribution policy.

In view of the actual situation in each locality, army and public security units have set up 16 control stations along important sommunication roads in order to ensure safety in economic, populated, forest and mountainous areas which abound in precious forest and local products.

Over the recent past, these control stations have inspected 22,586 passing vehicles and detected most of the violations of transportation regulations committed by drivers who illegally carried goods or connived with traders in stealing state property. By doing so, the control stations have aided financial organs to retrieve many kinds of precious goods such as grain, gasoline, oil, chemical fertilizer and many types of forest and local products of high economic value.

Owing to the assistance of the militia and self-defense forces and the people in various localities, the public security force and army units have caught and detained many inveterate hooligans who carried out activities along communication lines. While setting up control stations, Units B-08 and H-99 have cooperated with local public security, militia and self-defense forces in intensively patrolling and guarding important centers such as railroad stations, piers and bus stations in order to protect them and to provide safety for transportation trips. Since the task of protecting production and managing products has been satisfactorily carried out recently in the two ports of Ky Son and Hong Van, the quantity of stolen and lost goods has been clearly reduced and many negative practices prevented.

9332
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TUY HOA PUBLIC SECURITY FORCES THWARTED CRIMES, ESCAPES BY SEA

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by Huynh Quang Nam: "Internal Solidarity, Satisfactory Fulfillment of Mission"]

[Text] After studying and thoroughly understanding the spirit of Directive No 92 of the Party Central Committee Secretariat on the building of wholesome public security forces and the joint directive of the Ministries of National Defense and Interior, the people's public security forces in Tuy Hoa City have effected new changes, achieved internal solidarity and satisfactorily fulfilled their mission.

Owing to the solidarity and assistance of the people and troops in the first 9 months of 1981, the people's public scurity forces in Tuy Hoa City neatly foiled 27 attempts to escape by sea and 1 case of reactionary activities, annihilated 3 renowned gangs of snatch-and-run robbers, uncovered, tracked down, caught and dealt with 100 persons involved in more than 60 criminal cases--thus reducing the number of criminal cases by 104 and that of escapes by sea by more than 50 percent as compared with the same period last year. This achievement represented the frustration of 100 percent of capital offenses and 93 percent of ordinary crimes and led to the retrieval of four motorboats, four Lambretta vehicles, objects in kind and hundreds of thousands of dong in cash and to the return of these items to the state and citizens. To intensify market management, the city people's public security forces coordinated with the tax and trade sectors to detect and deal with scores of cases of speculation and smuggling and retrieved for the state's benefit more thn 1 ton of cement, 3 tons of gasoline and oil, 100 kgs of insecticides, 2,000 meters of fabric and hundreds of kilograms of bicycle parts.

9332
CSO: 4209/97

FORMER REPORTER-PHOTOGRAPHER ARRESTED FOR ANTIREVOLUTIONARY PROPAGANDA

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 7 Oct 81 p 2

[Article by Phan Tuong: "Against Enemy Psychological Warfare and Counterpropaganda Arguments: Impossible to Dodge the People's Ears and Eyes"]

[Text] Nguyen Van Chi, 45 years old, resides at 10 Tenth Street, Nghia Dung (Ba Dinh Precinct). Prior to 1960, Chi worked as a carpenter then followed a training course on press photography before being employed at a press organ. But immediately afterward he was expelled from that organ for lacking the qualification of a reporter.

In August 1963, Chi was arrested and sentenced by a court to 5 years in jail and 3 years of deprivation of citizen rights for antirevolutionary propaganda. Following release from jail, he committed a new crime--beating up his pregnant wife--for which the court sentenced him to 2 years in jail.

"Young brothers, listen to me," Chi once said, "there will be no golden era for communism. Trust no one, but yourselves, and act in accordance with your own 'ideal' (!). Thus, you must ponder and act...Tomorrow, young brothers, come to my home to 'wet your whistles,' and I'll tell you what we must do now." Bad elements enticed by Chi, including Do Trong Vinh, Ly Ngoc Anh, Dinh Quang Ngoc, etc., got together at the teahouse at 18 Hang Bun Street. They were won over to Chi's side. That day, there were two young customers in the teahouse. Chi read some reactionary verses of the Nhan Van-Giai Pham clique.

Outraged at the reactionary language, the two youths sternly warned Chi. But their warning fell on stony ground.

Chi's home has become a meeting place for the gang. Sometimes, pretending to be drunk he incited young followers to spread distorting propaganda aimed at maligning the state and creating dissention among local leading cadres. Chi gradually sank into antirevolutionary activities and debauchery. His home sheltered prostitutes.

We have read Nguyen Van Chi's own "Ideological Memoirs" found in the court records on his case. Chi passed on his memoirs to young followers, urging the latter to read them and "pick up his ideas"--as he put it--so that they would follow his example in acting against the people. His "memoirs" contain reactionary ideas, stir up hatred and opposition to our party and state.

In recent days, he has clearly seen his antirevolutionary acts, and has written the following lines in his self-criticism sheet: "My action has left noxious and lasting consequences on society, causing a number of youths..to lose trust in the party and state..."

Nguyen Van Chi was not only content to entice the people and disseminate reactionary propaganda, but he has also helped a number of traitors to the fatherland to carry out their activities. Chi enticed K to buy weapons and to flee abroad. At the investigating organ, Chi confessed, "My activities were aimed at disturbing political security, social order and safety, and at causing the people to have less confidence and a number of youths to lead a rotten and debauched life..."

Nguyen Van Chi's antirevolutionary activities have not escaped the vigilant eyes of the people. Sister V and Mr Q, as well as the two youths at the above teahouse, after hearing Chi spread reactionary arguments warned him and asked responsible organs to monitor his activities.

Certainly, during his stay in prison, Nguyen Van Chi will carefully ponder his last statement, "I have committed crimes against the fatherland and against the people."

9213
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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ENEMY REMNANTS TRACKED DOWN, BANDITS CAUGHT IN TAY NINH

Hanois QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Oct 81 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Anh Tuyet: "Armed Bandit Groups Uncovered and Caught"]

[Text] Recently, militia and self-defense units in Tay Ninh Province unitedly and closely coordinated their activities to track down remnants of the enemy army and reactionaries in order to maintain order and security. At the same time, they cooperated with various sectors in managing the market and countering negative manifestations in society.

In conjunction with troops and the public security forces, militia and self-defense units uncovered and arrested many armed bandit groups and retrieved dozens of guns of various types together with 14 grenades. In addition, militia and self-defense units throughout the province educated thousands of illegal traders and induced them to return to the right path and directly partipate in productive labor.

9332
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EXHORTATION MARKS 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF POLITICAL ACADEMY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by Major General Le Xuan Luu, director, Political Academy of the VPA: " Building the Political Academy To Make It Regular and Advanced"]

[Text] On 25 October 1981 the Political Academy will celebrate the 30th anniversary of its proud Day of Traditions.

In the past 30 years, along with the country's great changes, the Political Academy of the VPA has gradually grown up and little by little has successfully fulfilled the political tasks assigned to it by the party, people and army.

As we look back at those 30 historic years, the academy has made important contributions to training cadres for the armed forces and satisfying the need of the construction and combat task. The more than 20,000 cadres trained at the academy, through the tests of combat and regular work in the 2 wars of resistance against France and the U.S. and the 2 wars against the Chinese expansionist aggressors, have proved their sound abilities and the capacity to act in their assigned positions and have become the party's outstanding intermediate- and high-level cadres in the army.

In addition to the cadres-training achievement, the academy has also created for itself a definite potential in every aspect by first of all training teachers and research and management cadres at good scientific and pedagogical levels, who responded to a definite extent to the complex and changing political tasks of the academy in the recent historical periods and have a good basis for moving forward and fulfilling their task in the new period.

In the 30 years of struggle to fulfill its task, the Political Academy has acquired the basic strengths that helped to create the precious traditions of a political school in the people's armed forces.

Such major traditions are the following:

In the training of cadres, the academy always clings to and serves the politico-military task assigned by the party to the armed forces; as a result, the cadres it trained have satisfied the construction and combat need of the army in different periods.

In the struggle to carry out the party's educational line and task, the academy sustains the systematic and in-depth teaching of the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism, which is smoothly combined with the teaching of the politico-military line of the party; builds up and trains cadres in acquiring the communist outlook on the world and on life and faith, the scientific method of judgment and a thorough understanding of the revolutionary and scientific nature of the party line; and heightens its cadets' will and determination to carry out the revolutionary line and task, thus making them after graduation capable of developing themselves steadily and soundly in the face of any complicated changes of the situation.

In the 30 years of struggle and growth, the academy understands more and more keenly the party's educational principle and properly carries on the formula of relating theory to practice, study going hand in hand with practice and combining learning with total training in the training curriculum, as well as in the organization, form and method of training. As a result, it heightens the knowledge of cadets, improves their confidence and will power and provides them with an ability to act in conformity with the party line and policies.

Ever since its establishment the academy has been upholding the spirit of self-sufficiency and self-strengthening, showing strong solidarity, overcoming difficulties and continuously striving to raise the quality of training. In each historical period, it always made a great effort to overcome any difficulties in connection with the size and quality of the ranks of cadres and teachers, school facilities, training equipment and teaching and learning materials.

That tradition of self-sufficiency and self-strengthening which is closely linked with the tradition of solidarity and tight coordination helps to develop the overall strength of every force in the academy to raise the quality of cadres' training.

On the road to building a regular and advanced academy we still must overcome quite a few difficulties and complicated situation and resolve many great contradictions. But with precious traditions the academy will surely overcome any obstacles to fulfill its task in the new stage.

Our army is facing the great and urgent political tasks of building itself into a skillful-in-battle, well-trained, modern, regular and revolutionary people's army ready both to combat and to fight to defend the fatherland and to contribute to productive labor for national construction while fulfilling the long-term and complicated international obligation. The task of the academy also enters a new stage.

The academy has the main task of training two kinds of specialized cadres of highly specialized capacity. One is the political cadres for the combined arms and a certain branches of service and arms of tactical and campaign levels. The other is the military pedagogical cadres specialized in the social sciences and teaching at two levels, the advanced military schools and the military academies.

On the other hand, in the capacity of an academy, its cadres-educating and -training task cannot be separated from the task of doing scientific research, for the need to develop scientific research originates from the need to raise the quality of its education, the need to promote development of cadres and teachers and the need to train military pedagogical cadres having a high degree of scientific knowledge, the ability to work independently, creative thinking, skills, learning habit, the ability to conduct research by themselves and growth potential in the course of their work.

To step up the effort to build itself into an advanced regular school and to properly carry on the two basic functions mentioned above, the academy must understand more thoroughly the party guidelines on educational reform and quickly create strong and simultaneous changes in all of its activities.

First of all, it must ceaselessly understand more thoroughly the objective of the party's educational principle.

Whom does it train? What kind of man does it train? Those are always questions of topmost importance for any school. To determine the right training objective and need means to set the correct direction, to understand the entire teaching-learning and educational process, to gather all pedagogical efforts to obtain the desired model man and to satisfy the army's immediate and long-term revolutionary needs. The more the objective and need are clarified and identified, the more clearly the direction will be set for the pedagogical efforts of the school to create great capabilities and to raise the output and quality of training. The training objective must be made practical to suit the great changes in many aspects of the army in the course of its becoming regular and modern -- the changes in connection with staff organization, equipment, leadership and command procedures, the military art, etc. These changes are giving rise to very high new requirements from the cadres of the party in the armed forces, including the political cadres and the pedagogical cadres specialized in the social sciences.

In addition to the training objective and need, the academy must adhere to the educational principle of the party and all of its teaching-learning and educational activities ranging from organizational pattern, curriculum and operation plan to teaching-learning methods, managerial work and educational activities, which must be in conformity with the modern educational scientific laws and ensure to the highest extent the fulfillment of its training objective and need.

To apply the correct understanding of the educational principle to the entire teaching-learning and educational process is not a simple matter. We must always be creative and constantly guard against and overcome two tendencies. One is to teach and to learn in a dogmatic way or strictly by the book, to stop at the common knowledge, not to go into the realities of the transitional period nor into the realities of the revolutionary struggle and the military realities and to shape qualities and abilities to act to the requirements of occupations and responsibilities. The other is the tendency to be pragmatic and simple, to reduce the requirement for scientific knowledge affecting the formation of a perfected world outlook and to limit the development of creative scientific thinking on the part of students.

The new development in connection with the training objective and need unavoidably creates the need for renewal of the educational program. We must quickly build a program system having a scientific base, being in touch with the modern knowledges, being rationally balanced and conforming with the training objective and need and the time allowed while avoiding overloading and stuffing students with too many knowledges, nor the tendency to be too brief, simple, unbalanced and unscientific.

To build a curricular system must be closely linked with an effort to perfect the teaching subjects and activities and the outlines of teaching and learning for each subject and classroom. All of the documents having the nature of a program of action in the teaching-learning and educational activities of the academy and each scientific component must be perfected and stabilized.

The renewal of the training objective and need and of the educational program urgently requires a corresponding renewal of the teaching and learning methods in the academy. On the basis of a thorough understanding of the educational principle of the party, the direction for such a renewal of methods is as follows: with limited time and reduced costs, to ensure the largest volume of information and to shape in the most effective manner the scientific and revolutionary world outlook, the view of life, the faith in communism and the skills and ability to act in accordance with the training objective and need. The nature of the modern scientific methods requires the finest interaction between teachers and students, with the former being in the central position of guidance in the teaching-learning and educational process. Students are true masters and highly dynamic active subjects. We must turn the training process into a process of self-training and self-teaching, the process of ceaselessly developing a creative and independent thinking on the part of students.

The renewal of methods must be achieved simultaneously in all the links and steps of teaching-learning and each of these links and steps must be materialized to become a definite pattern that contributes in the most active manner to the common quality of the entire system to ensure the highest educational results.

The renewal of curriculum and the system of training methods requires that we improve the organization of management of the teaching-learning and educational process in the academy to make this process take place in accordance with and by its plan, in accordance with and by strictly defined and unified procedures.

The teaching-learning forms and methods are to go hand in hand with the organization of training that is further developed and gets more scientific and strict everyday and with a volume of scientific information that gets larger everyday. All of this requires a strong renewal of the material base, equipment, auditorium facilities, training means and gymnasium in the direction of modernization. We must gradually renew and strengthen the material and technical training base to go from a low to a high level, on the basis of the need for raising the quality of training and the actual conditions of our economy.

The educational and research task of the academy depends to an important extent on the scientific potential of its teachers and cadres. Therefore, to build a strong and homogeneous body of cadres consisting of teachers, research cadres, academy unit management cadres, organ cadres and technical cadres is a permanent basic need and at the same time an urgent one.

We must build a balanced and homogeneous body of cadres that is of sufficient size, has a reserve for itself and a source of regular reinforcement, has high qualities in terms of both political quality and scientific knowledge and responds to the educational and scientific research task of the expanding and developing academy.

The academy must further step up its scientific research. For a school of college and higher-learning level, the regular task of stepping up scientific research originates from the need within itself to raise the quality of training and scientific research. It determines the scope of theory and practical application in providing answers to the problems of social life and the army, as well as the teaching components, and creating vigorous changes in the students' ideological concept, feelings and action.

The quality of scientific research helps to strongly improve its teaching-learning and educational activities and to make these activities conform with the educational and scientific laws and bring about good results.

The quality of scientific research also helps to realistically strengthen the potential of the body of teachers and cadres and to make each of them capable of becoming an outstanding pedagogue and talented researcher. That is why education and scientific research always require an organic link and encourage each other to develop.

Celebrating the 30th anniversary of the proud Day of Traditions, the cadres, combatants, workers and civil servants of the Political Academy are looking back at its achievements, reviewing its traditions and at the same time seeing clearly the road that lies ahead. On the road that leads to building the academy into a regular and advanced one there still are many difficulties and hardships that require great efforts and strong determination. Under the leadership of the party, Ministry of National Defense and Political General Department; consciously learning from other schools, academies and units; and further developing the existing traditions, capabilities and experience, the Political Academy can move forward and fulfill even better its task in the new stage.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

STANDARDS FOR ACCEPTING, EXPELLING PARTY MEMBERS CLARIFIED

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[Excerpts] 24. What are the present guidelines concerning party development?

The Political Report at the 4th National Congress of Delegates of the Party pointed out: "We must attach importance to quality and combat the tendency to place sole emphasis upon numbers; the development of the party must always go hand in hand with strengthening the party. On the one hand, we must accept truly outstanding persons who meet all standards; on the other hand, we must promptly expell from the party elements that have degenerated or become deviant. We must guard against and prevent decadent, reactionary elements and opportunists from infiltrating the party."

On this basis, the Organization Department of the Central Committee has provided the following guidance:

1. In party development work, we must always attach importance to quality, use standards as our foundation and provide close guidance through specific plans and measures. The number of persons accepted into the party is only of significance when these persons meet all qualitative requirements. We must struggle against the tendency to lower qualitative requirements and place sole emphasis upon numbers and struggle to correct the narrowminded attitude of not taking positive steps to create the conditions needed to develop the party.

2. Developing the party in exact accordance with standards and guidelines makes a positive contribution to strengthening the party and improving the party's corps of cadres; wherever the party is developed, it must be strengthened and the quality of party members must promptly be raised through education and training. Firmly strengthening the party is the basis for developing the party well. Therefore, party development must always go hand in hand with strengthening the party.

3. Regularly accepting into the party the most outstanding and enlightened persons and promptly expelling from the party persons who are not worthy to be party members,

persons who have degenerated or become deviant, persons who are speculators or are serving their own interests, are designed to strengthen the party and increase the fighting strength of the party. These are normal practices in party life, are laws of the exitence and development of the party.

4. In view of the fact that the party is in political power, opportunists try to infiltrate the party in order to serve their own interests; on the other hand, enemies of the class are always looking for ways to infiltrate the party in order to sabotage it. Therefore, we must be vigilant and prevent decadent, reactionary elements and opportunists from infiltrating the party; we must conduct regular inspections and promptly expell them from the party.

5. Through the revolutionary movements of the masses, we must carry out political tasks, especially the productive labor movement and the movements to fight and protect the fatherland, carry out the three revolutions, establish and uphold the right of collective ownership of the working people, maintain political security and social order and strengthen the national defense system; on the basis of the observations made by the mass organizations, we must correctly select the most outstanding and enlightened persons among the masses for training as party members. We should not evaluate a person seeking admission to the party in a onesided, superficial manner that is divorced from the realities of the revolutionary struggle.

The various party committee echelons must formulate and implement plans for developing the party in a "positive and sound" manner as set forth in Party Secretariat directive number 72 dated 8 May 1979.

31. In the development of the party, how are the objectives regarding building the organizations of the party established and achieved?

In party development, specific objectives regarding building the party organization must be established for each area, each field of activity and each type basic party organization.

1. The lowlands and midlands of the North: it is necessary to establish basic party organizations at basic units, such as villages, enterprises, schools, hospitals, village sized cooperatives, specialized corporations, airports, seaports and basic units of similar size. Party chapters and party cells must be established in factory shops, hamlet sized cooperatives, the various faculties within schools, the various clinics within hospitals, the production units in village sized cooperatives and similar units. Each party chapter must have from three to five party members who directly engage in productive labor, work and actual activities. There must be enough party members to establish a party cell or at least one or two party members in each production team, work team, sales counter and so forth.

2. The southern provinces: it is necessary to establish basic party organizations or party chapters in villages, wards, enterprises, cooperatives, hospitals, schools, specialized corporations, airports, seaports and similar units. Party chapters and party cells must be established in hamlets, housing clusters, production collectives, production units within village sized cooperatives, factory shops, faculties, clinics,

stores and similar units. There must be party members in the smallest component of the basic units, such as the production team, work team, sales counter and so forth.

3. In a number of special areas, such as the areas in which many religious followers live, the Khmer areas, Nam Bo, the Montagnard areas of the Central Highlands, the highland areas in the northern mountains and so forth, it is necessary to establish party chapters in villages, subwards and production and work units. Every party chapter must have enough party members to take charge of the important areas of work within the locality or unit, such as a secretary, chairman (or unit commander) and persons in charge of organization, propaganda-training, inspections, public security, military activities, the hamlets, production collectives, hamlet sized cooperatives and so forth. It is necessary to have a party cell or one or two party members and establish a nucleus group in the various components of basic units.

However, as regards those areas in which a policy has not yet been established regarding party development (such as the areas in which religious followers live in the South, the areas in which persons of Chinese ancestry live and so forth), it is necessary to transfer party members from other places in order to establish basic organizations of the party and necessary to take positive steps to build and develop nucleus cells and the contingent of core cadres outside the party.

4. Within the armed forces (which include the army, the armed people's public security force, the people's police and so forth): it is necesaary to establish party chapters in companies and at posts (and similar units). Each party chapter must have at least seven party members. On the platoon level and in similar units, there must be a party cell or one or two party members.

47. How are the prerequisites for joining the party applied to members of the ethnic minorities, especially persons in the highland areas?

In keeping with the instructions from the Organization Department of the Central Committee regarding persons of the highland ethnic minorities and on the basis of the stipulations regarding the prerequisites to be met by persons seeking to enter the party, the organizations of the party must select persons who:

1. Have been forged and challenged in work and proven themselves to be among the most progressive persons in the locality;

2. Are always confident in and loyal to the party, to the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

3. Set examples in implementing the policies of the party and state regarding the ethnic minorities and the highland areas;

4. Have good relations with the masses, desire to learn and desire to make progress.

As regards members of the ethnic minorities in the mountains, our party does not accept into its ranks the following:

--"Persons who specialize in superstition and religion" (Party Secretariat regulation number 12 dated 4 February 1978);

--"Persons who are gamblers, alcoholics or are addicted to opium"(Party Secretariat directive number 121 dated 7 April 1966);

--"Persons who are illiterate"(guidance from the Organization Department of the Central Committee, April 1978).

49. May religious followers be accepted into the party?

The party does not accept "persons who specialize in superstition and religion"(Party Secretariat regulation number 12 dated 4 February 1978) and persons who still believe in Christ, still believe in Buddha, persons who still hold an ambivalent attitude regarding church and persons who participate in the ceremony of confession.

It is necessary to clearly distinguish between the mass of working people who are religious followers and "persons who specialize in superstition and religion." As regards outstanding persons among the mass of religious followers (persons who are cadres, manual workers or personnel of the state, collective farmers or members of the other strata of laborers), the party organization will examine their qualifications on a case by case basis if they meet all the prerequisites for joining the party.

These persons must be persons who:

1. Possess clear awareness of the working class, the party and the tasks of the party member and clearly understand the nature of religion and the essence of the church;

2. Have been forged and challenged in labor, production, combat and work and comply with the lines and policies of the party and the laws of the state;

3. Actively struggle against counter-propaganda arguments, distortions, deception and demagoguery by reactionaries masquerading as religious persons;

4. Desire to learn, increase their knowledge of the lines and policies of the party, increase their knowledge of science, technology and management, actively apply this knowledge in the realities of production and the work within their units, try to cultivate revolutionary qualities and virtues, have a close relationship with the masses and have the trust of the masses...

51. Which persons may not be accepted into the party?

The Party Statutes stipulate: "Persons joining the party may not have violated the regulations set forth by the Central Committee concerning their political background" (Article 4).

Secretariat regulation number 12 dated 4 February 1978 set forth the following cases in which persons may not be accepted into the party:

--"Persons who personally serve as lackeys for the enemy, are counter-revolutionary reactionaries or are persons who have committed crimes against the people"(such as espionage agents, spies, secret service agents, CIA agents, intelligence agents and so forth; persons active in political parties and reactionary organizations; persons active in the organizations that have the purpose of suppressing the revolution or in the executive committees of organizations of a broad mass nature established by the enemy in hamlets and housing clusters or on higher levels; persons in the armed forces of the enemy who hold command positions and persons who have engaged in acts against the revolution, committed crimes against the people, etc.).

--"Persons who specialize in superstition and religion."

--"Persons who once participated in the revolution but surrendered to the enemy and betrayed the revolution."

--"Persons whose political background is unclear."

--"Persons who, although they have not served as lackeys of the enemy, have a father, mother, wife, husband or dependent who is a reactionary, who owes a blood debt to the people and who has been dealt with by the people."

--"Persons who belong to the strata of exploiters (landowners, wealthy farmers, bourgeoisie and so forth) may not be accepted into the party even if they become members of another stratum of society."

--"Persons who truly specialize in superstition and card worship, persons who are gamblers, alcoholics or addicted to opium" may not be accepted into the party (Secretariat directive number 121 dated 7 April 1966).

--Generally speaking, from now on "persons who are illiterate" may not be accepted into the party (guidance from the Organization Department of the Central Committee, April 1978).

In accordance with Party Statutes, no one less than 18 years of age may be accepted into the party (Article 1); at places where there is a chapter of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, no one who is a youth but not a Youth Union member may be accepted into the party...(Article 4).

122. In the present situation, what kind of person is a fully qualified party member?

Every party member must endeavor to forge himself so that he acquires all the qualifications of a communist soldier as stated in the resolution of the 4th National Congress of Delegates of the Party and in the report summarizing party building and revising Party Statutes. In the present stage, the fully qualified party member must embody the following several basic points:

1. He must be more politically enlightened than the masses, possess a clear and unswerving revolutionary stand and ardently support the socialist revolution and

socialist construction. He must clearly discern between friends and enemies, especially be clearly aware that our immediate enemy is the Beijing expansionists, actively struggle against the Beijing expansionists, against the imperialists and their lackeys and consciously protect the militant solidarity between ourselves and the Soviet Union, the fraternal socialist countries and, especially, the militant solidarity among Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos. He must totally agree with and must, on his job, actively endeavor to implement the lines and policies of the party, set examples that manifest the role of collective ownership in production, combat and work and set examples in complying with policies, protecting public property and being ready to accept any job assigned by the party; he must not operate on the basis of "averages," must not solely concern himself with his personal interests, the interests of his family...

2. He must possess a high will to fight, actively protect that which is correct, struggle against mistakes and negative phenomena, possess a sense of organization and discipline and not be a person who places compromise above everything else or struggles in an unprincipled manner.

3. He must respect the right of collective ownership of the masses, not engage in acts of suppressing or intimidating the lower level and the masses and have the trust of the masses.

4. He must possess the spirit of struggling against himself, possess the spirit of practicing self-criticism and criticism well, not be complacent or satisfied, accept the criticism offered by comrades, fellow workers and the masses well and take positive steps to rectify his shortcomings while wholeheartedly helping his comrades and fellow workers rectify their shortcomings so that they can make progress. When encountering antagonisms between common interests and personal interests, he must struggle with himself in order to overcome difficulties and place common interests, the interests of the collective above everything else.

5. He must study in order to raise his level of knowledge so that he can perform his job well and must maintain a wholesome, pure and diligent lifestyle, must be close to the masses...

In summary, the fully qualified party member is a party member whose outlook, thinking, actions and so forth fully reflect the essense of a revolutionary vanguard soldier, have the effect of leading the masses and are recognized as good by the majority of party members and the masses. Qualified party members might also make mistakes and commit shortcomings but they must not be so serious that they cause them to lose the nature of a party member; and, party members must adopt a positive attitude and rectify their shortcomings in order to make progress.

From among the qualified party members, it is possible to select outstanding party members who embody the sense of collective ownership, the will to fight, the spirit of dedication and the initiative to overcome difficulties and excellently complete all tasks assigned to them, including international tasks; they possess the spirit of struggling against mistakes, against the violation of policies, suppression of the masses, factionalism, actions that cause the loss of internal unity and actions that cause a loss of democracy with the people; in terms of their qualities and ethics, they have much that is deserving of praise...

124. What kind of persons are unqualified party members?

The resolution of the 4th Party Plenum pointed out that unqualified party members are the following types of persons:

1. Persons who have clearly violated political standards and elements who support enemies of the revolution.

2. Persons whose unorganized and undisciplined actions create serious factionalism, cadres who have position and authority but degenerate or become deviant and elements who steal, engage in bribery, suppress good persons, intimidate the masses and fail to comply with the policies of the party.

3. Persons whose political awareness is very low, who have been educated many times but still not made progress and who are not insistent about remaining in the party.

In the new situation, in keeping with the spirit of Party Secretariat directive number 72 dated 8 May 1979, unqualified party members also include: persons who have lost the will to fight, abandoned their task or are unwilling to accept tasks at places where difficulties and hardships are experienced; and, party members of Chinese ancestry...

As regards unqualified party members, the party organization must make the following distinction based on the seriousness of their mistake: persons who must be immediately expelled from the party and persons who can be allowed to remain in the party for a given period of time in order to be further educated.

125. Which types of unqualified party members must be immediately expelled from the party?

Persons who belong to the following types of unqualified party members must be examined by the authorized agencies of the party for immediate expulsion from the party:

1. In cases in which there have clearly been violations of political standards as set forth in the regulations of the Party Central Committee, the concerned persons must be immediately expelled from the party. In cases that are not clear, it is necessary to conduct an investigation and determine the truth in order to resolve the case before issuing party membership cards.

2. Party members who have degenerated, become deviant or committed serious mistakes.

3. Party members who have been classified by directive number 192 and circular number 22 of the Secretariat as having a very low level of awareness: those who join the party but do not understand the party, those who do not fulfill their tasks within

the party and those who have been educated many times but have not made progress, are not better than the masses; these party members should be encouraged to voluntarily ask to leave the party or the party chapter should decide to remove their names from the roster of party members.

The expulsion of unqualified members from the party must be carried out in exact accordance with the policy stipulated in the various directives of the Secretariat and the guidance provided by the Central Inspection Commission and the Organization Department of the Central Committee and must comply with the procedures stipulated in the Party Statutes.

126. How are party members who are politically unqualified to be party members and profiteers who infiltrate the party dealt with?

--Persons who are politically unqualified to be party members are persons who have political problems and should not have been accepted into the party as stipulated in Political Bureau directive number 91 dated 1 March 1965, directive number 121 dated 7 April 1966 and regulation number 12 of the Party Secretariat dated 4 February 1978 but who were mistakenly accepted into the party by a party organization.

--Profiteers who infiltrate the party are persons who join the party not for the sake of fighting for the revolution, for the ideals of the party but are decadent elements who infiltrated the party for personal gains. They usually employ various deceptions in order to be accepted into the party, such as concealing their decadent nature, lying or bribing a number of party members in order to be introduced to the party or sponsored for acceptance into the party. After becoming party members, they acquire a certain position within the party through deception in order to take advantage of their position, engage in speculation and profiteering and satisfy the interests of themselves, their families and the members of their faction; they look for ways to bring their family, neighbors and other members of their faction into the party, into state agencies, causing much harm to the party, the state and the people.

Party Secretariat directive number 192 dated 26 October 1971 pointed out: "If persons of the two types mentioned above, although they only comprise a very small number, were allowed to remain within the party, it would be contrary to the line, guidelines and principles of party building, adversely affect the reputation of the party, harm the implementation of the position and policies of the party..."

"Our party must routinely conduct thorough internal investigations, rely upon the masses and organize, mobilize and encourage the masses to inspect the qualifications and activities of party members in order to determine which party members must be expelled."

In the two cases mentioned above, once an unqualified party member has been discovered, the concerned organizations of the party must conduct a thorough inspection, conduct thorough research, resolve all unanswered questions, deliberate and immediately take action in exact accordance with the policy of the party.

127. What kind of persons are party members who have degenerated or become deviant and how are they handled?

In accordance with Party Secretariat directive number 192 dated 26 October 1971, party members who are degenerate or have become deviant are not persons who were unqualified to be party members when they were first accepted into the party. However, in the course of revolutionary activities, either because of their inherent weaknesses or adverse influences from the outside, they have failed to meet the challenges of the revolution, gradually lost their will to engage in revolutionary struggle, gradually lost their qualities and ethics, their sense of organization and discipline. They are persons who, although they have been criticized and helped by the party and the masses, are unwilling to accept this criticism and help, unwilling to rectify their mistakes and who have become ever more deeply mired in mistakes. These persons have lost all of their qualifications to be party members, have done much that is wrong, have damaged the reputation of the party, hamred the interests of the state and the people and are disdained and hated by the people.

Politically, because they have lost their will to engage in revolutionary struggle, they have deserted, have abandoned their combat position and do not comply with the directives and orders of the upper level; because they are very selfish, they do not comply with the positions and policies of the party or the laws of the state, set bad examples among the masses and even take acts against the implementation of these positions, policies and laws; because they are personally dissatisfied or hold viewpoints that are contrary to the lines and viewpoints of the party, they encourage party members and the masses to oppose the resolutions and directives of the party in a conscious manner, even maintain contacts with foreigners, conduct clandestine activities against the party...

As regards their qualities and ethics, they are degenerate to the point of becoming persons who engage in misappropriation and smuggling, commit crimes against the property of the state and the cooperative, are seriously and systematically depraved and so forth; they are very dictatorial, arbitrary, bureaucratic and arrogant, intimidate the masses, suppress forthright persons, seriously violate the right of collective ownership of party members and the masses and are hated by party members and the masses; they seriously violate the principles of organization and discipline and undermine the solidarity and oneness of mind within the organization of the party, which leads to factionalism and the undermining of the organization; they intentionally submit inaccurate reports, conceal mistakes, falsely accuse others and inflict serious harm upon the interests of the party and the masses...

In summary, they are "persons whose unorganized and undisciplined actions cause serious factionalism. They are cadres of position and power who have degenerated or become deviant. They are elements who steal, engage in bribery, suppress good persons, intimidate the masses and do not comply with the policies of the party" as stated in the resolution of the 10th Party Plenum dated 27 July 1978.

In the present situation, party members who have become degenerate or deviant or committed serious mistakes are the following:

1. Party members at places where fighting is occurring who long for peace, completely lose their will to fight, surrender to the enemy and abandon their task.

2. Party members at places where all the necessary conditions stipulated by the upper level have been prepared and socialist transformation is being carried out who intentionally do not join production collectives or cooperatives, do not pay their agricultural taxes and do not fulfill their obligation to sell grain and food products to the state.

3. Persons who commit the crime of murder or use force to threaten and intimidate the masses and are hated by the masses.

4. Persons who steal public property or property belonging to the collective, even one time if the offense is serious; persons who only steal by pilfering from the people many times and who have been educated and helped but have not rectified their shortcoming and are despised by the people.

5. Persons who use their position or authority to steal, engage in bribery, embezzle, issue false papers and protect decadent elements who steal property from the state and earn a living illegally.

6. Persons who use merchandise and property of the state or collective to engage in conspiracy, barter and satisfy their personal interests, thereby harming the state and the collective.

7. Persons who, due to a lack of responsibility, allow property of the state or collective to be seriously harmed or lost or inflict major harm upon the life and property of the people.

8. Persons who pool capital with capitalists and protect bourgeoisie in order to engage in smuggling or earn a living illegally.

9. Persons who are alcoholics, addicted to opium or gamblers who have been educated and counselled many times but still refuse to change their ways and are ridiculed by the masses.

10. Persons who specialize in such superstitious crafts as sorcery, fortune telling, magic and so forth.

If, after comprehensively examining and evaluating the activities of party members of the types mentioned above, these mistakes are found to be more than temporary, to be systematic and these party members are found to have truly degenerated or become deviant, determined steps must be taken to expell them from the party.

Party Secretariat circular number 22 dated 5 September 1977 pointed out: "In cases involving persons who are degenerate or deviant, it is necessary to coordinate inspections by the party with inspections by the state agencies and the mass organizations in order to reach accurate conclusions. If, after examining these cases in a comprehensive manner, the persons involved are considered to no longer possess the qualities of a party member, determined steps must be taken to immediately expel them from the party." When taking action in a case, party chapters and responsible agencies and organizations must examine the case in a comprehensive, objective manner, must coordinate their action in the case with the strengthening of the basic level and launching a mass movement, must possess the necessary determination and must not act on the basis of personal feelings or an attempt to save face nor on the basis of prejudice or a onesided attitude. A conference of the party chapter must discuss and make a decision concerning each case and then suggest to the authorized agencies of the party that they make a decision in accordance with the provisions of the Party Statutes.

Our party has the policy of being determined to expel unqualified members from the party. Of importance, however, is that the party requires that its various organizations take mqasures to prevent and stop party members from degenerating and becoming deviant. The various organizations of the party must attach importance to education, self-criticism and criticism within the party; they must promptly struggle against every mistake and negative phenomenon of party members as soon as they appear, promptly take disciplinary action ranging from reprimand to expulsion from the party in necessary cases and be determined to maintain the strict discipline of the party.

133. How do the organizations of the party on the various levels exercise their authority to expel unqualified members from the party?

Party Secretariat directive number 192 dated 26 October 1971 stipulates: "The various party committee echelons, from the central level to the provinces and the districts, must routinely conduct thorough inspections and promptly detect deviations in order to promptly correct and rectify them.

"As regards the authority to expel unqualified members from the party, a conference of the party chapter shall discuss and decide the matter and suggest to the authorized agencies of the party that they make a decision in accordance with the provisions set forth within the Party Statutes. In order to insure close leadership of the action of expelling unqualified members from the party, the Political Bureau has decided that the provincial party committees and district party committees must, in the campaign to improve the quality of party members, provide more guidance to the basic level. The standing committees of the district party committees (or similar level) must closely guide and inspect the making of the decision to expel a member from the party. Cases involving expulsion from the party due to a member's political background must be examined and decided by the standing committees of the provincial party committees. In cases in which the action is being taken against party members who are cadres, the decision must be made by the party committee echelon that is responsible for managing the cadre in question. Cases in which action must be taken against party members who are cadres that hold the positions of secretary or deputy secretary of a district party committee, chief or assistant chief of a service or similar position or are party members who were accepted prior to the August Revolution and cases that could influence the front policy, the nationalities policy or the policy regarding intellectuals, the standing committee of the provincial party committee (or the party committee on a similar level) must exchange opinions with the

Inspection Commission of the Central Committee and the Organization Department of the Central Committee before making a decision.

"It is necessary to maintain the collective work procedures of the various party committee echelons when examining and deciding cases; these procedures may not be haphazardly applied."

Circular number 18 dated 21 July 1979 of the Organization Department of the Central Committee provides the following guidance: "When ratifying the expulsion of unqualified members from the party, it is possible to follow the same procedures employed when ratifying the acceptance of party members (prepared for by the inspection committee and the organization commitee)."

Directive number 192 also states: "As regards places at which the party organization is still making serious mistakes and places at which the base has 'crumbled' or leadership cadres are weak, the upper echelon must send cadres to help strengthen the party committee echelon and then carry out the expulsion of party members once the part committee echelon has been completely strengthened. It is necessary to guard against some decadent party members taking advantage of this measure to retaliate against good party members and undermine the organization of the party."

"As regards the form of expulsion from the party, many different forms must be employed, such as purging, removing the party member's name from the party member roster and advising a party member to withdraw from the party."

In order to perform the jobs mentioned above well, Party Secretariat directive number 72 dated 8 May 1979 also emphasizes: "It is first of all necessary to correct the negative phenomena and shortcomings of the party committee echelons themselves. If necessary, determined steps must be taken to replace key leadership cadres who have made mistakes so that the work of building the party can be carried out smoothly.

154. How are party membership cards issued to party members? What is done in the case of party members who have died or been expelled from the party?

Secretariat directive number 83 stipulates: "Party membership cards shall only be issued to party members who are fully qualified to be party members and who complete the tasks of the party member as stipulated in the Party Statutes and Secretariat directive number 72." These are party members who, in the special phase of activities to study and implement Secretariat directive number 72, have been evaluated by the party organization, which has concluded that they are fully qualified to be party members. All party members must be classified in accordance with Guidance Number 2078 dated 15 October 1979 from the Organization Department of the Central Committee concerning the evaluation and classification of party members.

The party organization must reclaim the party membership cards of party members who have died or been expelled from the party.

Deceased party members: in accordance with present regulations concerning party members who die while performing their task, such as party members who die in combat or combat support operations, die as a result of an accident on the job or other kind of accident, die as a result of old age, illness and so forth, if requested by the family, the district party committee or a party committee on a similar echelon may give to the family the party member's membership card with picture to keep as a remembrance. When a party member dies as a result of a negative action, such as suicide, the party organization may not give the party member's membership card with picture to the family regardless of how many achievements the party member recorded, how many contributions he made to the revolution.

As regards party members who have been expelled from the party (as a result of being purged, having their names removed from the roster of party members or being counselled to withdraw from the party), all organizations of the party must reclaim the party membership card. When the decision by the party committee echelon above the basic organization to expel a member from the party is made public, the party chapter committee or installation party committee must reclaim the party membership card. Absolutely no one who is expelled from the party is allowed to retain his membership card.

The district party committees, town party committees, precinct party committees and city party committees subordinate to the province, the ward party committees of municipalities directly subordinate to the central level and the party committees on similar levels must forward the reclaimed party membership cards to the Organization Department of the Central Committee through the organizational system of the party.

156. Which party members are not issued party membership cards?

Secretariat directive number 83 states: "Party members whose qualifications are being examined by the party organization and party members who are being kept within the party for disciplinary action may not be issued party membership cards; party membership cards may be issued to such party members when they are recognized as fully qualified party members or when their party member rights have been officially restored. When a party membership card has been received by a party member but the party member is disciplined within the party, his membership card must be temporarily reclaimed and will be returned to the party member once his party membership rights have been officially restored; the secretary of the installation party committee (or secretary of the installation party chapter) is responsible for safely storing these temporarily reclaimed party membership cards."

The Organization Department of the Central Committee has provided the following specific guidance:

1. Party members who are considered to be unqualified by their party organization may be kept within the party for a time in order to be re-educated. These are party members who committed shortcomings and were disciplined but not expelled from the party; party members who once recorded achievements in combat, production and work, who have contributed to the socialist revolution and the protection of the fatherland but whose will to fight has declined, who do not embody the exemplary vanguard role of the party member in many areas of life, who no longer have an impact upon the masses and who no longer have the trust of the masses but can still become good party members if they are forged and helped; party members whose level of

political asareness is low but who still fervently desire to remain in the party and who show prospects for becoming good party members; party members who, although they have not stolen public property or property belonging to the collective, know other persons who have violated the law but have not reported them to the organization, have not struggled to promptly stop them; party members who, although not personally involved, have allowed relatives in their family (wife or husband, child and so forth) to do things that are contrary to the lines and policies of the party and state, such as engaging in illegal trade, practicing sorcery, not joining a cooperative or not fulfilling their obligation to sell grain and food to the state but do not educate them, do not struggle against or try to stop them, do not adopt a clearcut attitude and so forth.

The party organization establishes a deadline by which the party members mentioned above must make improvement. If, by this deadline, the party organization recognizes the party member in question as being fully qualified, the party member is issued a party membership card. If, after being issued a party membership card, the party member shows himself to be unqualified in some way and must be expelled from the party, his membership card must be reclaimed in the same way as membership cards are reclaimed from persons who have been expelled from the party.

2. Party members being detained within the party for disciplinary action: party members who are being detained within the party for disciplinary action may not be issued party membership cards; if, at the end of this period, the party member rights of the party member in question are officially restored, he may be issued a membership card; if these rights are not restored, the party member's name must be removed from the roster of party members or he must be purged from the party.

3. If party members who are being detained within the party for disciplinary action intentionally fail to turn in their membership card, their name shall be removed from the roster of party members or they shall be purged from the party.

4. Party members who are suffering a serious mental illness (insanity) may not be issued a party membership card while they are ill. When a party member who has already received a party membership card becomes insane, his membership card is not reclaimed; however, the basic party organization must remind his family to carefully protect his party membership card.

In addition, there are cases in which it is necessary to postpone the issuance of party membership cards in keeping with requests by party members and the masses; such cases must be decided by the party committee on the echelon directly above the installation at which the request is made.

7809
CSO: 4209/40

TEMPORARY ORDINANCE ON RESTRICTED USE OF ELECTRICITY

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 7 Oct 81 p 3

[Article: "Temporary Regulations on Use of Electricity in Production and Daily Life --Issued As an Attachment to Decision 3848/QD/UB on 13 September 1981 of the Municipal People's Committee"]

[Text] Purpose and Meaning. Electricity is an important and strategic material supply greatly influencing many economic and cultural sectors, which serve daily life, maintain political security and social order and consolidate national defense. In recent years, electricity production and supply has increased but has not met the requirements of economic development, production and daily life. Moreover, arbitrary use of electricity still is widespread, causing wastes, including many instances of serious damage. The Premier issued Directive 241-TTg on 26 April 1978 on strict conservation of electricity in production and consumption.

Article 35 (Chapter II--Economic System) of the 1980 Constitution of the Vietnam Socialist Republic states, "Speculation, hoarding, illegal business, disturbing the market, sabotaging state plans, and embezzlement, theft, bribery, or irresponsible waste that seriously damages the state and the people's interests, are strictly punished by law."

This temporary ordinance regulates levels of use of electricity for production and daily life, and at the same time establishes prosecution procedures against violations while using electricity.

Chapter I. Use of Electricity in Production.

Article 1. All enterprises, worksites and small industry and handicraft cooperatives ...working one and two shifts are prohibited from using electricity during peak hours. In case they work three shifts and need electricity during peak hours, they must arrange to rationally operate machinery to avoid overuse.

Article 2. Production installations must strictly comply with the rotating rest system as prescribed in order to fully utilize electric network output.

Both overload and underload are prohibited.

Based on assigned production plans, they must set norms in KW/h for use of electricity in making each product in their own installation and must set norms in KW for use of electricity in each work shift.

Article 3. Water conservancy pumping stations must strictly comply with schedules of operation as prescribed from 2200 hours to 0600 hours and from 1000 hours to 1800 hours, and are prohibited from using electricity during peak hours (in the evening, from 1800 hours to 2200 hours).

Pumping stations using network electricity pumping water to fight drought or waterlogging will be accorded top priority in accordance with a unified plan between the Hanoi Water Conservancy and Electric Power Services.

Chapter II. Use of Electricity in Daily Life.

Article 4. Norms for use of electricity in daily life are set by Circular 20-DT/VPI of 14 June 1978 of the Ministry of Electricity and Coal.

Article 5. It is strictly prohibited at all times to divert electricity from main power lines for household uses, such as boiling water, cooking bran for hogs, making ice cream and ice, etc. (including workers, cadres and civil servants of the electricity sector).

Organs, stores and movie houses, etc., are prohibited from using electricity for decorative purposes without authorization of responsible organs.

Chapter III. Prosecution of Violations.

Article 6. Units and individuals overusing electricity or violating procedures and regulations, in addition to paying for the excess at accrued prices, must--depending on the gravity of the violations--be fined an amount of money equal to 2 to 10 times the value of electricity used in excess.

Article 7. Production installations violating regulations on work shifts, and rotating rest, or overusing electricity will be:

- 1st time: issued warnings
- 2nd time: fined from 50 to 200 dong
- 3rd time: fined up to 500 dong, subject to revocation of contracts on use of electricity and to having electricity cut off. Electric current will be reinstated after the production installation has applied for a new contract and pledged to properly comply with procedures and properly use electricity.

Article 8. Diverting electricity from main power lines will be fined from 50 dong to 200 dong. Recidivism will be tried by a court of law.

Use of electricity for illegal business production (making ice, ice cream, etc.) will lead to electricity cut off, confiscation of pieces of evidence and a maximum fine of 500 dong.

Instances of illegal use of electricity causing serious damage will be fined up to 5,000 dong and may be prosecuted in pursuance of current law.

Article 9. Collectives and individuals discovering and taking part in drawing up proceedings for dealing with violations will be given a reward equal to 5 to 10 percent of the fines collected.

Article 10. Cadres and workers of the electricity sector refusing to accept money or material supply given in bribe, will be given a reward equal to 50 percent of the money or of the value of material supply which has been confiscated, while the balance will go to the budget.

Chapter IV. Prosecution Powers.

Article 11. Precinct, district, ward and village people's committees coordinage with the public security and electricity sectors to control the prosecution of violations, and at the same time have the responsibility to confiscate and administer pieces of evidence.

Article 12. The Municipal Electric Power Service is responsible for cutting off electric current, collecting fines and carrying out the reward procedures as prescribed.

Chapter V. Execution Provisions.

Article 13. This temporary ordinance is effective from the day of its issuance until replaced by an official ordinance. Previous regulations contrary to this text are void.

Article 14. The Director of the Electric Power Service and other concerned sectors in Hanoi are responsible for guidance and implementation of this ordinance.

For the Hanoi Municipal People's Committee

Deputy Chairman

Nguyen Dong (signed)

9213
CSO: 4209/77

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

SHOPS SELL OUT GOODS TO EVADE CONTROL

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by "Nguoi Quan Ly" [Manager] in "Tales of Economic Management" Column: "How Regulations Are Forestalled"]

[Text] It is hard to understand why certain activities are carried out as if they were subjected to some law. Each time a merchandise inventory and a retail price adjustment are announced, the atmosphere inside all shops is marked by feverish commercial dealings prior to the moment these actions take effect. This state of affairs has occurred several times since the beginning of this year. Many shops continue to sell goods beyond the working hours and until the evening. Many orders ratifying the distribution of goods are signed and invoices pile up in thick stacks. The amount of money received by each shop is several times and, for some of them, even 10 times larger than on ordinary days.

Who are the buyers? Very few consumers are given such a "priority" unless they are employees and cadres of the shops and corporations or belong to the sector concerned and unless they are close relatives or acquaintances of these persons and have entertained relationships based on a two- or three-way exchange of goods.

What kinds of goods are sold? They are staple ones such as inner tubes, tires and parts for bicycles, desk fans, fabrics, readymade clothes, wooden items and even construction materials. Unfortunately, most of these goods quickly fall into the hands of traders in markets and streets and are subsequently resold at very high prices.

Even if an inspection takes place, these shops and corporations will have enough reasons to justify and "legalize" this method of selling merchandises to circumvent regulations. If they are at a loss to indicate the "truly rightful consumers," they will mention "buyers who deserve consideration" or will allege that it is necessary to "display flexibility by making up for the too low salary of the personnel" and so on.

In fact, this is a major trick which results in eroding the state fund reserved for merchandises, not to speak of the usual leakages. All in all, the losses are heavy.

Consumers request that the trade sector--the housekeeper of the entire society--manage the common stock of merchandises very strictly. This stock must be distributed in equity to the rightful recipients to meet the real requirements and must not be cut back by anyone. What must be immediately stamped out is the abovementioned stealing method which has been going on for so long!

9332
CSO: 4209/100

PRICES OF PRODUCTION MATERIALS, GOODS TRANSPORT COST REDUCED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] On 30 October 1981, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers issued a decision modifying the wholesale prices of certain production means and the rate of goods transport cost.

By virtue of Decision No 145-TTg of 5 July 1981 of the Premier of the Government on the wholesale prices of a number of staple materials and Decision No 177-CT of 29 September 1981 of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers promulgating the application of a new system of wholesale prices;

Following an exchange of views and unanimous agreement with the ministries concerned and after considering the need for an overall balance;

At the proposal of the Chairman of the State Price Commission, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers decides on the following:

A number of prices indicated in Decision No 145-TTg of 5 July 1981 of the Premier of the Government are modified as follows:

--Automobile transport cost is reduced by 30 percent.

--Sea transport cost is reduced by 30 percent.

--River transport cost is reduced by 25 percent.

--Railroad transport cost is reduced by 25 percent.

--A reduction of 20 percent is applied to [the price of] metals of all kinds.

--A reduction of 16 percent is applied to [the price of] round lumbers of Group 1, 2 and 3; of 23 percent to round lumbers of Group 4, 5 and 6; and of 32 percent to round lumbers of Group 7 and 8.

The new transport charges will be applied from 1 November 1981 and the new prices of metals and lumber from 1 October 1981.

On the basis of the abovementioned changes in prices and transport cost, the State Price Commission will be responsible for materializing and publishing the present decision and for guiding its implementation.

9332
CSO: 4209/100

LOSSES SUSTAINED IN GRAIN, FOOD PURCHASE IN MINH HAI

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Hoang Minh: "Grain and Food Purchase in Minh Hai"]

[Text] Minh Hai is one of the Mekong Delta provinces with the highest percentage of agricultural and maritime products. Over the past years, Minh Hai has scored great achievements in purchasing agricultural and maritime products and grasping their sources and has thus provided the central level with a noteworthy quantity of goods. However, economic management and especially grain and food purchase in the province still have shortcomings which must be promptly overcome by taking various measures aimed at reducing circulation expenditures and decreasing and compensating losses at a time when budget difficulties are still rampant. A concrete example is the fact that out of the total quantity of paddy purchased in 5 years (1976-1980), nearly 20,000 tons were lost, deteriorated and wasted. This does not include the paddy which was purchased at the beginning of 1981 and for which money has been paid but which has been stored in the people's houses and has not been collected by the end of September 1981. In a certain agricultural season, the quantity of wasted and lost paddy represented nearly 20 percent of that delivered into warehouses. In matters of cash, the purchase budget suffered a loss of hundreds of thousands of dong in only the first 5 months of 1981. Moreover, the money intended for paddy purchase has been used in capital construction and for other puposes. Due to these losses, the Minh Hai Grain Service has sustained a deficit every year.

Concerning the purchase of hogs, in only the first 6 months of 1981, 16 percent of the total number of hogs purchased was left to die or waste away. A number of merchants acting as purchase agents pumped 2 or 3 kg of fresh water into each hog before delivering it to food shops. On the other hand, when the purchasing task was in full swing, it was impossible to carry away all hogs so that a number of them were left starving in crowded sties when the climate was hot; in addition, hogs were squashed together during transportation trips. These were the causes of the death and wasting away of many hogs. Moreover, the Minh Hai Trade Service allowed the Minh Food Service to let out on contract the raising of Category 5 hogs (worth 400,000 dong in the first 6 months of the year) to cadres, workers and office employees in the sector; some of these persons' families brought hogs to their houses to raise them for a short while and then sold tham at the free market and spent the money. This represented a complete loss for the Food Service.

We suggest that the principal sectors concerned and the economic management organs--such as the control, banking and financial committees in various localities--intensify their control and inspection activities and that they help basic units implement the economic management system and strictly carry out Government Directive No 224/CP on the need to strengthen the management of money, credits and payments.

It is unadvisable to completely entrust the grain purchase to the trade sector. Under the leadership of party committees at different levels and of the local administration, organs and units must cooperate and create conditions to support the grain and food sector by supplying it with all kinds of materials and capital--such as cash, transportation means, gasoline, oil, packing bags and building materials used in setting up warehouses and shacks--so that grain and food services may satisfactorily carry out their purchasing task and prevent losses and waste of goods.

Prior to each purchasing phase, the trade sector must draw up a specific plan covering the volume of goods to be purchased, cash, materials required to set up shacks and warehouses and the need for transportation means including gasoline and oil and for domestic animals' immunization so that the sectors concerned may prepare materials and capital to adequately promote the purchase of grain and food. Whenever any locality is found incapable of properly preserving goods and quickly moving them at the same rate as the purchasing task, it is necessary to promptly ask for the central level's assistance instead of purchasing goods in mass and at all costs and allowing them to spill out to the detriment of the socialist property. It is necessary to severely deal with cases of corruption, misuse of goods and cash or violation of the economic management principle and system which cause loss of socialist property. The same measures must also be taken against any leading cadre directly concerned with grain and food purchase whose irresponsibility in guiding this task has led to heavy losses of cash and goods.

9332
CSO: 4209/100

AGRICULTURE

MISUSE OF LAND IN RED RIVER DELTA

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by "Nguoi Quan Ly" [Manager]: "Shortage and Waste of Land"]

[Text] Because its dense population has been living on a narrow land--over 700 people per square kilometer--a certain province in the Red River delta is launching a movement to expand the arable land on the spot and to send out part of its population to build new economic zones.

However, land has been wasted even where it is lacking. Over the past 20 years, this province has expanded the arable land by 9,000 hectares against a reduction of 11,293 hectares and has increased the agricultural land by 2,400 hectares while suffering a decrease of 19,000 hectares. The various organs and army units which have borrowed 1,100 hectares of land for production purposes have usually achieved only a low productivity and a number of them have even asked cooperatives to cultivate this land in their stead. The 3,300 hectares lent to individuals have actually been scattered; these persons have either dug ponds to obtain earth to build pieces of land for themselves or sold or transferred the borrowed land to make a profit. Moreover, 11 percent of the arable land has been used in capital construction and 17 percent for the purposes of communications and water conservancy.

An inch of land is as precious as an inch of gold. The land in the Red River delta is all the more valuable. The wasteful use of scarce land is a reprehensible act. If the land is used contrary to law, it must be taken back.

9332
CSO: 4209/100

HAIPHONG STATE FARMS MISUSE PRODUCTS, SUPPLIES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Nov 81 p 2

[Text] VNA--Over the recent past, many state-operated agricultural installations in Haiphong have failed to deliver products in sufficient quantities and have used products and materials of all kinds according to their own convenience and contrary to principles. This situation has affected production. In only the first 6 months of this year, state farms and stations removed 7,300 breeding hogs from their sties but delivered only 615 of them to the state while selling out the remainder--87 percent--in violation of principles. While failing to fulfill the plan norms for product delivery concerning ducks and geese, these installations sold to their own personnel and other agencies 5,700 ducks, more than 2,200 geese and 155,400 eggs--which was five time the quantity delivered to the state. In particular, the Vinh Quang state farm sold 121,650 eggs to its own personnel and to other customers on presentation of recommendation letters.

Many stations and state farms have loosely managed the essential supplies such as gasoline, oil, fertilizers, insecticides and feed for cattle and poultry and have even used them at their own convenience in violation of principles.

9332
CSO: 4209/100

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

TONNAGE RATING USED IN CARGO SHIPMENTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Minh Son: "Cargo Shipping According to Tonnage"]

[Text] Over the past few years, the volume of goods carried by river and sea transport means has continued to increase and has included an ever higher percentage of bulk cargo. Because of faulty management, the quantity of goods lost and wasted has average 10 percent and as much as 20 to 30 percent in some instances. In April 1981, nearly one-fifth of the 5,500 tons of rice and paddy transported to Dong Hoi by the Haiphong Ship was missing. Of the 105 tons of rice loaded into the SM51 Ship af the Bach Dang Enterprise on 17 May, 31 tons were found mission on arrival at the port.

One of the principal causes of these losses is the fact that the carrying capacity of transportation means has not yet been standardized according to a scientific calculation method; at the same time, because of the need to quickly move goods away and to transport large quantities of merchandises, it has been impossible for the shipping and receiving places to carry out weighing, measuring and counting. A number of sailors have taken advantage of these shortcomings to steal goods.

To help overcome the abovementioned situation and satisfactorily preserve goods, engineer Dinh Van Khai, director of the Registration and Control Department, and a number of cadres have been entrusted with studying a shipping method according to tonnage. They have visited enterprises which own transportation means and a number of installations which build ships, boats and barges, and have carried out on-the-spot research, redetermined freight carrying capacities and nearly exactly assessed the volume of goods which each transportation means can carry. The Registration and Control Department has also opened on-the-spot refresher courses to teach more than 100 warehouse keepers and shipping and receiving cadres how to calculate the volume of goods according to tonnage. Detailed instructions have been given concerning the entire process of managing goods and the method of calculating the volume of goods onboard ships and barges. Sailors involved in the transportation task have also been educated with a view to heightening their sense of responsibility for the preservation of goods according to the new calculation method. After all these measures had been taken, cargo shipping according to tonnage has been experimentally applied by several cargo ships plying along the Vinh Phu line and by eight other transportation means plying along the Haiphong, Thai Binh and Hanoi line. These ships have carried goods including rice, wheat flour and nitrate fertilizer from two different points--the Ho Cong warehouse and [the] Bach Dang [Port] where ships berth alongside each other. As a result, the rate of loss at the shipping and receiving points has been only 1 percent and as low as 0.5 percent for some ships.

If support is obtained from the sectors concerned and especially from the owners of transportation means, it will be possible to broadly apply the shipping method according to tonnage, thereby contributing to eliminating the former habit of roughly "estimating" the number of bags in the shipping and receiving process.

9332
CSO: 4209/100

MOONSHINING TO BE STAMPED OUT IN LANG SON

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Thanh Nha: "Stamp out Moonshining in Lang Son"]

[Text] The use of grain in alcohol distillation is almost open and not forbidden in Lang Son, especially in the mountainous districts. To date, a number of districts such as Trang Dinh and Loc Binh have distilled alcohol by using rice of various strains. In particular, in the two towns of That Khe and Loc Binh, from 5 to 6 quintals of husked rice are put up for sale on each market day for use in distilling alcohol. If there are six market days each month, these two towns will use more than 4 tons of rice, not to speak of other kinds of grain, to distill alcohol. On reckoning, we find that nearly 1,000 tons of grain are consumed each year in Lang Son to distill alcohol for use at weddings and funerals, on holidays and new year's days, during local festivals and conferences of provincial agencies at all levels and also on other occasions.

At a time when the grain situation in Lang Son is tense and when the entire country is faced with difficulties, the use of hundreds of tons of grain in alcohol distillation aggravates the economic imbalance in the province, let alone the consequences of alcohol distillation and consumption. Since the state has already issued a decree prohibiting moonshining, it is necessary for party committees at all levels and the administration in Lang Son to take all the necessary measures to soon check this reckless habit of distilling alcohol. Beside carrying out propaganda and persuasive education with the objective of stamping out the bad habit of distilling and drinking alcohol, it is necessary to take administrative measures against persons who deliberately run counter to the decree prohibiting moonshining. Party and state directives on weddings, funerals, festivals and wasteful parties held on the occasion of conferences and receptions must also be strictly implemented.

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CSO: 4209/100

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Phan Anh [PHAN ANH]

Vice chairman of the National Assembly; *Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Vietnamese delegation to the Inter-Parliamentary Union; on 30 Oct 81 he attended the departure of a National Assembly delegation leaving for Japan, (NHAN DAN 31 Oct 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Minh Cảnh [NGUYEENX MINH CANHR]

*Deputy Director of the Urban Projects Service, Hanoi; his letter accepting criticism for disorderly conditions in a Hanoi market appeared in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 28 Oct 81 p 10)

Trần Văn Cẩn [TRAANF VAWN CAANR]

Secretary General of the Vietnam Fine Arts Association; on 30 Oct 81 he presented gifts to artist whose works won prizes at the Tokyo International Art Exhibit. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 31 Oct 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Hữu Chỉnh [NGUYEENX HUWUX CHINHR]

*Vice Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the National Assembly; on 30 Oct 81 he attended the departure of a National Assembly delegation on a visit to Japan. (NHAN DAN 31 Oct 81 p 1)

Huỳnh Chứ [HUYNHF CHUW], Deceased

Born in 1908; member of the VCP; former head of the Wood Products Processing Department, Ministry of Forestry. He was in retirement at the time of his death on 30 Oct 81. (NHAN DAN 31 Oct 81 p 4)

Võ Chi Công [VOX CHI COONG]

Member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee; Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers; Chairman of the Vietnam Committee Organized To Commemorate the 1300th Anniversary of the Founding of the Bulgarian Nation; on 19 Oct 81 he headed a SRV delegation that visited Bulgaria to participate in activities marking Bulgaria's 1300th Anniversary. (NHAN DAN 28 Oct 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Đức Đàn [NGUYEENX DUWCS DANF]

*Acting editor in chief of the arts and letters research journal NGHIEN CUU NGHE THUAT; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (NGHIEN CUU NGHE THAUT No 3, May-Jun 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Định [NGUYEENX THIJ DINHJ]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; President of the Vietnam Women's Union on 8-13 Oct 81 she attended the Congress of the Democratic Women's Federation of the World in Prague where she was elected vice president of the Democratic Women's Federation of the World. (NHAN DAN 28 Oct 81 p 1)

Hoàng Minh Giám [HOANGF MINH GIAMS], Professor

Deputy Secretary General of the Vietnam Socialist Party; publisher of the Socialist Party journal TO QUOC; on 24 Oct 81 he attended a seminar in Hanoi on developments in education. (QUAN DOE NHAN DAN 26 Oct 81 p 1)

Song Hào [SONG HAOF]

Secretary of the VCP Central Committee; on 24 Oct 81 he departed the SRV to attend the Eighth Congress of the Albania Workers Party. (NHAN DAN 1 Nov 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Hằng [NGUYEENX THIJ HAWNGF]

Secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; *Head of the Inspection Department of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 20-24 Oct 81 she attended a conference on improving Youth Union inspection departments at the provincial level. (TIEN PHONG 27 Oct-2 Nov 81 p 2)

Lê Quang Hiệp [LEE QUANG HIEEPJ]

SRV ambassador to Bulgaria; on 24 Oct 81 he attended the departure of an SRV delegation, headed by VCP Political Bureau member Vo Chi Cong, that attended Bulgaria's 1300th Anniversary celebration. (NHAN DAN 28 Oct 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Đăng Khôi [NGUYEENX DAWNG KHOOI]

Editorial secretary of the biology review TAP CHI SINH VAT HOC; his name appeared on the masthead of that publication. (TAP CHI SINH VAT HOC No 3, Aug 81 inside front cover)

Nguyễn Văn Kỉnh [NGUYEENX VAWN HINHR], Deceased

Form member of the VCP Central Committee (2d and 3d session); former ambassador to the USSR; former secretary of the Party Fraction of Solidarity and Friendship Associations; former deputy head of the VCP Central Committee Foreign Relations Department; vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association; president of the Vietnam Esparanto Association in Defense of Peace; he was born on 28 Feb 1916 at Saigon. In 1932 he was active in the secret student association of the VCP at Huynh Cong Phat School, Saigon; from 1935 to 1937 he participated in activities in Saigon, Rach Gia and Thu Dau Mot. In 1938 he became a member of the Indochina Communist Party. From 1938-1944 he operated secretly in the Cholon and Gia Dinh areas participating in the Nam Ky uprising of Sep 41. He was arrested and received a death sentence which was commuted to life imprisonment. In Apr 45 he was released from prison and participated in the Aug 45 revolution becoming Saigon Party Committee secretary, member of the Nam Ky party committee and participated in a leadership role in the Saigon and Nam Bo uprising against the French. On 6 Jan 46 he was elected to the National Assembly from Ha Tien Province. At the 2d Congress of the VCP he was elected an alternate member and chief of cabinet of the VCP for COSVN. From 1955 to 1974 he served as deputy chief of the VCP Central Committee Propaganda and Training Department, Ambassador to the USSR and secretary of VCP Fraction of Solidarity and Friendship organizations. The 3d VCP Congress in 1960 elected him a full member of the VCP Central Committee. From 1974-1978 he was deputy chief of the Foreign Relations Department of the VCP Central Committee. From 1969-1980 he was chairman and, since 1980, he was vice chairman of the Executive Committee of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association. He died following a serious illness in Moscow on 26 Oct 81 at age 65. (NHAN DAN 30 Oct 81 p 1)

Nguỵ Nhứ Kontum [NGUYJ NHUW KONTUM]

President of Hanoi University; his article "Hanoi University's 25 Years of Building and Maturation" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 26 Oct 81 p 3)

Hai Liên [HAI LIEEN]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Thong Nhat District, Dong Nai Province; recently she attended a seminar on agricultural accomplishments in the Mekong River Delta area in 1981 (NHAN DAN 28 Oct 81 p 2)

Thái Văn Liên [THAIS VAWN LIEEN], *Colonel

Of the Binh Tri Thien Province Military Organization; his article on recruiting activities in his province appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 28 Oct 81 p 3)

Hà Thị Quế [HAF THIJ QUEES]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; vice chairman of the Control Commission of the VCP Central Committee; on 24 Oct 81 she attended the departure of a delegation for the Eighth Congress of the Albania Workers Party. (NHAN DAN 1 Nov 81 p 1)

Ngô Thượng Thạch [NGOO THUWOWNGJ THACHJ]

*Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Bac Thai Province; recently he participated in a congress of the provincial fatherland front committee. (DAI DOAN KET 28 Oct 81 p 2)

Đặng Ngọc Thanh [DAWNGJ NGOCJ THANH]

Publisher of the biology review TAP CHI SINH VAT HOC; his name appeared on the masthead of that publication. (TAP CHI SINH VAT HOC No 3, Aug inside front cover)

Xuân Thủy [XUAAN THUYR]

Secretary of the VCP Central Committee; Vice chairman of the Council of State; chairman of the Executive Committee [president] of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association; on 1 Nov 81 he attended a Soviet geological exhibit in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 2 Nov 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Thuyết [NGUYEENX THUYEETS]

Member of the Secretariat of the Vietnam Confederaton of Trade Unions; on 14-23 Oct 81 he met with a delegation from the Japanese trade union organization SOHYO. (NHAN DAN 29 Oct 81 p 4)

Hồ Trúc [HOOF TRUCS]

Vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Vanguard Youth Union; his article "Some Remarks on the Work of the Young Pioneers and Children Organization" appeared in the cited source. (VIETNAM YOUTH No 142, Jun 81 p 7)

Trần Danh Tuyên [TRAANF ZANH TUYEEN]

Deputy head of the Foreign Relations Department, VCP Central Committee; on 24 Oct 81 he attended the departure of a SRV delegation for the Eighth Congress of the Albania Workers Party. (NHAN DAN 1 Nov 81 p 1)

Sáu Tường [SAUS TUWOWNGF]

*Standing member of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; recently he attended a seminar on agricultural accomplishments in the Mekong River delta area in 1981. (NHAN DAN 28 Oct 81 p 2)

Hồ Sĩ Vịnh [HOOF SIX VINHJ]

Editorial secretary of the arts and letters journal NGHIEN CUU NGHE THUAT; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (NGHIEN CUU NGHE THUAT No 3, May-Jun 81 p 1)

Lê Thị Xuyến [LEE THIJ XUYEENS]

Vice president of the Vietnam Women's Federation; on 24 Oct 81 she attended a seminar in Hanoi on developments in education. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 26 Oct 81 p 1)

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[Table of contents of book entitled "Questions and Answers Concerning Party Work," Volume 1, published by Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1980; 20,200 copies printed at the Tran Phu Printing Plant in Ho Chi Minh City, printing completed 20 June 1980]

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Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese No 9, Sep 81 and No 10, Oct 81

[Article by Major General Hoang Phuong: "A Number of Problems Regarding Party Work and Political Work in the Technical Branches"]

[Sep 81, pp 23-34]

[Text] The technical branches and services of the Vietnam People's Army are a component of the people's armed forces of the party. Therefore, these branches and services embody the general characteristics of a revolutionary armed organization; they are led by our party and possess a fine revolutionary nature; they have a tight organizational system and strict procedures regarding political activities in order to raise the level of political awareness and guide the thoughts and actions of cadres and soldiers so that they can complete every task in construction and combat, in work and productive labor well.

However, due to the function and position in combat operations coordinated among the various branches and services and due to the fact that they are equipped with modern weapons and technology, attention, in the buildup and employment of the various branches and services, must be given to the following characteristics:

1. The various branches and services are units that fulfill a combat and combat support function by means of relatively modern or modern technical equipment. Fully understanding this technical equipment, being proficient in its use and employing it in a manner in which it is coordinated with the other equipment of our people's armed forces are very important requirements of the various branches and services, requirements that must be met so that they can build themselves and win victory in combat.

2. The majority of the technical equipment of our branches and services (at some places, all of the technical equipment) has been received through assistance from the fraternal countries under conditions in which our country's economic capabilities are still limited and the cultural, scientific and technical levels of our cadres and soldiers are still low. Therefore, maintaining the equipment that we do have well so that it can be used for a long time is a constant requirement that must be scrupulously met so that we maintain a high level of combat readiness and win victory in combat without depleting our fighting strength.

3. Our enemy today, the Beijing expansionists, are collaborating with the U.S. imperialists, an enemy that has modern technical equipment, a developed scientific-technical system and a strong industry. They usually rely upon their modern technology and try to use modern technical equipment, which they have in large quantity and which is always being improved, to inflict the greatest possible losses on us. Therefore, in order to win victory over such an enemy by using our technical equipment and in view of the practical circumstances of our people and our country, we must, in a decisive struggle with the enemy, have cadres and soldiers who are tenacious and brave, resourceful and creative, possess noble revolutionary qualities, have the ability to be the masters of technical equipment and have the ability to organize actions well; at the same time, we must have a strong, very tight organization that is consistent with our conditions in every area.

The above mentioned characteristics are thoroughly understood in the leadership of the buildup and combat of the branches and services in our army. The party has guided the gradual building of the technical branches under circumstances involving many difficulties and shortages and has won a tremendous victory. The various branches and services, as noted by the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee, have grown rapidly and steadily, made an important contribution to the victory over the U.S. expeditionary army and the armies of their vassals and lackeys and the victory in the first round of the fight against the Chinese expansionist army. In the process of leading the buildup and the combat operations of the branches and services, the various party committee echelons, political cadres and agencies within the branches and services have gained much experience. This profound reality proves that the line of our party on building a regular-force, modern, revolutionary army is totally accurate.

Party work and political work within our branches and services have tried to thoroughly implement the principles of party work and political work of our army in the new stage as set forth by the Political General Department; at the same time, the persons performing this work have delved deeply into their functions, tasks and special characteristics in order to adopt specific, suitable requirements and methods of activity. As a result, they have been able to avoid working in a manner that is general in nature, superficial and ineffective.

I. The Basic Problems Which Party Work and Political Work in the Technical Branches Must Resolve

1. Teaching cadres and soldiers as well as the entire unit to meet basic requirements.

The cadres and soldiers of every technical branch must:

+ Possess a very high spirit of ownership so that they can successfully perform their tasks using the technical equipment they have, so that they can be the masters in the use and maintenance of this equipment and achieve the highest possible effectiveness with each weapon and means of war.

+ Possess a strict, self-imposed sense of organization and discipline, closely adhere to principles and carry out regulations in a thorough manner, not in a liberal manner, not in any manner they see fit.

+ Possess close unity and cooperation: the modern technical branches generally have a complicated, sophisticated structure, consequently, when employing these branches, they must meet high requirements regarding coordination and balance. Therefore, the use of technical equipment as well as coordinated combat operations demand that personnnel have a very high sense of unity and cooperation.

+ Possess the spirit of practicing frugality in building the country and building the army: the technical branches possess tremendous power but their equipment is expensive, difficult to manufacture and very costly to use (jet aircraft, missiles, mechanized artillery, tasks and so forth are much more expensive than infantry weapons). For this reason, practicing frugality is a quality of the revolutionary, one that must be even more fully and regularly expressed within the technical branches.

Cadres and political staffs must always keep these basic requirements in mind when performing their work. Under the leadership of the various party committee echelons and party chapters, it is necessary to teach, mobilize, organize and guide everyone in deeply studying, learning and applying the laws of the natural sciences, the laws of the social sciences and the laws of ideology.

Political work has the task of researching and building spiritual strength, of turning spiritual strength into material strength in order to win victory. We must constantly concern ourselves with teaching and organizing personnel so that they know and act in accordance with the three types of laws mentioned above. Therefore, it is necessary to correctly evaluate the persons that one must teach and the organization that one must build and necessary, on the basis of the fundamental requirements stated above, to examine the gap between requirements and the present level of development of personnel and the organization. This is a practical basis for establishing a specific leadership plan.

2. Knowing the persons that one must lead and teach.

In the various branches, the various party committee echelons must lead many different forces: the forces that directly utilize technical equipment in the performance of combat tasks, the material and technical support forces (maintenance, repair, supply and so forth), the technical research forces, the command forces and so forth. The base of operation of each force is also different: combat units, combat support units, agencies, schools, warehouses, factories and so forth. The mode of operation of the technical branches is sometimes centralized, sometimes decentralized (these forces are sometimes decentralized into very small, widely scattered forces); sometimes they fight independently and, at other times, they coordinate with the other services and branches and fight within combined branch formations. Our technical branches possess some equipment that is very heavy and large and which has a complex structure, consequently, this equipment must be maintained very thoroughly. Our mode of employing this equipment demands that we be skillful, that we be mobile even though our roads pose difficulties and we are experiencing a shortage of mechanized means.

Under such conditions, our personnel and organization in the various branches must achieve a high level of development in every respect before they can fulfill their task of winning victory over the enemy. We have many types of modern equipment. To build a regular force, modern, revolutionary army we must have modern personnel. Modern personnel must, above everything else, be revolutionary personnel who live and fight for revolutionary ideals, communist ideals; they must possess revolutionary qualities and have a firm grasp of the viewpoints of the party; at the same time, they must possess deep knowledge of culture, science and technology and be skilled so that they can perform their duties well. These personnel must also have a strict, self-imposed sense of discipline that is specifically manifested in complying with the orders and directives of the organization and the upper echelon as well as in obeying the regulations and rules contained within orders and statutes; they must possess an urgent, precise, meticulous and specific style, possess a high spirit of vigilance and know how to maintain technical secrets and the secrets of the army and the state. All of these requirements of personnel are very necessary prerequisites to becoming the masters of technical weapons and proficiently using them in order to hit and win victory over every enemy.

Our cadres and soldiers in the various branches and services are persons of the socialist system who possess many very basic strengths, such as a thoroughly revolutionary spirit, absolute loyalty to the party and the people, the spirit of overcoming difficulties and enduring hardships, a readiness to sacrifice their lives for the revolution, absolute confidence in the correct line and talented leadership of our party, a profound love of Uncle Ho and the leaders of the party and state and intense hatred of national enemies and class enemies. Our cadres and soldiers have been continuously forged in the armed struggle and have gained much valuable experience. In the buildup and combat operations of the branches and services since their establishment and in the face of very obstinate, very crafty and cruel enemies possessing tremendous economic and military might and a developed scientific and technical system, our cadres and soldiers, under the leadership and with the education provided by the party, have shown themselves to be steadfast revolutionaries who possess high political qualities and are highly capable of being the masters of modern technical equipment. As a result, they have made many innovations, helped to establish many very unique methods of fighting for their branch or service, enriched Vietnamese military art, a creative, revolutionary military art, defeated the number one imperialists, U.S. imperialism, and won victory in the first round over the Beijing expansionists.

However, compared to the requirements of modern revolutionary personnel in the technical branches as well as to the very high demands of a people's war to protect the fatherland under the conditions of increasingly modern development, as is the case today, we are still hampered by certain limitations, such as the following:

--At some times and places, our understanding of the position and role of technology is incorrect, consequently, we fail to delve deeply into technology, hold a simplistic attitude regarding technology or only emphasize technology, only rely upon technology without correctly understanding the decisive role played by man.

--Training to provide knowledge in technical equipment, to achieve proficiency in its use, to maintain it carefully and so forth has not become universal among the masses in the various branches, consequently, there are still many cases in which equipment is used in a random manner, used carelessly, thus causing the equipment to break and causing accidents; there have also been cases in which the opportunity for winning victory has been lost or losses have been suffered.

--The discipline displayed in complying with rules and regulations on the maintenance, use, management and so forth of equipment is poor and has significantly affected the effort to maintain and constantly increase our fighting strength and significantly affected combat coordination. As a result, the strength of the technical equipment that we do have is not being appropriately utilized.

--The style being displayed is one of slowness and a lack of urgency and decisiveness. There is much work to do but, as a result of not conducting detailed research, not adopting a plan or only adopting a general, simple plan, not establishing coordination and not providing unified management, the efficiency of work is still low at many times and places. Some jobs are still being performed slowly. At times, the situation has not been assessed promptly, fully or accurately.

In the recent past, in keeping with the resolution of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee and the directive of the Political General Department concerning improving the overall quality of the army, the various party committee echelons and party chapters as well as the political cadres and agencies within the various branches have focused many efforts on molding modern persons in keeping with the effort to build a conventional and modern revolutionary army. Experience has shown this to be an arduous struggle which the various party committee echelons must closely and constantly lead and in which party work and political work must be performed continuous. Because, this is a struggle to raise persons from the level of small-scale production to the level of fully understanding and being the masters of science, technology and modern equipment; this is an inevitable step in molding new socialists within the technical branches of a regular force, modern, revolutionary army.

As we know, only when people are strong can an organization be strong; however, an organization must be strong in order to train strong people. Therefore, in the relationship between personnel and organization, organization always plays the decisive role. For this reason, we must focus our efforts on building our organizations, from the party organization and command organization to the mass organizations within the branches, so that they are truly strong.

To accomplish this, it is necessary to attach importance to regularly building and strengthening the organization so that it is always streamlined and never cumbersome; fully and scrupulously fulfill stipulated duties and act in a way consistent with the nature and requirements of the task of the branch; implement on a regular basis all work regulations, such as situation assessment regulations, unit management regulations, material and technical base management regulations, reporting regulations and so forth, not implementing them in a liberal manner, in any manner seen fit; organize implementation in a planned and detailed manner involving a division of labor and coordination within each agency and sector and among the various sectors; promptly gain experience and regularly conduct reviews of high quality.

Some newly established units have immediately been assigned combat tasks. Therefore, they have had to build themselves up while fighting under very urgent combat conditions; full importance must be attached to making time to train cadres, rapidly correcting their weaknesses and constantly improving the ability of cadres to organize the performance of every job, thereby creating increasingly high work efficiency.

Our party work, our political work must reflect a full understanding of the situation surrounding the various types of persons mentioned above so that we can adopt specific requirements and methods consistent with one's branch with a view toward molding strong persons and building a strong organization in order to meet the basic requirements set forth by the various branches.

3. Thoroughly understanding the basic tasks, the basic contents and the basic methods of party work and political work and applying them in a manner consistent with the situation and tasks of the various branches and services.

The Political General Department has established the basic tasks of party work and political work within our army as insuring that the army is always loyal to the revolution, uniting every cadre and soldier around the party and the government, molding steadfast revolutionaries, building a strong, solid organization and increasing the fighting strength of the army so that it can successfully complete every task.

In order to perform these basic tasks, party work and political work must successfully carry out the fundamentals of political and ideological education and organizational work of the party within the army.

The basic method employed in political work is revolutionary mobilization, that is, progressing from molding awareness to remolding thinking and guiding revolutionary actions by means of propaganda and explanation, awareness and persuasion, by means of launching and organizing revolutionary movements.

All of the above mentioned basic matters regarding the tasks, contents and methods of party work and political work must be scrupulously and thoroughly implemented because they are matters of general principle. However, in order to scrupulously and thoroughly implement these fundamentals, we must always take the initiative and apply them in a manner consistent with the characteristics of the technical branch. We must delve deeply into understanding the ability of personnel to grasp the requirements regarding the use of the technical equipment of the unit, which include the specific requirements regarding their cultural level, their knowledge of the properties and function of equipment and their level of technical proficiency; requirements regarding their sense of complying with rules and regulations in the use and maintenance of equipment; requirements regarding their fighting morale when using modern technical equipment; national defense requirements; requirements regarding their sense of vigilance and the security of secrets; requirements regarding material and technical support, etc. They must not only know the requirements involved when using each separate weapon and piece of equipment, but also know the requirements involved when using many different types from many different units, which include tactical requirements, the requirements involved in coordination, in mobility, etc. Only by delving deeply into detailed study to learn this technology and, on this basis, learn the antagonisms between the modern level of development of personnel and the organization and the requirements involved in the use of technology in order to win victory over the enemy is it possible to flexibly apply the fundamentals of party work and political work within the technical branches.

The purpose of political cadres and staffs delving into technology and specialized fields is to perform good political work, to insure that political work fulfills its task of molding strong persons and building a strong organization that are fully qualified in every respect in order to win victory over the enemy using the technical equipment they have. For this reason, while delving deeply into technology and specialized fields, political cadres and agencies must fully concern themselves with the following jobs:

--Propagandizing and thoroughly explaining the viewpoints and line of the party, uncovering problems regarding viewpoints and thinking in the buildup of the unit and the utilization of technology and specialized equipment and guiding everyone and every organization in complying with the ideological line and viewpoints of the party;

--Molding revolutionary character and establishing methods of operation that are consistent with the special requirements of the technical branch or specialized sector;

--Mobilizing and inspiring everyone to make every effort to study, conduct research and firmly grasp technology and develop science and technology;

--Guiding the political agencies and mass organizations in conducting activities that are consistent with the functions, living conditions and combat operations of the technical branch.

It is necessary to avoid the phenomenon of not delving deeply into the various technical and specialized activities in order to perform party work and political work; as a result of this phenomenon, party work and political work become general in nature and have no force. At the same time, we must avoid delving into technology but assuming the work of the military commander, of the technical cadre, as a result of which we abandon the position and duties of the political cadre, create disorganization and sometimes impede each other's work, thus sometimes causing a lack of unity.

II. The Teaching of Politics and Ideology

1. The primary factors.

On the basis of fully understanding the fundamentals common to the entire army, such as revolutionary ideals, the revolution line and tasks, will and determination, boundless loyalty to the party and the people and so forth, in order to teach cadres and soldiers to fulfill their duties, importance must be attached to the following specific factors:

a) It is necessary to clearly understand the function and main characteristics of the branch and the requirements which everyone within the branch is responsible for fully meeting. It is necessary to teach and build the spirit of love of one's branch and contentment with one's work and mobilize everyone to deeply study his branch.

b) Making every effort to provide regular training in order to raise the political level, the ideological level and the command of technology and use weapons in a proficient manner that complies with the viewpoint of the party in order to build up the unit, support combat operations and fight victoriously while attaching importance to building the movement to make innovations and combating the thinking of being afraid to study, being too lazy to train and being satisfied with one's present level of development.

c) It is necessary to heighten the sense of organization and self-imposed discipline, which must be expressed by constantly and scrupulously complying with every rule, regulation and order when training or studying as well as in combat, when participating in collective life as well as when working alone. A high sense of organization and discipline is one of the basic prerequisites to a unity of will and actions and close combat coordination; the purpose of a high sense of organization and discipline is to achieve the greatest possible strength at the most favorable opportunities and attack the best target for winning victory in a campaign and in combat. It is also the basis for maintaining technical equipment well and maintaining the absolute safety of personnel and technical equipment in training and in mobile operations. It is necessary to combat undisciplined liberal behavior and the habit of acting on the basis of personal preferences.

d) It is necessary to have a firm grasp of the fundamental viewpoints of the party, such as the class and class struggle viewpoint, the collective ownership viewpoint, the practical viewpoint, the viewpoint concerning the practice of frugality, the mass viewpoint and so forth, in order to correctly establish the relationships between personnel and weapons, between politics and technology, between ideology and organization, between thinking and acting, etc. It is necessary to oppose the purely technical or specialized point of view, oppose the naive attitude of having disdain for technology and oppose the reckless, careless use of technology.

e) It is necessary to practice economy with and protect public property, protect the equipment and every piece of property of the army and state. It is necessary to combat the waste and theft of public property, the sabotaging of material and technical equipment of the unit and a lack of responsibility in the maintenance of weapons and other types of equipment.

f) It is necessary to display a high spirit of revolutionary consciousness, extraordinary bravery and close unity in the face of difficulties and dangers. This requirement is the result of the nature of technical work, of our use of modern technical equipment to win victory over an enemy that is technically strong. A high degree of consciousness, bravery and the spirit of close unity must be regularly and continuously forged and must be expressed in every daily job, such as by submitting accurate reports, correctly reflecting the situation, practicing sincere self-criticism and criticism, and arranging for others to work under favorable conditions while accepting difficult conditions for oneself. We must be determined to implement a coordinated plan, overcome every difficulty and be ready to sacrifice ourselves in order to successfully complete every task, protect one's weapons and equipment and fully implement the guideline of taking the initiative in attacking and annihilating the enemy with "every person, every piece of armor, every piece of artillery and so forth being determined to complete the task." It is necessary to combat the fear of difficulties, the fear of hardships, combat irresponsibility and vacillation in the face of difficulties and dangers and combat the habits of competing with others for achievements, blaming others, jealously, partialism and departmentalism.

g) It is necessary to fully comprehend the military line, viewpoints and thinking of the party in a people's war to protect the fatherland and to apply them in the buildup and combat of the branch. Everyone within the branch, most importantly the corps of cadres and party members, must be mobilized to study and improve their qualifications in every respect in order to become the masters of military science and art, constantly develop and create military science and art, use technical weapons and equipment proficiently and maintain them very well, thereby helping to improve the overall quality of the army, achieve high combat efficiency and achieve high campaign results.

It is necessary to combat any thinking or actions that are mechanical in nature and combat the unwillingness to conduct detailed research in order to flexibly apply the military line, viewpoints and thinking of the party in a manner consistent with the nature and characteristics of each branch. In order to apply them correctly, full importance must be attached to gaining experience; the effort to learn from experience must be closely guided in order to insure that it is of high quality and is regularly carried out.

2. The methods of teaching politics and ideology.

The objects of education and leadership are persons and organizations that come into contact with science and technology on a daily basis. Although their levels differ, the knowledge that cadres and soldiers have of the technical sciences and the social sciences as a result of being forged in combat, as a result of practical application in combat is gradually broadened. Therefore, many favorable conditions exist with regard to ideological activities directed toward these persons, for example, they learn well, engage in deep research, have a certain knowledge of science and so forth. However, ideological work must also be carried out in a scientific manner on the basis of fully understanding the laws of thinking in order to understand and analyze thinking, mold revolutionary thinking, correct thinking that is wrong and guide the ideological struggle in a sensitive and effective manner. For this reason, ideological work must involve all three factors: theory, militancy and guidance. It is necessary to fully understand and flexibly implement the basic methods of ideological work, such as the following:

a) Combining basic education with education concerning the immediate tasks.

This is a very accurate method. The basic subjects in the teaching of politics and ideology, such as the teaching of Marxism-Leninism, the teaching of the political line and tasks and the military line and tasks of the party in order to raise the level of political awareness and class awareness, mold ideals and establish combat objectives, teaching about the situation and tasks, the teaching of character and tradition and so forth, have the practical effect of molding the political skills of the cadres and soldiers in the technical branches. This basic education gives everyone a precise motive for fighting, correct methods of acting in order to delve deeply into the technical sciences in a bold manner and a strong will and energy in order to forge themselves, engage in research, make innovations and discover methods of utilizing technology that are consistent with our capabilities and actual conditions in order to win victory over the enemy.

However, basic education must be combined with education concerning the tasks at hand. Basic education must be used as the source of strength whereby cadres and soldiers gain a clear understanding of immediate tasks and complete them well. When teaching about any immediate task, it is necessary to raise ths student's command of basic theory through the subjects being taught. At the same time, the completion of immediate tasks must be used to further strengthen the results of basic education, further strengthen basic skills. Thus, the process of working and fighting is the process of utilizing and improving basic skills; at the same time, it is also the process of helping to implement the line of the party by means of completing specific, immediate tasks. This is a very important matter of great practical significance to which attention must be given in the teaching of politics and ideology in order to guide everyone in successfully performing these tasks. Because, the purpose of talking about being loyal to the revolution, about possessing a high level of political awareness is to successfully complete immediate tasks, to correctly and fully discharge one's duties. Only in this way does the teaching of politics and ideology have meaning, have a practical effect and only in this way does the study of politics and ideology benefit the revolution.

b) Molding thinking.

Teaching politics and ideology is a revolutionary campaign, the purpose of which is to raise the level of political awareness and transform and mold thinking. It is the process of struggle between that which is right and that which is wrong, between the desire to make progress and backward thinking. For this reason, it is necessary to mold thinking, to encourage everyone to clearly state his private thoughts, his attitudes and true thinking and necessary, on this basis, to discuss his thinking and differentiate between right and wrong so that positive factors are strongly developed and erroneous, backward outlooks and thinking are eradicated. The ideological struggle, the cultivation of oneself politically and ideologically must be carried out by the masses themselves with each person making his own effort under the leadership of the party organization.

Our party has achieved major success in leading all the people and the entire army in winning very large victories for the revolution. One of the reasons for this success is the fact that the party molded the thinking of all the people and the entire army so that everyone clearly understands and follows the revolutionary line of the party. In the buildup of the various branches, the method of molding thinking in order to raise the political awareness of soldiers is a necessary, correct and very powerful method. In the technical and natural sciences and in the social sciences as well as in the teaching of politics and ideology, in order to clearly understand and correctly deal with problems, it is necessary to fully understand the objective laws of these fields and the relationship among these various fields and necessary to scientifically establish these relationships. It is necessary to firmly grasp the essence of problems, detect and organize ways to resolve antagonisms, mobilize and struggle by means of every available strength and the highest possible subjective effort and successfully carry out the measures established for resolving antagonisms in order to complete the task at hand.

Molding thinking is "appealing to the positive factors in man (patriotism, the love of socialism, class consciousness, hatred of the enemy and so forth) so that these positive factors, even if they are small in number, blossom into strength and become the moving force behind determined revolutionary actions and overpower and eventually sweep away decadent, negative thoughts and actions. It is necessary to appeal to self-consciousness and self-respect in order to achieve a full understanding of and strict compliance with the revolutionary line and tasks of the party. We must encourage cadres and soldiers to use their will to fight and their revolutionary energies in order to make progress instead of standing still, instead of folding their hands in the face of difficulties and dangers. To accomplish this, we must display true freedom of thinking. We must trust that the masses, trust that our cadres possess good consciousness, have the ability to accept the truth and know how to forge and cultivate themselves in order to complete their tasks. The way to mold thinking is to lead the masses, to appeal to them to think, to discuss matters with the collective in order to differentiate between right and wrong, determine what should be done and what should be avoided and become resolved to do that which is correct and good.

We must oppose the vague style of teaching in which knowledge is merely handed down from above, crude criticism is practiced and sweeping attacks are made, which leads to limiting the freedom of thought and fails to uncover the true thinking, the correct and incorrect attitudes of the masses.

c) Combining general leadership and close guidance.

Within every technical branch there are many sectors and many different types of personnel to be educated: cadres, party members, the masses, leadership forces, command forces, technical research forces, combat forces, production and repair forces, storage and allocation forces, transportation and support forces and so forth.

Because the tasks, duties, environment in which they operate, level of development and so forth of these personnel differ, the teaching of politcs and ideology to them must be organized in a detailed manner providing basic knowledge to all personnel while teaching specific, suitable knowledge to each type. It is necessary to provide specific guidance and teach knowledge regarding the political and ideological qualities within each sector and for each different type of personnel. Methods must be employed that are consistent with each type of personnel under the different conditions that exist. For example, in an anti-aircraft artillery soldier, the spirit of bravery must be in manning his combat position and "aiming directly at the enemy and firing"; in the driver, it must be expressed in the actions of pulling artillery or safely transporting cargo to its destination and by the stipulated route on time despite heavy enemy attacks; in the mechanic, in performing skillful repair work when under heavy enemy attack, during the day or at night, when faced with difficulties or hardships and so forth.

In the various branches, every component, every job is part of a general, well coordinated and balanced apparatus in order to help insure victory in combat; no component can be lacking. Therefore, the teaching of politics and ideology is of equal importance in all components and jobs, even though, at certain times, one component or another might be performing specific jobs of more pressing importance. Consequently, if we do not delve into technology, do not clearly grasp the essence of the task of each sector, we cannot understand nor set forth specific requirements regarding politics and ideology. As a result, ideological work will be general in nature and not have the strength to lead and teach.

On the basis of fully understanding the line and tasks of the party, the task of the unit and the principles, requirements and basic methods of the teaching of politics and ideology, we must delve deeply into technology and closely observe the various activities of the unit, such as political activities, military training, scientific research, repair work, storage operations, the improvement of technology and the care shown for the living conditions of troops, in order to provide ideological leadership and build the spirit of emulating to overcome difficulties, make innovations, forge personal qualities, maintain materials and technical equipment well, etc.

d) Combining education with propaganda.

The teaching of politics and ideology must exhibit both breadth and depth. Primary emphasis must be placed upon encouraging everyone to make an effort to forge and cultivate the necessary qualities; at the same time, however, we must establish mutual support among personnel in order to create additional conditions and additional strength for each to make the required effort. Therefore, we must closely combine education with propaganda. In the various branches, the work involved in studying and in combat is work of a very urgent nature. The use of modern equipment requires much time for maintenance and repair work and raises many complex problems in the process of delving into and learning specialized technology, learning about weapons and equipment. In this situation, in order to meet the requirement of providing regular ideological leadership and education, it is necessary to employ many measures in ideological work. Propaganda is a very important, very effective broad form of education, if it is correctly and closely guided. Importance must be attached to employing many propaganda measures that involve direct observation and create lasting impressions; to using images, data and drawings to supplement report sessions; to improving the quality of political and ideological activity sessions; to the activities at clubs, libraries, etc. It is necessary to establish and regularly maintain the practice of praising and strongly inspiring good persons and good work, appropriately criticizing decadent thoughts and actions, violations of the revolutionary nature of the army and so forth. Importance must be attached to guiding propaganda activities in the basic units, guiding the effort to mold good public opinion, guiding the movement to respond to positive actions, struggle against incorrect actions and so forth.

In order to combine education with propaganda, it is necessary for the party chapter committee (party chapter) and the political agency to provide unified guidance and necessary to establish close coordination between the political agency and the other sectors in order to keep abreast of the requirements of the task during each period, the achievements in work and combat and the main strengths and shortcomings of the unit.

these are the prerequisite and the foundation for adopting a propaganda and education plan and a plan for combining education with propaganda.

e) Combining the effort to resolve problems regarding thinking with the effort to resolve problems regarding organization.

The teaching of politics and ideology has the objective of raising the level of political awareness and the revolutionary awareness of the masses and developing within everyone an invincible spiritual strength with which to take determined actions for the revolution. Vanguard actions are only the result of vanguard thinking. However, only through practical actions, through dealing with difficulties and dangers in order to win victory and achieve the objectives of the revolution is it possible to inspect the level of revolutionary awareness, possible to measure the strength of ideology and spirit. In the process of these practical actions, we must always achieve the combined strength of thinking, organization, available equipment and materials, etc. In the teaching of politics and ideology in the various branches, it is even more necessary to attach importance to combining the effort to resolve problems regarding thinking with the effort to resolve problems regarding organization, as this is the only way to have a practical impact in ideological work as well as in the completion of the unit's task. This is because, in order to complete their task, the cadres and soldiers within the various branches must not only possess a tenacious will, but must also be thoroughly organized and have a certain amount of material and technical support. By resolving problems regarding organization, in general, as well as permitted by conditions, the spiritual and ideological factors play an even stronger role in the completion of tasks and, as a result, are strengthened and heightened even more.

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/Text/ Organizational Work

On the basis of thoroughly understanding the political line, the military line and the working class line in the organizational work of the party and the basic principles and requirements of organizational work within the army, those who perform organizational work within the various branches must have a firm grasp of the function and special characteristics of their branch in order to build the party well and build the mass organizations and the political agency.

1. Building and strengthening the party committee echelons.

The party committee echelon of a technical branch is the echelon that has the task of leading the buildup and the combat operations of a technical branch. For this reason, it is necessary to build the party committee echelon so that it is qualified in every respect to lead the personnel and the organization of the branch in successfully completing every task; these qualifications must be expressed in two areas:

--The ability to lead combat and combat support operations employing technical equipment and the ability to lead the research, development and implementation of the art of combat coordination among the various branches and independent combat operations by one's branch;

--The ability to lead the work of maintaining and managing technical weapons and equipment well and leading the research and development of the technical sciences in order to win victory over the enemy.

In the work of building the party and strengthening the party committee echelons, efforts must be focused on the following important jobs:

a) Providing advanced training to party committee members as well as the collective of the party committee. Party committee members must have a correct understanding of the position and role of the technical branch, the responsibilities of the party committee echelon and the requirements and methods involved in leading a technical unit; they must have a grasp of the natural sciences and the social sciences, provide good management and skillfully utilize technical equipment and weapons in accordance with the line and viewpoints of the party. The leadership of the work of forging the unit, the advanced training of cadres and agencies and the training of soldiers in technology, tactics, specialized fields, discipline and style must be researched in detail and carried out by means of thorough measures; they cannot be carried out in a general, simple or superficial manner.

b) Fully understanding and skillfully applying the principle of the party committee providing collective leadership and the commander organizing implementation.

--The party committee discusses and gains a thorough understanding of the tasks and the resolutions, directives and orders of the upper echelon; debates and issues resolutions, policies and measures for performing the task assigned by the upper echelon and the jobs that must be performed; discusses the specifics involved in providing ideological leadership to and guiding the lower echelon, deploying and utilizing forces (cadres, units, equipment and so forth). It puts members of the standing committee in charge when important, unexpected tasks arise. It sets forth regulations regarding inspections, the assessment of the situation and so forth.

--After a resolution has been issued by the party committee, the standing committee discusses a plan for disseminating the resolution, guiding its implementation and observing and supervising its execution.

The commander is the person who organizes the implementation of every order from the commander on the upper echelon, the resolutions of the party committee on his echelon and the directives and guidance of the agencies on the upper echelon (internal order 1980).

The commander must control and guide his staff in order to formulate specific plans for performing stipulated tasks. In guiding the formulation of plans, it is necessary to discuss and gain a full understanding of tasks; fully assess the situation surrounding units, agencies and the various types of personnel (with attention to assessing the situation surrounding material-technical bases); define the specifics involved in the jobs that must be performed gradually and the requirements that must be met; set forth methods for implementing these specifics; clearly state the forces that will be used and the deadlines by which jobs must be completed; clearly state the requirements of educational work, of the mobilization and training of cadres, of material-technical support and of the plan for inspections in the process of implementation, gain experience, evaluate results and make general observations.

c) It is necessary to provide regular, close leadership of basic units, cadres and the agencies on the various echelons. The party committee echelon and party chapter must not fail to provide leadership of the basic unit and agency in the performance of any task or at any time. Every party member must display a high spirit of responsibility and actively participate in the collective leadership of the party chapter (or party committee echelon). In the face of every task and at all times, it is necessary to assign tasks, put party members in charge of the masses and thoroughly implement work rules and regulations. Without close leadership, it is easy for loopholes to develop, weapons to be damaged or lost, accidents to occur and tasks to not be completed.

The party committees of the agencies on the various echelons must also have a full understanding of the functions of the technical branch, delve deeply into their technology, lead the agency in gaining a full understanding of the line and viewpoints of the party, learning the equipment in the unit's table of organization and equipment, learning the laws of the natural sciences and the social sciences, learning the laws of thinking that apply when using technology and so forth in order to fulfill their duties in a specific, effective manner that is consistent with the unit, not in a general, vague manner.

2. Building the party chapters.

Building the party chapters is a very important factor, a factor of decisive significance in the growth and victory of the army. In the technical branches, this significance is even more clearly evident because, in the final analysis, the learning and the use of technology are carried out on the company level. Whether or not each cadre and soldier meets requirements, such as possessing a high spirit of ownership, possessing strict, self-imposed discipline, uniting and cooperating closely with others, practicing frugality in the buildup and combat operations of his unit and so forth depends upon the leadership of the party chapter.

Generally speaking, as soon as the various technical branches were established, very much attention was given to building party chapters; the percentage of party members in the technical branches is usually higher than in infantry units. This is a major advantage. Qualitatively, all of the party chapters have the trust of the masses and have led the masses in fully implementing the resolutions of the party and successfully completing tasks in combat and the buildup of units. However, in the face of the requirement of improving the overall quality of the leadership provided by the various organizations of the party on the basic level, the party chapters in the technical branches must still make every effort to be strong in every respect and at all times, not simply be strong in a specific task or job, in a specific area or at a specific time or only be strong when a favorable situation exists and is developing as predicted and displaying confusion when difficulties and complications arise.

The quality of leadership of the party chapter is determined by the quality of party members, the leaders of the party cells, the party chapter committee and the party chapter secretary. All members of the party chapter must actively participate in the collective leadership of the party chapter through the position that they hold. In the technical branches, the company units have complex technical equipment, sometimes very many types, consequently, maintenance, use and coordination are very complicated and demand very detailed, concrete, close and constant leadership on the part of the party chapter. If the party chapter does not highly mobilize the political responsibility of each party member, the leadership of the party chapter will lack force. Therefore, in order to improve the quality of leadership of the party chapter, it is necessary to train party members, party cell leaders, party chapter committee members and party chapter secretaries while always being concerned with developing the party well.

a) Teaching and forging party members.

The party members in the technical branches must be educated in many areas so that they truly are persons who know how to lead the masses in struggle, possess the spirit and the ability to be the masters of technology, patiently forge themselves, possess a high sense of self-imposed discipline, unite and cooperate closely with others and know how to practice frugality in the buildup of the unit. For this reason, every party member must first fulfill his duties well and be skilled in leadership. This leadership skill originates in knowledge of Marxism-Leninism; in class awareness; in thorough knowledge of the work involved in mobilizing the masses and of party chapter work; in a full understanding of one's duties; and in thorough knowledge of the weapons and technical equipment of the unit. The party member must always set examples in his work, studies, daily life and combat and his work methods and style must be both revolutionary and scientific.

In order to organize the teaching of party members and the study performed by party members well, importance must be attached to providing two factors: teaching materials and instructors. It is necessary to organize the research and compilation of materials that are consistent with the level of development of party members on the basic level. At the same time, the political agency of the division or regiment must immediately select comrades within the various party chapters who learn well and are able to teach others what they learn for training as instructors for their party chapter. Organizing assistant instructors and maintaining study systems have a very good effect.

b) Training party cell leaders.

In the technical branches, the party cell plays a very important role. The organizational structures, staffs and equipment of the basic units are complex and different. When being used, these units must be coordinated; in combat, they are usually deployed in a decentralized formation or have many different components that operate independently (such as artillery observer stations, signal teams, technical repair teams and so forth). For this reason, the party cell must possess strong leadership ability, the activities of the party cell must be of high quality and the leaders of party cells must possess comprehensive abilities and qualities. The requirements of the leaders of the party cells in the technical branches are: they must possess firm political and ideological qualifications and firm viewpoints; fully understand the tasks and resolutions of the party chapter; possess a tenacious will to fight in order to always, together with the party cell, lead the detachment in successfully completing tasks; have the ability to guide the party cell in gaining a thorough understanding of tasks and being determined to forge themselves and scrupulously comply with the resolutions of the party chapter; and possess a good spirit of unity and discipline. Party cell leaders must be the persons who are most familiar with the technical equipment within the detachment, who are able to guide party members in leading the masses well and maintaining and using equipment well in order to complete tasks well, who set good examples and who proficiently fulfill their governmental duties and the tasks of the party member.

In the training of party cell leaders, in addition to the subjects taught to party members, importance must be attached to guiding party cell leaders in the following:

--Assessing the situation surrounding party members and the masses within the detachment and correctly analyzing and evaluating their strengths and weaknesses during each period of time;

--Organizing party cell activities well and working with party members to make good preparations for party chapter conferences under the guidance of the party chapter committee;

--Displaying a high level of responsibility with regard to building the party chapter and exercising the collective leadership of the party chapter while knowing how to perform party committee work;

--Adopting methods for operating independently in accordance with the resolutions of the party chapter and the directives of the upper level; being determined and knowing how to tap the strength of the collective of the party cell and mobilize the masses to take positive steps to overcome difficulties and dangers in order to successfully complete every task and fully comply with every position and policy of the party, state and army.

The training of party cell leaders must become a regular practice. If prepared and organized well, the following methods of training are suitable and effective:

--Contributing opinions to and training party cell leaders on the basis of observing the situation of the party cell and unit and listening to the cell leader's assessment of the situation and evaluation of party members and the masses;

--Participating in the activities of the party cell, offering opinions during discussions and, in this manner or after the party cell meeting, contributing additional opinions to the cell leader, thereby providing him with training;

--Providing training through meetings of party cell leaders;

--Providing training through the preparations made for party chapter meetings;

--The periodic phases of party inspections and the meetings held to gain experience, review work and review how well party members are meeting the five objectives of the major campaign being conducted at this time provide very good opportunities for training party cell leaders.

The deputy commanders in charge of political work and the political agencies on the regimental level and the battalion party committee secretaries are responsible for guiding the training of party members and party cell leaders.

c) Training party chapter secretaries and party chapter committee members.

Party chapter secretaries and party chapter commitee members are party members who are elected by the party chapter. This heavy responsibility demands that the secretaries and party committee members possess the qualities and abilities needed to organize the collective leadership of the party chapter well. Party chapter secretaries must be thoroughly familiar with the personnel, the work environment and the technical equipment of the unit. The deputy regimental commander in charge of political work and the regimental and division political officers are the persons who are primarily responsible for the training of party chapter secretaries. As regards the specifics involved in their training, attention must be given to both the revolutionary qualities and the work skills of the party chapter secretary, which include the leadership principles of the party applied in the collective leadership of the party chapter; the methods of assessing the situation, preparing for and guiding party members in preparing for party chapter meetings and holding party chapter meetings; organizing party chapter activities; guiding the plans for the implementation of party chapter resolutions; organizing the work involved in party development, the building of the party chapter ideologically and organizationally, inspections and so forth.

Ordinarily, the party chapter secretaries in the companies are the deputy company commanders in charge of politics. Therefore, it is necessary to coordinate their training with the training in the profession of political work on the company level. Because the corps of party chapter secretaries on the company level is constantly changing, the training of party chapter secretaries must be conducted on a regular basis. Only by making an effort to insure that each regiment always has skilled secretaries in 50 to 60 percent of its company party chapters will we have many stable conditions for building strong regiments.

Party chapter committee members must be skilled in party chapter work, be experts in party chapter committee work and know how to perform the work of the party chapter secretary. Every party chapter committee member must know how to work collectively, engage in research and debate with a high spirit of responsibility and possess a high sense of unity and struggle; know how to focus his efforts on conducting research and holding discussions with party members and the masses; know how to boldly and correctly perform the jobs assigned to him; know how to formulate work plans for the work of which he is in charge and guide the masses in the performance of this work; know how to inspect and supervize the work of which he is in charge; and gaining experience with regard to strictly maintaining the practice of exchanging opinions and holding meetings within the party chapter committee.

In the training of party chapter committee members, attention must be given to training comrades who are party chapter committee members as well as primary cadres in charge within the company, such as the company commander and deputy commander. Experience has shown that if these comrades possess a good spirit of responsibility, display ability and ethics in the fulfillment of their duties and know how to unite closely with others, the work of the party chapter as well as the work of the company can be carried out well.

If each member of the party chapter is trained and knows how to organize the collective work of the party chapter well, the collective strength of the party chapter will surely be developed. For this reason, we must regularly strengthen the unity and closeness within each party cell, each party chapter committee and the entire party chapter.

For each type cadre, it is necessary to establish specific suitable educational requirements based on the nature of their work, the activities of their unit and so forth. For example, with regard to agency party chapters that have many party members that are cadres and which perform very important work, importance must be attached to providing training in the basic viewpoints of the party as they are applied in research and in guiding the buildup and the combat operations of the unit; at the same time, attention must be given to forging within them the style of being bold and maintaining close contact with their unit, forging revolutionary ethics and so forth.

As regards party chapters at factories and warehouses, it is necessary to emphasize the spirit of collective ownership, labor discipline, etc.

3. Building strong political agencies.

The political agency is the organization that helps the party committee provide leadership and helps the commander organize the various activities involved in party work and political work. The political agencies within the technical branches must delve deeply into the technical sciences, research the principles involved in political work and the regulations regarding the organizational structure of the army and apply them in a flexible and creative manner within their branch. For example, how are the principles the party committee leads the collective and the commander organizes implementation applied under the conditions of a decentralized technical unit that is coordinating with friendly units? How are the masses in these branches organized? Therefore, the political agency must first have a thorough understanding of the basic principles of political work, the basic tasks, requirements and work regulations of a political agency, in general, and must delve deeply into the technology of its branch in order to fulfill its duties and help the party committee echelon and the commander lead the unit in meeting the four basic requirements of being the masters of technology, possessing strict, self-imposed discipline, establishing close unity and cooperation and practicing frugality in the building of the country, the buildup of the army and in winning victory in combat.

The jobs of the political agency can be broken down into three major types:

--Studying and understanding the lines, positions and policies of the party and state, the resolutions and directives of the upper level, the situation of the unit and the forms of organization related to the buildup and the combat operations of the unit;

--Researching and proposing policies and plans regarding the political work of the unit;

--Guiding the lower levels in organizing the implementation of the resolutions of the party committee and the directives and orders of the commander.

In order to perform these jobs, political agencies must skillfully organize the research and formulation of plans, the assessment of the situation surrounding preparations for a party committee meeting and the enactment of plans for political work in order to implement the resolutions of the party committee.

a) The formulation of plans.

In order to formulate good plans, the following specific requirements must be met:

--Fully understanding the resolutions, directives and orders of the upper level and of one's level and clearly understanding tasks; fully understanding the unit's situation;

--Determining the gap between the requirements of the task that must be completed and the immediate situation of the unit;

--Defining the steps that must be taken to close this gap in order to complete the task; setting forth requirements, norms and measures for carrying out each step;

--Using forces (personnel, units, material-technical means);

--Stating the jobs which other sectors and components must perform to help the unit complete its task;

--Defining the specifics and requirements involved in coordination among the various sectors;

--Establishing a deadline and reporting requirements;

--Establishing the inspection and supervision plan for the commander and agency.

In the formulation and implementation of plans, everyone from the comrades in charge of the agency and the various components to assistants must think and engage in research with a high spirit of responsibility. The comrades in charge, such as the director and section heads, must have even more time to think about plans so that they can guide the agency in making good preparations and contribute opinions to and adopt an effective plan that is not vague in nature or perfunctory.

Once a plan has been established and approved, it is necessary to scrupulously implement the contents of the plan; these contents may not be altered to suit one's convenience, compromised or reduced. The agency must supervise subordinate units and set good examples in implementing those portions of the plan that apply to it.

Reporting discipline must be strictly maintained. Once the plan has been completed, it is necessary to gain experience, conduct a review, evaluate results and reach a conclusion.

b) The filing of reports.

The filing of reports has the purpose of informing the upper echelon of the unit's situation, the work that has been performed, the work that has not been performed, the difficulties that are being encountered, the experience that has been gained and so forth so that it can provide prompt guidance and, at the same time, disseminate experiences and prepare for new plans.

The periodic reports (quarterly and monthly) on the overall situation and reports on the specialized work of the vertical sectors must be in written form, even though verbal reports can sometimes be made. This is because it is necessary to have a document to study and to review at a future date in order to avoid having to hear many verbal reports or submit reports through many different levels; it is also necessary in order to forge cadres and agencies and establish necessary reporting and administrative procedures.

Reports must be accurate and timely, present important matters, reflect the actual situation of personnel and the organization and reflect how technical equipment is being used. Reports must be concise but contain the necessary supporting data; reports must include an analysis and observation of results, and present strongpoints and weaknesses as well as their causes; and reports must propose the next steps to be taken.

In order to meet the above mentioned requirements, the experience of many units has shown that it is necessary to:

+ Establish regular procedures for assessing the situation and receiving information on the situation in many different ways: implementing the system of hearing direct reports from the unit, the messenger system, the reporter system, the duty section system, the inspection system of the various sectors and command echelons and inspections of party discipline. It is necessary to hear thorough reports on the situation in order to assess the essence of the situation. One must avoid rambling reports that lack focus, that fail to delve deeply into any matter; whenever a messenger is being sent to conduct an inspection or assess the situation, it is necessary to clearly inform him of his objectives and requirements and the specific elements involved; when a cadre returns from an inspection, the commander and political agency must set aside time to hear a thorough report from him.

+ Research and analyze the situation and uncover problems that must be resolved: after hearing a report on the situation, it is necessary to reach precise conclusions, determine which jobs must be performed next and adopt new measures for developing upon strengths and rectifying and correcting weaknesses and deficiencies.

In order to perform these jobs, we must have a firm grasp of fundamental matters, such as the line on the revolution, the tasks of the revolution, the nature of the army, the basic and immediate tasks of the unit, the basic characteristics of the branch, the resolutions, directives and orders being implemented and so forth and must use them as the basis for evaluating the present situation of the unit, reaching conclusions and adopting new measures.

c) Preparing for a conference of the party committee.

The command, political, rear service and technical agencies are responsible for preparing for a conference of the party committee to adopt a resolution for leading the unit. To accomplish this, it is necessary to perform the following jobs well:

--Observe and assess the situation of the unit throughout the process of implementing previous resolutions of the party committee and orders and directives of the upper level and one's own level in the recent past and, on this basis, thinking about and preparing for the work of the coming period;

--Study the resolutions and directives of the party committee and of the commander on the upper level, compare them to the unit's situation and think of ways to implement these resolutions and directives;

--Exchange opinions with the agencies, units and centers of one's party committee echelon (not necessarily all centers) regarding measures for organizing implementation;

--Within the political agency, the director, deputy director and the head of the organization committee are the persons who must exchange opinions in order to make the necessary preparations.

Each day, the deputy commander in charge of politics and the director must, while guiding party work and political work, exchange opinions and reach agreement concerning upcoming work. This is also a way to prepare for a conference of the party committee.

The preparations made by political agencies can never totally replace the preparations made by the secretary of the party committee, rather, they only involve supplying documents and projections of these agencies. The secretary must make his own preparations; ordinarily, the secretary of the party committee is the commander or the deputy commander in charge of politics, consequently, the secretary thinks about matters that must be prepared for a conference of the party committee in his job of observing and supervising daily work. Only when the secretary fulfills his duties well does he have the conditions needed to make good, urgent preparations for a successful party committee conference. The secretary must also exchange opinions with the members of the party committee, especially the members in charge of government work in the units on the lower levels. This is also a good way to prepare for a conference of the party committee.

Before a conference of the party committee is held, the standing committee of the party committee must hold a meeting in order to make very good preparations; in this way, the conference of the party committee will be concise and of high quality. After the meeting of the standing committee, an outline must be forwarded to every party committee member so that they can prepare their thoughts in advance.

The process of preparing for a conference of the party committee is also the process whereby agencies prepare plans for implementing the resolution of the party committee. If the important matters and the rough outline of the policy involved are thoroughly researched by the secretary and the agency and discussed in detail by the standing committee, they ordinarily provide a very good foundation upon which the agency can prepare the work plan of its sector for implementing the resolution of the party committee.

4. Building the basic units.

All echelons must attach importance to building the basic units and do so in accordance with their duties and position. The division is the echelon that directly trains basic level cadres and guides the buildup of the basic units.

To begin with, it is necessary to correctly understand the role and the characteristics of the basic units. They are the places that carry out specific tasks in order to turn the lines, positions and policies of the party into actual results. They are the places that directly and daily come into contact with cadres and soldiers as they perform their jobs, as they engage in productive labor or as they maintain combat readiness and carry out combat operations. They are the places that have and use the material and technical wealth of the army. They are the places at which cadres come into direct contact with soldiers, at which they teach, train and command soldiers. They are places at which the nature of work is generally very urgent and the situation is constantly changing. They are places which demand that the commander possess a specific, meticulous style, always set good examples and employ work methods that are suited to the soldiers involved.

The political work performed at basic units encompasses many areas; however, efforts must be focused on the following key matters:

Establishing unity and closeness among the various components under specific standards based on requirements for each team, each squad and platoon and up to the entire regiment both within the party (the party cells and the party chapter committees of the entire party organization) and the entire regiment. The objective of strengthening the unity of the basic units is so that they will help one another forge themselves, overcome their difficulties, complete their tasks, protect the organization, strengthen and improve their self-imposed discipline, organize collective life well, endeavor to make progress and become outstanding Youth Union members, party members and cadres.

In order to achieve this objective of unity, everyone must be in agreement that the combat objective is to fulfill his task and carry out the task of the unit; everyone desires to make progress and everyone has the responsibility of enhancing the tradition of unity and the other traditions of the unit, which is an effort in which party members and cadres must always set good examples. At the same time, it is necessary to combat such deviations as establishing unity but not waging a struggle, being in "collusion" with one another for the purpose of engaging in negative actions, attacking other persons, protecting one another, etc.

+ Teaching democracy and discipline, considering this to be routine work at basic units; opposing such backward attitudes as one-way consciousness, placing democracy into opposition with discipline and so forth.

+ Guiding the activities of the mass organizations at basic units in exact accordance with the nature and function of each organization;

+ Teaching the spirit of practicing frugality in the buildup of the army with importance attached to maintaining and protecting public property;

+ Organizing the spiritual and material lives of troops well and tightly managing the personnel and the material and technical bases of the unit;

+ Being especially concerned with forging the ethics and style of the cadres in the basic units so that everyone sets examples in his words and actions, is always close to the masses, displays a specific, detailed, urgent and precise style, is brave, courageous and bold, is modest, simple, honest and straightforward.

IV. Security Work

The branches and services of our army are a force that possesses high fighting strength and that contribute to the combined strength of our people's armed forces; therefore, the enemy observes them very attentively and wants very much to sabotage our branches and services by every malicious scheme possible and cause them to lose their fighting strength.

As soon as the branches and services were established, the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee and the Ministry of National Defense attached full importance to leading and teaching troops about security work. As a result, the buildup and the combat operations of the branches and services have developed smoothly and every task has been completed well. However, we still have many weaknesses, such as a lack of vigilance, the revelation of secrets, the loss of classified documents, the failure to comply with regulations on the recruiting of personnel, on protecting against spies, on maintaining secrets and so forth.

Below are some experiences in security work.

1. Guarding against spies and protecting secrets.

The technical branches usually have technical equipment that is cumbersome, difficult to camouflage and difficult to hide during mobile operations as well as when deployed at battle positions. Modern technical equipment usually consists of components that people like to see firsthand or which they like to talk about or try to understand. As a result, some of our troops brag about the equipment they have and reveal secrets. There are some comrades, including cadres, who simply think that their equipment contains nothing that is new, that it is equipment with which the enemy is already familiar, consequently, they have even less regard for maintaining secrets. For this reason, teaching everyone the spirit of revolutionary vigilance and the attitude of guarding against spies and protecting secrets must be carried out on a regular basis from top to bottom. It is necessary to strictly supervise and inspect compliance with the rules and regulations on maintaining secrets.

The organizational regulations and measures designed to maintain secrets must be specific and clear. The quantity, style and type of equipment and the technical properties of the equipment must be specifically stated; the methods of using equipment, methods of fighting, material-technical bases, reserve forces of the corps of cadres, technical research projects, troop billeting areas, battle positions, command posts, lessons learned from experience, from reviewing the way we use technical equipment and our methods of fighting, regulations regarding signal operations, the transmission of orders and so forth are secrets that must be kept.

Communications and work with other places and agencies must be carried out in exact accordance with the division of labor of the upper echelon; the habits of bragging and doing as one sees fit must be opposed.

The government agencies and local mass organizations must closely coordinate with one another in order to adopt plans for maintaining national defense secrets and protecting the army.

2. Protecting personnel, the organization, technical equipment and repair installations.

All branches have many material-technical bases and a specialized corps of command cadres and technical cadres. Insuring the safety of personnel and equipment is a constant requirement. The loss of one person, of one equipment component has a major effect upon combat operations. Therefore, thorough security must be maintained. It is necessary to thoroughly teach the specifics involved in being vigilant, in maintenance and the practice of frugality. Regular activities must be organized for the purpose of preventing backward, negative actions that would lead to the damaging of equipment, the theft of materials or the theft of equipment parts. It is necessary to regularly conduct good reviews and internally purify the organization politically by means of managing personnel well, managing the organization well and managing the implementation of work procedures well.

The branches and services are important forces of our army and have the function and task of fighting and supporting combat through the use of increasingly modern technical equipment. In order for the branches and services to be built up and fight victoriously, they must have revolutionary personnel, new, socialist personnel who are well versed in technology, are proficient, have a tight, efficient and balanced organization and are skilled in their duties. To accomplish this, we must, under the leadership of the party, tap the combined strength of every political, military, rear service, technical and other sector. Party work and political work play a very important role and must make positive contributions along with the other areas of work to constantly improving the overall quality and developing the fighting strength of the various branches.

Party work and political work must teach and mold personnel and the organization within the branches so that they possess correct and firm political and ideological qualifications, grasp the basic viewpoints of the party, possess the necessary knowledge of science, are skilled in taking action and possess a style consistent with the technical activities within a revolutionary army. Everyone must be closely linked to his organization; every organization must be a strong collective that is united in both will and action.

On the basis of firmly grasping the basic matters involved in the buildup of units, political work must delve deeply into the technical sciences, into each sector and trade in these technical sciences and in the activities within the branch in order to guide the thinking and actions of troops so that their thoughts and actions are profound, effective and flexible. Therefore, political cadres and agencies must fully understand the line, positions and policies of the party and the basic principles of party work and political work within the army; at the same time, they must diligently study in order to develop an increasingly deep knowledge of the technical sciences, of the equipment of their units so that party work and political work are strongly effective. They must adopt methods of operation that are consistent with the nature and characteristics of the branch and with cadres and soldiers, the majority of whom are persons who possess political awareness, are educated, possess knowledge of science, technology and a specialized field and have experience in many fields of work. They must have a firm grasp of the problems that must be resolved with regard to awareness and thinking and the guidance of the actions of others, must successfully implement the method of molding thinking, the method of persuasion, must differentiate between right and wrong, must guide and encourage others to do that which is right, to overcome and avoid that which is wrong, etc. Political cadres and agencies must attach importance to conducting research, formulating plans for the implementation of resolutions and work directives, gaining experience and conducting reviews in order to constantly improve their qualifications in every respect with a view toward fulfilling their duties well and helping to constantly improve the overall quality and develop the fighting strength of the branches and services, in particular, and our army, in general.

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CSO: 4209/66

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SEVERE SENTENCES HANDED DOWN IN DECADENT MATERIALS CASES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Oct 81 p 4

[VNA News Release: "Quang Nam-Da Nang Province Severely Punishes Persons Convicted of Storing and Circulating Decadent, Reactionary Cultural Materials"]

[Text] On 20 October, the People's Court of Quang Nam-Da Nang Province was in session to try Nguyen Van Phuc and codefendants Pham Mai, Duong Van Phuong, Hoang Van Hien and Tran Thi Diem being accused of having stored and circulated decadent and reactionary cultural materials.

Nguyen Van Phuc, 57, resides at 204 Dong Da Street, Da Nang. From 1952 to 1973 he was a mercenary of the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists. He had received from the U.S.-puppet money and building materials to build a place to house prostitutes catering to their need. In 1973 he was discharged from the army and organized dance lessons in his home. He also established there an organization called "center of research on the occult science" which he headed himself. He studied and experimented with many kinds of pictures that would corrupt the youths and wrote love novels that would appeal to their prurient interest. He stored many kinds of decadent cultural materials like pornographic movies, music tapes, film projectors and reactionary and lewd pictures of U.S. imperialists. In spite of repeated warnings from the administration, he still maintained the same unlawful activities. Although he had registered his occupation as electrical repairman, he actually did business in prostitution and decadent cultural materials. He was arrested, with many evidences of his activities consisting of 17 film projectors, 78 pornographic movies, 60 other decadent films and many pictorial books of reactionary contents being confiscated.

Pham Mai and Duong Van Phuong had been puppet soldiers who owed the people a blood debt. They received leniency from the revolution in the wake of the liberation. However, with their reactionary nature, they had been consciously using and disseminating decadent cultural materials. Mai himself contacted Tran Thi Diem, a vendor in the Da Nang open-air market, who served as a go-between for him to buy a movie projector and seven pornographic films which were shown for his wife's and Phuong's viewing. Later he sold them to Phuong and Hien, who showed the movies for many other people's viewing. In addition to circulating pornographic movies, Thi Diem and Hien also stored many music tapes which had been banned from circulation.

Considering the harmful nature of the acts committed by Phuc and members of his gang and the attitude of each defendant, the People's Court of Quang Nam-Da Nang Province pronounced the following sentences: Nguyen Van Phuc, life imprisonment and confiscation of the house he had been using for his unlawful activities; Pham Mai and other defendants, sentences ranging from 2 years of suspended sentence to 4 years of imprisonment.

5598
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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HANOI DETERMINED TO KEEP FOREIGNERS AT ARMS LENGTH

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 Nov 81 p 4

[Text]

WHEN you land at Hanoi airport, water-filled bomb craters, peppering the paddy-fields, flash upwards in the sun — sudden reminders of the terrible decades of war in Vietnam.

On the ground, a couple of shabby nissen huts serve as the air terminal — early warning to travellers of this nation's new priorities. Then a narrow tarmac road leads for 40 kilometres — over a perilous chain-bridge and the long Red River bridge, and finally past a flood-dyke into the city.

"What's Hanoi like?" I asked on the plane of a little Swedish boy whose father works at a pulp mill. "Very dirty, very poor, and watch your pockets," he said.

"Has the situation in Vietnam improved since you came?" I asked a smooth-haired French diplomat who was leaving after a three-year term.

"Hardly at all," he said, then: "Well a little."

The Vietnamese — even in the austere north — are a warm and hospitable people. They welcome foreigners, especially those who have come to help. But creature-comforts are not items which they can often afford.

Foreigners do not easily fit into Vietnamese life. They do not often get the chance to mingle with "ordinary" Vietnamese. Embassy staff and technical experts, such as they are, live mainly in flats or hotel rooms in styles to which they are unaccustomed, relying heavily on the aeroplane from Bangkok for packages.

One diplomat had waited months for his typewriter to arrive by sea, concluding that it had got mixed up in the port of Haiphong with typhoon-relief goods. Another found he had to put his kitchen equipment in the bathroom. Another had apparently received an official reprimand for offering a soft drink to a workman.

The small foreign community in Hanoi meet one another often since their contact with the Vietnamese is so limited. Morale is not high. Illness has caused early departures, especially among the Asian diplomats; others are given only a short term. Only half-a-dozen senior diplomats have brought their wives to Vietnam, which they consider a rough posting.

The window display outside the British Embassy in Hanoi's still colonial-style city centre is filled with photographs of Knightsbridge fashions and smiling, elegant ladies modelling furs — an inappropriate but honest symbol of the West's wealth.

Yet the frugality of the lifestyle here has certainly impressed itself on some. The British Ambassador says that his embassy has no dustbin. This is because every item of waste paper, pieces of glass and empty tins, are instantly seized and either saved or sold by the embassy's local staff — a telling sign of the acute shortages all over the city.

The ambassador, Derek Tonkin, like several of his Western colleagues, regrets the limitations of diplomacy in Vietnam. Without being "sympathetic" — which even today almost amounts to a term of abuse in diplomatic circles — he knows well that the country is desperately in need of aid and investment, especially of raw materials and spare parts, but that the political climate over the Atlantic is against it.

Even humanitarian aid to Vietnam today, in the wake of last year's disastrous typhoons and crop-failures in the north, is frowned on as a possible contribution to the Vietnamese involvement in Kampuchea. In the

United States, so much as a tractor given to Indochina as a component of disaster-relief may be an offence against the "Trade with the Enemy" Act.

The EEC foreign ministers have also recently turned down a proposal for humanitarian aid. From Britain, the only aid of any kind comes in small grants from such agencies as the Catholic Fund for Overseas Development, Christian Aid, the Committee for Medical and Scientific Aid to Vietnam, and Oxfam.

Britain's aid programme in Vietnam was run down rapidly by the Callaghan government after December 1978, when Vietnamese troops first entered Kampuchea -- ironically just before British voluntary agencies and the media generated enormous public interest in the Kampuchean disaster and in the needs of Indochina as a whole.

One of the casualties of the aid programme was the British Council's English-language teaching programme, which had provided 18-month courses for post-graduate students, civil servants and teachers of English in Vietnam. At least one young interpreter in Hanoi, who said he would have applied for the course, keeps up his English by listening to the BBC World Service on a friend's radio. Others still have the alternative of learning Russian or of applying for a French course, which is still available under France's aid programme.

But what Vietnam really needs from an aid programme is still post-war reconstruction, help to rebuild agriculture and industries, the improvement of supply-lines and port facilities. The US$3,200 million in aid, which Nixon is said to have promised Vietnam during the signing of the 1973 peace treaty, has not materialised.

Today, almost the only Western countries directly helping Vietnam — apart from UN agencies and companies involved in offshore oil exploration — are Scandinavian.

The Soviet Union is, of course, financing the Vietnamese military presence in Kampuchea and along the Chinese border, and has been the only large supplier of aid to Vietnam since China pulled out in 1978. This aid comprises about US$3 million a day, and is falling. Russian food aid fell to 800,000 tonnes last year, compared with 1.2 million tonnes the year before . — GEMINI

CSO: 4220/119-E

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

READER DEPLORES ILLEGAL GASOLINE SALES FROM TANK TRUCKS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Oct 81 p 3

[Readers' Opinions column by Xuan Hong, Nghe Tinh Province: "Let Us Stop Illegal Roadside Gasoline Sales"]

[Text] At 1900 hours on 16 September 1981, on our way from Hanoi to Vinh we stopped at the town of Cau Giat (Quynh Luu District in Nghe Tinh Province). As we got off our vehicle, we were surprised to see around us many people busily going back and forth holding jerrycans, carrying at the ends of bamboo poles plastic containers of 20-liter size, carrying galvanized iron containers or holding in their arms large pots of 40-liter size. About 20 meters from our vehicle there were about 10 people also having containers and cans in their hands and gathering around 2 vehicles. As we came closer, we found that they were fighting with one another as they tried to buy oil from the drivers of 2 tank trucks, tags No 37A-17-23 and No 37A-02-90, of Nghe Tinh Gas and Oil Corporation. Taking advantage of the near-darkness of the evening, the drivers stole oil from the state to sell to private business people. The quantity of oil that they sold as we observed then was 600 liters. According to some local people, drivers of the Nghe Tinh Gas and Oil Corporation usually arrived here at about the time of darkness and repeatedly stole gasoline and oil from the shipment they were transporting from the central point of delivery and sold it to private business people at the price of 4 dong a liter. The latter would resell it at Cau Giat Market for 7 dong a liter.

Gasoline and oil is a strategic line of goods under the management of the state to be distributed to organs, units and cooperatives according to the state plan for use in production. As the agricultural cooperatives in such districts as Do Luong, Nam Dan, Yen Thanh, etc., where rice plants fail to grow while being in boot, currently do not have oil to run water pumps for the fight against drought, drivers of the above-mentioned tank trucks stole hundreds of liters of oil to sell to private business people. We wonder how they can have the right quantity of oil delivered to the warehouse of the corporation when they come back!

5598
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BRIEFS

MODEL SECURITY UNIT--Reporting on the mass movement to defend the fatherland's security, the 18 November issues of DOC LAP weekly carries an article by (Huynh Quang Nam) which depicts the second ward of Tuy Hoa town as an outstanding unit under the movement. The article says: Implementing the movement for 5 years from 1976 to 1980, the cadres and people of the second ward have increasingly heightened their revolutionary vigilance to promptly smash all the enemy's psychological warfare tricks. They have detected and denounced two large-scale reactionary organizations called J-31 and S-21, whose members have all been arrested. They have also detected those who have taken advantage of religion to engage in counterrevolutionary activities. They have helped educate and persuade the faithful and Vietnamese people of Chinese descent to remain absolutely confident in the leadership of the party and state, by not listening to the instigative propaganda of the Beijing expansionists who are colluding with the U.S. imperialists and international reactionaries, and by uniting their efforts to build the country. The people's collective mastery groups have promptly struggled against such social evils as gambling, superstition and prostitution. They have taken the victims of these evils before the public for criticism, helping them return to the honest way of earning their living. [Text] [BK251245 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 24 Nov 81]

CSO: 4209/117

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

HANOI SEES ITS ROLE AS BUFFER BETWEEN CHINA, SOUTHEAST ASIA

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 30 Oct 81 p 14

[Article by Brian Eads]

[Text]

HANOI: Travelling north out of the Red River delta, through the mountains of Vietnam's border provinces, is like climbing into an early Sung Dynasty scroll painting.

The jagged peaks, coated here and there with clumps of sparse vegetation, have the same rugged simplicity and stark beauty captured by Chinese painters a thousand years ago.

It is not a comparison the Vietnamese would welcome. To them, this is the frontline in the latest of an apparently interminable succession of wars. Indeed, the conflicts with France and the United States were but brief interruptions in the central national issue for the last 4,000 years: battling China.

"China has dominated Vietnam twice," Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach told me in an interview. "Once for 1,000 years, once for 20 years. They have invaded Vietnam 12 times. The longest period of peace between Vietnam and China has been 200 years."

In Lang Son, nine miles south of the abandoned "Friendship Pass" border post, the local party chief catalogued Chinese

"aggression". Like Thach in Hanoi, he now realised that Chinese "betrayal" had begun at the Geneva Conference in 1954, he said.

At present, the border conflict that has continued since the Chinese invasion 32 months ago stops short of full-scale war — but only just.

According to military sources in Hanoi, Vietnam has 160,000 frontline troops along the Chinese border, 90,000 more between the border provinces and Hanoi, and additional militia and reservists to be mobilised in the event of war.

The Chinese strategy, officials say, is to keep Vietnam off-balance, to squeeze it and bleed its resources. "But," said Thach, "Vietnam is not squeezed."

It is less than the whole truth. The suspension of Chinese and Western aid that came with Hanoi's intervention in Kampuchea further disrupted a national economy which, in both north and south, has subsisted on foreign aid for 35 years.

Factories lie idle or work short-time for want of spare parts, raw materials and fuel. Last year, rice rotted in warehouses while cases of malnutrition multiplied.

Allowing for the vagaries of the weather, the failure to ensure the supply of sufficient rice was a blow to the government's prestige.

The joke in Saigon is that when Hanoi urged people to tighten their belts, the reply went back: "Please send us some belts."

For all the hardship and failures to deliver a prosperous peace, the notion that Vietnam can be bludgeoned into submission, then revived and seduced with economic co-operation and aid, does not stand up to scrutiny in the dappled sunlight of Hanoi's broad tree-lined boulevards.

Soviet bloc aid is central to Vietnam's survival and is put at US$2,000 million a year. But the intimate relationship with Moscow is rooted more deeply in a shared perception of ideology and the ultimate insurance policy against Chinese might than in economics.

At present, benign weather and a wide-ranging reappraisal of agricultural policy, with greater rewards for enterprise, promise self-sufficiency in foodstuffs for Vietnam this year.

Eighty per cent of the population live in the countryside, and this year has seen a perceptible improvement in their standard of living, even if only the chance to build a brick house.

Ironically, those hurt most are the honest cadres in the cities seeking to cope with an inflation rate of up to 70 per cent, with a cloth ration of two-and-a-half yards a year, and a monthly income of perhaps US$16.

Vietnam, said Nguyen Co Thach, would welcome improved relations with its non-communist neighbours and the West. Moscow was recently denied oil-prospecting rights in certain choice areas of the country's continental shelf, leaving the door open for Western companies and their superior technology.

The price being asked — total Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea — will not be paid. "Our forces in Kampuchea are linked to the threat from China," said Thach.

The task Hanoi appears to have set itself on the diplomatic battlefield is to drive a wedge between China and the non-communist South-East Asian countries, with Vietnam cast as the invincible buffer between them and an untrustworthy, expansionist Peking.

In Indonesia and Malaysia, they have won many adherents already. — Observer.

CSO: 4220/119-E

MASS MEETING SUPPORTS PALESTINIAN STRUGGLE

OW261725 Hanoi VNA in English 1527 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Hanoi, November 26 (VNA)--A mass meeting in support of the Palestinian people's just struggle was held here today in celebration of the International Day of Solidarity With the Palestinian People (November 29).

It was sponsored by the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples, the Vietnam Committee for Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity and the Vietnam Peace Committee.

The Presidium of the meeting included Hoang Quoc Viet, member of the Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee;and Sa'id Khalil al-Masri, acting representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in Hanoi.

Addressing the participants, Tran Hoai Nam, general-secretary of the Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples, hailed the Palestinian people's valiant and staunch fighting spirit and vehemently condemned U.S. imperialists and the Israeli Zionists for using the Camp David and the Egyptian-Israeli treaties to divide the Arab countries, isolate, weaken and eventually liquidate the Palestinian resistance movement and the national liberation movements of other Arab nations.

He reiterated the Vietnamese people's full support for the struggle of the people of Palestine and other Arab countries for the recovery of their territories occupied by Israel and for the Palestinian people's fundamental national rights, including the right to return to their homeland and establish an independent Palestinian state.

In his speech, the acting P.L.O. representative, Sa'id Khalil al-Masri, thanked the Vietnamese people for giving the Palestinian people a valuable, strong and selfless support.

CSO: 4220/117

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

RECEPTION OF GOODS FROM ABROAD MADE EASY

Paris DOAN KET in Vietnamese 14 Nov 81 pp 1, 8

/Article written by P.V. and V.V. in Ho Chi Minh City in August 1981 and in Montreal in September 1981: "Reception of Goods Sent to Vietnam from Abroad"/

/Text/ (DOAN KET Note: To date, the most convenient way to send gifts from Western Europe to Vietnam is through the agency of Vina-Paris. Relatives in Ho Chi Minh City receive these gifts at the Distribution Station, 10 Co Giang Street. According to an agreement between the editorial staff of DOAN KET and that of DAT VIET (Canada), a reportage on this distribution station has been made by special correspondents of DAT VIET. We are publishing below the reportage (excerpted from the October 1981 issue of DAT VIET). Based on a separate investigation of the DOAN KET correspondent, we are adding some footnotes concerning the goods shipment time and the loss percentage).

In Ho Chi Minh City, the gifts sent by overseas Vietnamese from Canada and the United States through the medium of the Laser Express Corporation and from France and Western Europe through the medium of the Vina-Paris Corporation are received at the Goods Distribution Station (abbreviated as GDS), 10 Co Giang Street. GDS is a spacious, 30-meter wide and 50-meter long four-storied building. The first story is used as a warehouse and a goods distribution place. The task of distributing goods is assumed by a special management board set up by the People's Committee of the First Precinct and composed of 70 persons. In April 1981, GDS began its activities (formerly carried out by an organ called Imex-Saigon which distributed goods at a station located at 51 Dinh Tien Hoang Street).

We had many occasions to visit GDS in June, July and August. We went there twice to directly receive goods. On another occasion, we accompanied our relatives who came there to receive goods and finally we dropped in to directly talk with the goods recipients and the Management Board. Early in the morning and at noontime (about 0100 pm), there were about 100 people in the station to receive goods. They were either standing and waiting, paying storage fees or verifying goods. There was absolutely no jostling.

The goods withdrawal procedures were relatively easy. The customer came in with a goods withdrawal notice and a citizen certificate (equivalent to an identity card) or a household registration book. After reporting to the documents receiving section, the customer had to wait for about 5 or 10 minutes and was then called in to receive a goods statement (if this had already been made abroad). He then proceeded to a counter to pay the storage fees (about 15 to 30 dong for each case of merchandises) and to the warehouse to receive the case which should still be intact and closed. Again, he had to wait for 10 minutes before having the goods verified. This phase proved to be the lengthiest one and was carried out by the customs authorities assisted by the GDS personnel. Merchandises were taken out of the case and displayed and rolls of fabir unwound and measured. The customs officer reexamined the goods statement and jotted down the amount of tax to be levied. If the customer did not have the goods statement, he would have to make it on the spot and this would take a long time. After repacking the goods, the customer went to the last counter to pay the tax (which was usually between several ten and several hundred dong). Before leaving the station, he had to go through the last control desk to make sure that he was carrying exactly the case of merchandises addressed to him.

The GDS personnel was divided into many teams to retrieve goods withdrawal notices, to collect storage fees, to issue goods, to help customs officers verify goods and so on. In addition, there were many employees standing ready to guide customers. The GDS personnel wore uniforms to differentiate from customers coming to receive goods. If they were displeased with something or if they wanted to lodge some complaint or protest, customers might ask to see the station chief who was sitting in his office near the waiting room.

Between their arrival at the station and their departure, customers spent from 45 minutes to 2 hours before they could take out their merchandises.

In our capacity as DAT VIET correspondents, we went there to talk with people coming to receive goods. Generally, they were ready to answer our questions. Most of them were residents of Ho Chi Minh City but a number of them came from remote areas such as Nha Trang,Minh Hai and Dong Nai. No matter whether they came here for the first time to receive goods or were regular customers, all of them affirmed that GDS did its job openly and properly, that it provided a clear guidance, that goods were delivered quickly and that there was no loss. But some customers complained mildly that the tax (levied in late August) was much higher than in the past. They also wondered whether they could have an opportunity to express their views to the responsible organs. Almost all customers said that it took about 2 months from the goods shipment date to the reception day. /DOAN KET footnote: Since many months, it takes about 3 weeks for the goods sent from France to reach Ho Chi Minh City--reckoning from the day they were consigned to Vina-Paris to the day they were received by the senders' relatives at the Goods Distribution Station.7 Many customers said that the merchandise packages usually arrived before they received the letters sent to them by their relatives through the post office (so that there were times when they did not know in advance the contents of the cases). People living in remote provinces received gifts 1 or 2 weeks later /than people in Ho Chi Minh City7 but enjoyed more priority in withdrawing goods: On receipt of a notice, they would go to Ho Chi Minh City and might come to the station to receive goods on whatever day and at any time (of course, during the working days and hours) instead of having to wait until the day and time indicated in the notice.

Interview with the Management Board

Before returning to Canada, our correspondents paid a last visit to GDS to meet with its management board and personnel and to ask them some questions about the problem of receiving goods. Following is a succinct report on the gist of the talk between DAT VIET and GDS:

DAT VIET: Will you please tell us when this installation began its activities, what is its basic mission and whether it receives goods only from the Laser Express Corporation in Canada.

GDS: GDS, 10 Co Giang Street, began its activities in April 1981 in order to continue the job formerly done by the distribution station which was located at 51 Dinh Tien Hoang Street and which belonged to Imex-Saigon. It must be said that the organizational method and personnel of the present GDS are different from those of the former distribution station in Dinh Tien Hoang Street. Our station has established contracts not only with the Laser Express Corporation in Canada but also with the Vina-Paris Corporation in France and with certain overseas Vietnamese corporations in Japan, West Germany, Australia...Thus, we distribute goods sent to Ho Chi Minh City through the medium of these corporations no matter whatever their origin.

/DAT VIET/ Will you please tell us about the volume of goods.

/GDS/ In the past, goods from Canada amounted to more than 70 percent of the total volume of goods received. Since a few months, the volume of goods sent home through the Vina-Paris Corporation has grown bigger than in the past. Our station has been distributing about 250 to 300 packages each day and it can distribute more than the present number.

A week is the longest time it takes us to solve problems from the day we receive the goods to the day we distribute them. Immediately after carrying goods from Tan Son Nhat Airport to our office, we start sorting them out and compiling the relevant documents. If the goods recipients reside in the Ho Chi Minh City, we will order our liaison team to go and directly hand goods withdrawal notices to them; if they live outside the city, we will mail the notices to them. In the notices, we always specify the day and time for the recipients to come to take delivery of goods. Armed with the notices and some essential documents such as citizen certificates, customers come to the station, present these papers, pay storage fees, receive the goods, verify them and sometimes have to pay tax to the customs authorities. Our work is relatively simple. Almost all problems are solved in less than 2 hours. In special cases when customers do not possess citizen certificates or when their names and ages are not fully accurate, we try to solve their problem in a flexible manner while making sure that the goods are delivered to the right recipients.

/DAT VIET/ Some people said there have been losses of goods received from this station.

/GDS/ After carrying out activities for 4 months, our station has uncovered the following special cases: some packages of merchandises had been stolen (we immediately opened an inquiry and solved these cases) and a number of packages had been torn (and perhaps part of their contents lost) before reaching our station. We drew up official reports on the spot. There were some instances when customers claimed that the goods received did not exactly match the lists given in their [overseas] relatives' letters. In these cases, we presumed that the senders might not have specified all types of goods very accurately and that sometimes they listed their exact quantities and sometimes not. In short, ever since our station started working, real cases of loss can be counted on the fingers of one hand. [DOAN KET footnote: Investigations by DOAN KET revealed a number of cases of extraction of goods (especially western medicines) from packages in July 1981. A number of cases of loss or substitution occurred in September 1981. However, the ratio of loss or substitution of packages in each consignment batch was not high--not more than 5 per thousand. Of course, the Vina-Paris Management Board had indemnified its customers according to regulations.]

We must add that GDS has paid great attention to the working manner of its personnel. For example, we have clearly ordered our employees to treat customers courteously and we have told them that the carriers of goods withdrawal notices are forbidden to receive "tips" from the relatives of overseas Vietnamese and that the employees working at the station are not allowed to make their addresses known to customers. All that is aimed at preventing bribery and underhand dealings.

[DAT VIET] A number of customers have complained about the too high tax.

[GDS] The tax had been fixed by the customs service. GDS has no hand in it. As far as we know, it is true that recently the city has imposed a higher tax on certain consumer goods and luxury articles. However, the tax on staple goods such as western medicines has not increased.

[DAT VIET] Please give some concrete examples.

[GDS] We confirm what we have said, which is based solely on our own experience but does not fall within our competence. For instance, 1 meter of French silk is now subjected to a tax of 15 dong instead of 5 dong as in the past, a Dutch beauty cream box is taxed 20 dong instead of 10 dong as in the past, a pair of "jeans" of ordinary quality is taxed 45 dong instead of 9 dong as in the past and a Peugeot bicycle 2,400 dong instead of 800 dong as in the past.

[DAT VIET] Finally, does GDS have any suggestions to make to overseas Vietnamese who send goods home?

[GDS] We have two principal suggestions: First, the more solid the goods containers, the better and it will be much better if they are fastened with strings If they do not contain cakes and candies, there will be less risk of spoilage. Second, the sender must take some time filling in all details on three forms: goods withdrawal notice, shipping bill and goods statement. If all these documents are made out, relatives in Vietnam will be able to receive goods much more quickly and easily. The Laser Express Corporation in Canada has applied a very good working method. To spare his relatives and us worries and inconveniences, the sender must exactly declare all the goods to be consigned, no more no less.

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CSO: 4209/102

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

NORWEGIAN COMMUNIST PARTY--Hanoi, December 3 (VNA)--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam today sent a message of greetings to the 17th congress of the Norwegian Communist Party, saying: "Over the past years, despite many difficulties and obstacles your party, together with other democratic, progressive forces, has been struggling tirelessly against imperialism and capital monopoly in Norway, for the vital interests of the Norwegian people. Your party, advancing in the van, is taking an active part in the campaign by progressive and peace-loving forces in the country against the deployment of medium-range missiles in western Europe, for demanding for an atomic-free zone in the Scandinavian countries. The Communist Party and people of Vietnam highly value the revolutionary spirit of the communists in Norway and wish you new and bigger success. "We sincerely thank the communist party and other democratic and progressive forces in Norway for your warm support for our people in building and defending our country and for your contributions to maintaining and developing the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Vietnam and Norway. "May this friendship and solidarity consolidate and develop incessantly." [Text] [OW031950 Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 3 Dec 81]

SRV FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION--Hanoi, December 1 (VNA)--A delegation of the Vietnam-Laos Friendship Association led by its president Tran Huu Duc has left here for Laos. The delegation will attend the sixth anniversary of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (December 2). [Text] [OW010845 Hanoi VNA in English 0823 GMT 1 Dec 81]

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR--Hanoi, December 1 (VNA)--Atsuhiko Yatabe, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Japan newly accredited to Vietnam, paid a courtesy visit to national assembly chairman Nguyen Huu Tho today. The Vietnamese leader had a cordial conversation with him. [Text] [OW011535 Hanoi VNA in English 1529 GMT 1 Dec 81]

LENIN'S WORKS COOPERATION--Hanoi, November 27 (VNA)--A meeting was held here today in celebration of the Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation in publishing the complete works of V. I. Lenin in the Vietnamese language. The meeting was jointly sponsored by the Commission for Propaganda and Training and the Commission for External Relations of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Nguyen Ai Quoc Higher Party School, the Ministry of Culture, and Su That (Truth) Publishing House. Present were Hoang Tung, member of the CPV Central Committee and head of the Commission for Propaganda and Training, a Soviet delegation led by I. P. Karovkin, vice-chairman of the State Committee for Publishing, Printing and Book Distribution; and Soviet Ambassador B. N. Chaplin. [Text] [OW271745 Hanoi VNA in English 1537 GMT 27 Nov 81]

TANZANIAN AMBASSADOR DEPARTS--Hanoi, November 25 (VNA)--J. M. Lusinda, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United Republic of Tanzania, left here today, concluding his term in Vietnam. [Text] [OW252058 Hanoi VNA in English 1603 GMT 25 Nov 81]

OFFICIAL TO INDIA--Hanoi, November 24 (VNA)--Vietnamese Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Dinh Van Tram visited the second international trade fair in New Delhi during his recent visit to India. He was guided in his visit by the president of the organizing committee of the fair in which 42 countries took part. During his stay in India, Dinh Van Tram was received by Indian Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Eric Gonsalves and Vice Minister of Commerce D. (Hutxen). He expressed his high appreciation of the remarkable achievements made by the Indian people in economic development, and sincere thanks for their support and assistance to Vietnam. The two sides expressed their hope for further strenghtening of economic cooperation between the two countries. The Vietnamese official also called at several economic and trading establishments in India. [Text] [OW240713 Hanoi VNA in English 0657 GMT 24 Nov 81]

GDR LEADERS HONORED--Hanoi, November 22 (VNA)--Empowered by president of the Council of State Truong Chinh, Vietnamese ambassador to the German Democratic Republic Pham Van Kim has conferred Vietnam's friendship order of professor Hans-Joachim Boehme, minister of the G.D.R. higher and professional education, and on five G.D.R. universities and colleges, for their outstanding contributions to training scientific and technical workers for Vietnam. The friendship order and medal have been also conferred on nine other officials of the G.D.R. higher and professional education. Present at the presentation ceremony held on November 20 in Berlin were Guenter Behnhard, state secretary of the said ministry; Professor Nguyen Dinh Tu, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and minister of higher and vocational education, now on a friendship visit to the G.D.R. Speaking at the ceremony, Ambassador Pham Van Kim and Minister Nguyen Dinh Tu expressed sincere thanks to the party, the government and the people of the G.D.R. for their great assistance to Vietnam, especially in training scientific and technical workers. So far, almost 4,000 Vietnamese scientific cadres with university, post graduate and intermediate degrees have been trained in the G.D.R. On behalf of the recipients, Professor Hans-Joachim Boehme expressed his joy to receive this high distinction from Vietnam and reaffirmed his continued efforts to help the Vietnamese higher and vocational education service train more highly qualified scientific and technical workers. [Text] [OW221853 Hanoi VNA in English 1516 GMT 22 Nov 81]

DELEGATIONS ARRIVE--Hanoi, November 21 (VNA)--A delegation of the propaganda and training board of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party led by its vice chairman, Somlat Chanthamat, arrived here today on a friendship visit at the invitation of the Commission for Propaganda and Training of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam. The delegation will report to Vietnamese party cadres and other people on the Lao revolution, on the occasion of the 6th National Day of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (December 2). It was welcomed by Nguyen Vinh, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the host commission, and other high-ranking officials of the commission.

It was received today by Hoang Tung, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the commission. Hoang Tung expressed the wish for further development of the special relationship between Vietnam and Laos and all-sided cooperation between the two parties. Earlier, a delegation of the Lao Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Irrigation led by Deputy Minister Khamouane Boupha had arrived on a visit at the invitation of Vietnam's Ministry of Forestry. It will visit establishments of afforestation and timber exploitation and processing, and discuss with the host ministry a programme of cooperation in the coming years. [Text] [OW211635 Hanoi VNA in English 1454 GMT 21 Nov 81]

INDIAN JURIDICIAL DELEGATION--Hanoi, November 20 (VNA)--The Indian juridicial delegation led by P. Shive Shanker, minister of law, justice and company affairs, left here yesterday after a week-long visit to Vietnam. The delegation paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum and visited the late president's home and office. It called on the Supreme People's Court, the Vietnam Lawyers' Association, a number of economic and cultural institutions in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City in Lang Son it was able to see evidence of the crimes perpetrated by Chinese expansionism against the Vietnamese people. Talks were held between the Indian Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs delegation and a delegation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Justice. The two sides exchanged views on professional matters and discussed measures to promote relations between the two ministries for further enhancement of the solidarity and friendship between India and Vietnam. [Text] [OW201606 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 20 Nov 81]

SRV, GDR EDUCATION AGREEMENT--Hanoi, November 19 (VNA)--Vietnam and the German Democratic Republic have signed an agreement on education from 1981 to 1985. The agreement, which provides for cooperation in training scientific personnel, in teaching the Vietnamese and German languages, etc., was signed in Berlin by Vietnamese Minister of Secondary Vocational and Higher Education Nguyen Dinh Tu, and GDR Minister of Higher, Technical and Professional Education Hans-Joachim Boehme. [Text] [OW291337 Hanoi VNA in English 1525 GMT 19 Nov 81]

CUBAN ARMED FORCES DAY--Hanoi VNA 2 Dec--Colonel Lazaro Felino Gonzalez, military attache of the Cuban Embassy in Vietnam, gave a reception here this evening to mark the 25th anniversary of Cuban's revolution armed forces day (2 December). Cuban Ambassador Faure Chomon Mediavilla attended. The guests included Senior Lieutenant General Le Trong Tan, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice minister of national defence, and chief of the general staff of the Vietnam People's Army; Hoang Anh Tuan, vice foreign minister; and ambassadors, charges d'affairs in interim and military attaches of foreign embassies in Hanoi. Colonel Lazaro Felino Gonzalez and Senior Lieutenant General Le Trong Tan proposed toasts to the splendid victories of the Cuban people and their revolutionary armed forces, and to the development of the militant solidarity and fraternal friendship between Vietnam and Cuban. A film on Cuban revolutionary armed forces in training was screened afterwards. [Text] [OW041141 Hanoi VNA in English 1545 GMT 2 Dec 81]

SOVIET MOLDAVIAN EDUCATION DELEGATION--Hanoi, VNA 2 Dec--The Soviet education delegation led by V. A. Kerdivarenko, minister of higher and special secondary education of the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic, left here today after a friendship visit. While here, the guests paid respects at the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum and visited the late president's home and office. They exchanged views with officials of the Vietnamese Ministry of Secondary Vocational and Higher Education on the training of personnel, and called at several scientific research centres and colleges. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1542 GMT 2 Dec 81 OW]

EXHIBITION OF SOVIET BOOKS--Hanoi VNA 1 Dec--An exhibition of Soviet books opened here today in furtherance of an agreement on cultural cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. It is jointly sponsored by the Vietnam Ministry of Culture and the USSR State Committee for Publishing, Printing and Book Distribution. Present at the opening were Nguyen Vinh, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and vice-chairman of the Commission for Propaganda and Training of the party Central Committee; I. P. Korovkin, vice-chairman of the USSR State Committee for Publishing, Printing and Book Distribution; and Soviet Ambassador B. N. Chaplin. There were also Ounheuan Phoumsavat, Lao vice-minister of information, propaganda, culture and tourism, and Chey Saphia, Kampuchean vice-minister of information, press and culture, who are here for a Vietnamese-Soviet-Lao-Kampuchean conference on book publishing cooperation. On display at the exhibition are more than 2,800 book titles and newspapers, including works by Marx, Engels and Lenin, and translations of works by Ho Chi Minh and Le Duan. At a press conference held on this occasion I. P. Korovkin said that a vivid expression of the cooperation between Soviet and Vietnamese publication services was the recent publication of the complete works of V. I. Lenin in the Vietnamese language. Over the past years, he added, the Soviet Union has published 12 million copies of 266 Vietnamese books. [Hanoi VNA in English 1530 GMT 1 Dec 81 OW]

CSO: 4220/117

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

LOCALITIES NEARLY COMPLETE ISSUING VCP MEMBERSHIP CARDS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Oct 81 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Dong Nai, Ben Tre and Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone Basically Complete Issuing VCP Membership Cards"]

[Text] In Dong Nai and Ben Tre Provinces and Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone, more than 90 percent of the party installations are issuing cards to party members, with 76-91 percent of the latter having received their cards. Through this card-issuing work, the quality of party members and installations has obviously been improved.

The party organizations of Vinh Cuu, Thong Nhat, Long Thanh and Xuyen Moc Districts (Dong Nai Province), while issuing party membership cards, have paid attention to raising political quality and the abilities to organize, manage, lead and motivate the masses in the productivity movement and regular work. In the party chapter of Phu Dien Village (Tan Phu District, Dong Nai Province), all of the party members who received their cards have been acting in an exemplary manner, adhering to the basic movement and properly fulfilling the production, distribution and circulation task. More than 30 party installations in the Bien Hoa industrial zone have strengthened their internal solidarity and enterprise leadership after having issued all party membership cards.

In Ben Tre Province, through its membership card-issuing work, it has consolidated and perfected all basic party organizations and chapters. Nearly 60 village and subward party organizations and 153 basic party organizations in sectors and services have gone from poor and average to good standing, with no more party chapters being rated poor. Many party organizations have been assuming good leadership over production, caring about the standard of living, consolidating the administration and properly carrying out military recruiting.

In Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone, although this is a newly-established unit where party members are transferred to from different places, the party organization has used the membership card-issuing work to perfect and consolidate its organizing capacity, mostly in subwards and villages. In Long Son Village, while the party chapter was issuing party membership cards, the masses criticized some weak aspects and a number of party members who had gone backward and lacked a sense of responsibility. Its party organization later perfected the chapter committee by replacing those members who had been backward and incompetent. As a result, the Long Son party chapter has so far become a strong one that enjoys the confidence of the people.

Many basic VCP committees and party chapter committees have been assuming leadership over agricultural and fishery development, caring about the standard of living and strengthening coastal security and defense.

5598
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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

MODELS, DISCIPLINE IN PARTY ORGANIZATIONS DISCUSSED

BK241002 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] In past years, many provinces and municipalities have adopted fruitful measures and activities to intensify leadership over the tasks of developing models and maintaining discipline in various basic party organizations.

Ho Chi Minh City and Long An and Dong Thap provinces have expanded these tasks broadly to the party chapters of villages, subwards, districts and precincts, and to the party organizations of various factories and agencies. Phu Nhuan District of Ho Chi Minh City has disseminated the tasks to all the grassroots-level party chapters. Ho Mon District has done the same to 90 percent of the grassroots-level party chapters.

The party chapters in Can Duoc, Vam Co, Can Giuoc and Ben Thu districts and Tan An town of Long An Province have adopted measures to maintain discipline and have contributed to making the basic party organizations increasingly firm, strong and wholesome.

The party chapters of My Binh and Hoa Phu villages in Vam Co District, and of the fourth subward in Tan An town are among those party chapters which have initially adopted the four required measures to develop models and maintain discipline, improving the implementation of their political duties and their party development tasks.

Ho Chi Minh City and Dong Thap Province have further organized guiding centers in villages and factories to draw upon experiences in providing guidance for models of various party chapters in the villages, subwards, factories and primary installations.

The party committee of Hoang Lien Son Province has inspected the party development movement in the province. The inspection reveals that the basic party organizations have obtained some initial results in further increasing the militancy of party organizations and the quality of party members which exert good effect on the promotion of local political duties. However, the improvement has not been uniform--especially in some grassroots-level units--the movement has not developed well following the issuance of party membership cards.

Considering these facts, the provincial party committee has urged the leaders of guiding centers to provide general guidance by drawing upon their own experiences. There must be a member of the provincial party committee in charge at each echelon. The committees of organization, propaganda and training and the inspection committees at all echelons are dutybound to coordinate with one another to help the provincial party committee echelon closely lead the tasks of developing models and maintaining discipline.

In Hau Giang Province, the party committee recently held a conference to disseminate the tasks of maintaining discipline and organizing the grassroots-level installations in districts and villages, and to discuss measures to implement them. The conferrees heard four reports from the party chapters of Binh Thanh village of Phong Hiep District, Tan Hung village of Long Phu district, Trung Nhat village of Thot Not district and Xuan Khanh subward of Can Tho City. These party chapters have begun to draw upon their experiences in guiding the implementation of the tasks. On the basis of these initial experiences, the provincial party committee plans to provide general guidance to basic party organizations in the province.

The party organization of Cau Duong brick and tile factory in Hanoi has derived a realistic lesson from the struggle of criticism to maintain party discipline firmly. Formerly, the role of party leadership and the determination of party members to surge forward was declining. The factory failed to fulfill its annual plan for several successive years. The factory's party committee met to discuss the problem and decided to use self-criticism and criticism within the party organization in order to step up the movement.

Owing to the vigorous struggle of advanced party members and specific guidance of Dong Anh District Party Committee, the erring party members have been made aware of their shortcomings, their sense of criticism and self-criticism has enhanced and the party organization has strengthened gradually. As a result, since 1969, the factory has always fulfilled its annual plan and has received five labor medals.

Dong Anh District Party Committee previously selected the Cau Duong brick and tile factory's party organization as the first unit in the industrial complex to guide the issuance of party membership cards experimentally. Now, this organization has been used again to lead the implementation of circular No 722 of the party Central Committee department of inspection on the tasks of developing models and maintaining discipline in basic party organizations in order to disseminate experiences among the grassroots-level party chapters in the district.

CSO: 4209/117

PROGRESS ON 'NEW LIFESTYLE CAMPAIGN IN THE SOUTH' SLOW

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Sep 81 p 1

/VNA News Release: "Intensifying the Guidance of the New Lifestyle Campaign in the South"/

/Text/ Recently, in Ho Chi Minh City, the new lifestyle campaign guidance committee of the Central Committee met with the guidance committees of the southern provinces and municipalities from Thuan Hai southward to review the situation surrounding the new lifestyle campaign and discuss measures for intensifying the guidance of this campaign in the coming period.

Since liberation day, the face of society in the provinces and municipalities of the South has undergone many changes. Since the issuance of Secretariat circular number 113 on establishing the new lifestyle throughout the country, the provincial party committees, municipal party committees and people's committees of the provinces and municipalities of the South have concerned themselves with guiding the effort to establish the new lifestyle; many provinces and municipalities have established guidance committees and the movement to establish the new lifestyle has been maintained and developed.

However, the movement has not developed uniformly nor continuously, it has not had a strong impact in the effort to limit the negative phenomena in life and it does not have the participation of the mass of sectors, mass organizations and social forces. The provinces and municipalities still place heavy emphasis upon opposing that which is wrong while giving light attention to building that which is correct; they have not generated broad public opinion in support of the new, the civilized and the progressive or criticizing that which is old, backward, outmoded, half native-half foreign and rude.

In order to accelerate the new lifestyle campaign in accordance with Party Secretariat circular 113 and closely coordinate it with the struggle to abolish the remnants of the reactionary, decadent culture, the conferees pointed out the jobs that must be performed in the coming period: establish a new lifestyle of order and public sanitation in the cities with special importance attached to establishing a civilized, civil lifestyle and beautifying the streets; in the countryside, efforts must be focused upon guiding the effort to establish orderly, sanitary, civilized and beautiful villages and hamlets. It is necessary to launch many phases of propaganda and agitation to abolish the old customs in weddings and funerals and eradicate superstitious beliefs in coordination with the struggle to abolish the remnants of the reactionary, decadent culture; establish families of the new culture that are harmonious, practice planned parenthood and set examples in complying with the policies of the party and state; establishing the socialist lifestyle of the citizen, primarily by mobilizing youths to serve as the nucleus and, in particular, combating drunkenness, which has become a widespread social ill in the southern provinces. While carrying out the new lifestyle campaign in the South, it is necessary to adhere to the following guidelines: being patient but positive, working gradually, completing one job at a time and eventually completing all the jobs; mobilizing the masses to denounce and criticize the old and establish the new; not employing crude, compulsory measures; mobilizing the effort to establish the new lifestyle in a manner that meets the requirements of daily life and is closely linked to the various campaigns within the locality; gaining the participation of the mass of social forces under the principle "the party leads, the government organizes and manages and the mass organizations implement."

7809
CSO: 4209/34

MANAGEMENT, DISCIPLINE SEEN AS KEYS TO PRICE STABILITY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Price Discipline"]

[Text] Improving prices is an important part of improving distribution and circulation, is an economic measure that is closely coordinated with other measures for the purpose of achieving the combined objective of maintaining and stabilizing the living conditions of the people, stimulating the development of production, raising labor productivity and stabilizing the market, the financial system and the monetary system. As the main form of expression of many different relationships, prices are an issue of major importance, one that has a comprehensive impact upon the economy, politics, society and everyday life. In the present economic situation, a situation still characterized by many changes, and until we reform all prices, gradually adjusting prices to be consistent with the actual situation and eventually establishing a new price system are very important, are matters with which every stratum of our people is concerned. To perform this work well, we must rely upon correct viewpoints and thinking.

The price policy as well as the other policies of the party and state concerning distribution and circulation are based on our economic line and the actual situation of our country, are consistent with the requirements of building the socialist economy. As General Secretary Le Duan pointed out, prices must first be based on production and must be formed within production in a planned manner in order to support production and stimulate the development of economic potentials, especially the potentials that lie in our labor and arable land, in order to create much wealth for society. Prices have the functions of helping to distribute and provide incentive for the use of material and financial resources in an effective and economical manner, establishing the correct relatiohships between accumulation and consumption, between industry and agriculture and between manual workers and farmers and participating in the international division of labor and cooperation, thereby meeting the requirements of the strategic tasks of the revolution well. Prices resolve the problem of distributing and redistributing national income, regulate the income of the various strata of the people in accordance with guidelines that benefit socialism and the working person and regulate the income of persons who earn unreasonably high or illegitimate incomes.

The adjustment of the present system of prices, from wholesale and purchasing prices to retail prices, is based on the fundamental viewpoint expressed above. It is truly incorrect to maintain that we should sell instruments of production to farmers at very low prices and set high purchasing prices, considering this to be a form of investment in agriculture, or vice versa, that we should sell industrial goods at very high prices and purchase agricultural products at low prices, considering this to be a measure that supports the accumulation of capital by the state. It would be even more incorrect to consider "free" market prices, which are formed in a spontaneous manner, to be the standard, to be the basis for setting state prices for the purchase or sale of goods. As a tool of planned economic management, the system of state directed prices is always established in accordance with the line and policy of the party and based on correct economic-technical foundations; they are never based on free market prices (which encompass the factors of profiteering and sabotage). The adjustment of the various types of prices and the establishment of a reasonable relationship between industrial goods and agricultural products are designed to insure that producers cover their production costs and earn a profit, to benefit both manual workers and farmers and, as a result, to provide incentive for accelerating production while creating the conditions for state-operated commerce to broaden the scope of its business and correct the problem of the state incurring very large losses. Once retail prices have been adjusted, the adjustment of wholesale prices and purchasing prices will not lead to another increase in retail prices on the organized market.

The state plan is a unified plan. The system of state directed prices is a unified system managed by the central level. While emphasizing discipline in production, we must also emphasize price discipline, and financial and monetary discipline. Without a decision by an authorized agency, the various sectors and localities may not establish or raise the prices of goods that are under the exclusive management of the state.

The struggle to stabilize prices and the market and improve distribution and circulation is an organized front. The corps of persons fighting on this front must win victory by means of management ability, organizational skills and high discipline.

7809
CSO: 4209/34

NEW GRAIN DISTRIBUTION POLICY EXPLAINED

Grain Distribution Examined

Hanoi LUONG THUC THUC PHAM in Vietnamese No 7, Jul 80 pp 3-6, 22

[Article by Nguyen Bang Phi: "Concerning the Distribution of Grain"]

[Text] Grain is the most basic need in the life of each person. During the period of socialism, every member of society receives grain through one form of distribution or another based on the amount and the nature of the work performed by him.

In the Soviet Union and the other developed socialist countries, production, in general, and agricultural production, in particular, have developed. Many countries have an average grain consumption of roughly 1 ton per capita per year and not only satisfy their own people's need for grain both quantitatively and qualitatively, but also have ample grain for livestock production. As a result, the distribution of grain is no longer a "difficult" problem.

In our country, the amount of land under the cultivation of grain per capita is not high. Although we have climatic advantages in our favor and can raise crops throughout the year, floods and drought are always occurring; meanwhile, our material-technical bases are underdeveloped, even insignificant at some places, and every farm job is performed primarily with manpower. The population is growing rapidly each year. The income per capita is only about 250 kilograms of grain, in paddy equivalent, per year and only about 200 kilograms if we deduct losses, livestock production, grain used for seed and so forth. Attention must also be given to the fact that, when thinking about the distribution of society's grain, this low income is not evenly distributed between the North and the South, among the various localities within an area (the lowlands, midlands, mountains and so forth), among the districts of a province or even among villages and cooperatives.

With such a low and unbalanced income, how to distribute grain in a reasonable manner that insures that everyone has grain to eat, that no one is hungry so that everyone can devote their energies to production, to building socialism and protecting the socialist fatherland is a very large and very important problem. The Party Central Committee and government have issued many directives and resolutions concerning the line and policies for resolving this problem. Recently, the Council of Ministers promulgated resolution 09-CP on the grain policy, which includes the matter of distributing grain. The resolution sets forth the matters pertaining to viewpoint and principles in the distribution and the management of distribution of grain: on the basis of developing production and putting the vast majority of the commodity grain produced into the hands of the state in order to provide grain for everyone who does not produce grain and establish increasingly large grain reserves of the state, it is necessary to "tightly manage distribution, practice thorough economy, implement the principle of distribution in accordance with labor and, through the distribution of grain, help to manage labor, establish the new division of labor, manage production, manage the market and social order and gradually establish the state's exclusive management of grain throughout the country."

On the basis of the positions set forth in the resolution, let us delve into and think about measures for providing grain to each type recipient that are consistent with the situation surrounding society's production of grain and the limited grain capabilities of the state at this time.

To begin with, farmers are the persons who not only produce grain for consumption by their family, but also have the task of producing grain for all of society. This is their responsibility and represents a very efficient division of social labor. Of course, they must satisfy their own necessary, reasonable needs for grain first. In accordance with resolution 09-CP, the foremost principle in the grain mobilization policy of the state is "strongly encouraging the development of production and encouraging cooperatives and farmers to make full use of arable land and make every effort to raise their labor productivity in order to increase the output of commodity grain, increase the income of cooperatives and farmers, stabilize and improve living conditions and create the conditions for advancing to large-scale socialist production." At the same time, the policy embodies the important principle of correctly meeting the requirements of both the state and the people. "On the one hand, farmers must have stable living conditions and actively engage in production; on the other hand, they must provide the state with grain for distribution to troops, manual workers and other laborers who do not produce grain." Within the agricultural cooperatives, in accordance with Ministry of Agriculture circular number 08 dated 5 May 1980, which provides guidance with regard to the implementation of Council of Ministers' resolution number 400-CP dated 5 November 1979, the correct implementation of the principle of distribution in accordance with labor (in terms of both value and grain) will satisfy the reasonable grain needs of laborers. A reasonable amount of grain will be distributed to those persons who have little or no labor and who lack grain. Persons who are elderly and frail, persons who are ill, persons who are disabled, persons who have no one to support them and so forth, persons engaged in cultural and social work, cadres attending school, women who have recently given birth and so forth shall receive subsidies from public funds. Thus, the distribution of grain within this segment of society is satisfactory and there are no problems requiring lengthy deliberation.

Secondly, there are the persons who must be distributed grain at supply prices and under stable standards. These are persons who live by means of wages, pensions, subsidies and so forth from the state and their legitimate dependents. These persons can be divided into the following three types:

Persons who are working for the state, who include the cadres and soldiers of the people's army; the cadres and soldiers of the people's public security force and national defense workers; the manual workers and civil servants who are included in the labor norms and wage funds of the state-operated enterprises and joint public-private enterprises; the cadres and personnel who are included in the staff norms of the professional administrative agencies from the central to the district levels; the cadres and personnel on the staffs of the revolutionary mass organizations from the central to the district levels who no longer participate in agriculture production.

Persons who are receiving pensions and regular subsidies from the state, who can include cadres, manual workers and civil servants (including cadres of the army and the mass organizations mentioned above) who are retired or convalescing, wounded and ill soldiers, in general, and persons who have served the revolution but no longer have the ability to work and reside in the municipalities, cities and other non-grain production areas; and wounded and ill veterans who have lost 60 percent or more of their ability to work and live in either the cities or the countryside. Students who are included under the training norms of the state at the colleges, vocational middle schools, trade training schools and formal cultural schools in the mountains who are members of the ethnic minorities in the highlands should also be included in this type while in school.

The dependents of manual workers and civil servants of the state, in general (including persons who have retired or are convalescing), who include fathers, mothers, wives or husbands who are elderly or disabled and unable to work and children who are still in general school and not of work age. Generally speaking, dependents must be persons who have resided with their families in municipalities, cities and other non-grain producing areas, who truly earn no income and who are supported by a manual worker or civil servant. Thus, parents who have reached retirement age and children who are not of work age but who truly have work to perform and earn enough income to support themselves are not considered dependents, especially persons who are merchants or earn their livings illegally.

As regards families in which only the wife or only the husband works for the state, it is necessary to examine how they earn their living, their main source of income and their actual living conditions in order to establish a reasonable amount of grain to be provided to their dependents.

In summary, in the present situation, the regular, stable distribution of grain at supply prices to the three categories of persons mentioned above absolutely must be carried out well both when allocating grain and selling grain. At this time, although the state is encountering numerous difficulties with grain supplies, the grain allocated to these persons on a nationwide scale and within each locality is not in short supply; everyone everywhere must display a high spirit of responsibility and provide very good service. However, in the process of allocating grain to this sector, particular attention must be given to one problem that frequently occurs, namely, the allocation of grain to the wrong recipient; this problem primarily occurs at worksites and enterprises that recruit persons in a hpahazard, unnecessary fashion from the grain producing sector and when cadres, manual workers and civil servants of the state bring their parents, children and so forth from rural homes into the cities and request that grain be allocated to them. We must explain to everyone that, in view of the difficult situation surrounding the grain balance of the state, it only creates additional difficulties for the state to bring persons from the countryside into the cities and request that the state allocate grain to them.

Thirdly, there are persons who must be supplied grain at supply prices based on the results of the implementation of two-way economic contracts; these persons include individuals, households, collectives and cooperatives--primarily cooperatives--who engage in production under the guidance of the state, sign and fully implement contracts for the sale of products, perform other contract work or perform a specific quantity of work for the state, such as constructing a building, constructing a section of road, etc.

Economic relations with the state encompass many sectors and trades, from fishing, salt production, vegetable production, the raising of industrial crops and so forth to the production of the goods of small industry and handicraft goods, including export goods and consumer goods used in the daily lives of the people; from transportation by water and land routes and manual, semi-mechanized and mechanized transportation to building, housing repair, road repair and so forth in the municipalities and cities. In the countryside, generally speaking, these jobs are performed by the agricultural cooperatives as a sector of the cooperative and, of course, grain is distributed by the agricultural cooperative. However, there are also some cooperatives that produce highly technical products on a large scale and have many members but to which agricultural cooperatives are unable to distribute grain; this is a separate problem in need of research.

The quantity of grain involved in computing the contracts for persons who have economic relations with the state can be based on the ration supply standard for state manual workers after reducing it in accordance with Premier's decision 134-TTg dated 25 April 1980 for laborers and the standard for the dependents of manual workers and civil servants of the state for the persons dependent upon them. When calculating the amount of grain to be supplied to them, attention must be given to deducting the amount of grain produced by them under the guidance of the state, if any. The actual amount of grain supplied to them must not be based upon calculations contained within contracts, but upon the actual results of the implementation of their contract; they must fully and scrupulously implement their contract and not violate policies in order to be supplied with all the grain stated within their contract; if they fail to fulfill their contract, the amount of grain supplied to them will be reduced correspondingly and might even be eliminated.

The persons mentioned above, both collectives and individuals, have long been supplied grain by the state under stable standards in the same way cadres, manual workers and civil servants of the state have; however, they only sell a portion of the products sold to the state, only sell a small portion of some products sold to the state and, at some places, sell nothing to the state. Now that manual workers and civil servants are encountering many difficulties in numerous areas of their daily lives, especially with food, supplying grain by the method mentioned above not only makes it possible to effectively manage the grain of the state, but also helps the various sectors firmly control products and commodities through purchases, especially food products (fish, vegetables and so forth) for supply to manual workers and civil servants of the state, thereby helping to resolve the difficulties being encountered by them with regard to their daily meals.

Fourthly, there are persons who were once supplied grain under stable, permanent standards but who do not work for the state now and do not have economic relations with the state. These persons include cooperatives, even high level cooperatives, that are producing and marketing their own products instead of selling them to the state; a portion of a cooperative that has economic relations with the state but does not participate in producing products for sale to the state (it produces products that are not sold to the state); an entire household that does not work for the state and does not have economic relations with the state; a number of persons within the family of a cadre or a family that has economic relations with the state who do not participate in producing products for sale to the state, who are lazy, who do nothing or who perform jobs that are not encouraged. These persons perform many different jobs, from manual production and jobs in the service trades to various types of commerce; generally speaking, however, their incomes are dozens of times higher than the incomes of manual workers and civil servants of the state. At present, in view of the fact that the manual workers and civil servants of the state and many other necessary laborers are encountering many difficulties in their daily lives, difficulties that the state has been unable to resolve, it is necessary to reduce the grain ration standards of these persons. As regards persons who do no work for the state at all, who have no economic relations with the state and for whom actual conditions prohibit the state from maintaining the policy of supplying grain under stable, permanent standards for everyone, we can only sell grain in accordance with the capabilities of the state, that is, only sell whatever grain is available at the time.

With regard to prices, resolution 09-CP clearly states: "Because state grain must be purchased at two prices, it should also be sold at two prices"; the grain allocated for sale to the persons mentioned above is purchased at negotiated prices from farmers. At a time when these persons earn a high income, have surplus money and squander their money continuously in a manner inconsistent with the unbalanced budget of the state, is it reasonable for the state to continue to sell them grain at supply prices and continue to incur a large loss? Thus, it is necessary to sell grain to them at business support prices in order to reduce the loss incurred and reduce some of the difficulties with the state budget. Only the cases of a few poor laborers should be carefully examined and, if they are found to be truly poor, we can maintain the present supply level.

In summary, selling grain to persons who do not work for the state, who have no economic relations with the state in accordance with the grain supply capabilities of the state and at business support prices conforms with both reason and sentiment and is understood by many persons. However, there are some persons who, because their personal interests are involved, have reacted to this decision, including some persons who have reacted strongly along class lines. When distributing grain, it is necessary to closely observe and resolve these cases in a calm manner, especially during the initial period.

Finally, there are the persons who have long obtained their grain through the "free" market, who include persons who are not distributed grain by an agricultural cooperative, persons who are not distributed grain by the state and persons in both sectors who are not distributed sufficient grain. In the North, before the South was liberated, the scope of the "free" market had been reduced, grain prices on the "free" market did not fluctuate much and the prices of other goods only fluctuated slightly, consequently, the living conditions of the people were relatively stable for a long period of time. However, in the South during the U.S.-puppet period, a free, war time capitalist market existed and commodity prices were chaotic. After liberation, especially after the reunification of the country, the markets in the two zones of the country began to have an impact upon one another; although we have adopted the policy of gradually reducing its scope, the "free" market in grain is still very broad; on a nationwide basis, the flow of grain on the "free" market amounts to millions of tons annually. By means of various methods of speculation and profiteering employed on the market throughout the country, merchants selling grain have constantly pushed the price of grain upward and constantly keep it unstable, thereby posing a daily threat to the lives of persons who live in want, having an impact upon the prices of all other commodities and causing the people, especially persons who earn their livings legally, who are already encountering difficulties, to encounter more and more difficulties. This is the source of the new negative phenomena in economic and social life.

In order to resolve this problem, Council of Ministers' resolution 09-CP points out: "We must gradually struggle to pull down prices on the free market, gradually narrow the scope of the unorganized market and rapidly expand the socialist market in grain..." How can we gradually reduce the scope of the unorganized market and rapidly expand the socialist market in grain? Reducing the scope of the "free" market by means of administrative measures, as several places have done, will surely push prices even higher and adversely affect the lives of persons who live in want and many other areas of society. If we were to expand the socialist market in grain by expanding supply operations, the state would be unable to supply the necessary grain and would continue to nurture the attitude of relying upon the state; at the same time, this would not help to eradicate the negative phenomena and might even cause additional ones to emerge. Therefore, the best measure for implementing the policy of narrowing the scope of the unorganized market and rapidly expanding the socialist market in grain, besides the systems distributing grain to the recipients mentioned above, is for the localities to rapidly establish grain business organizations that are truly what they are designed to be, commerce organizations, and have the primary purpose not of earning a profit but of bringing prices down, stabilizing the market, stabilizing the monetary system and stabilizing living conditions, in general. Suitable grain business organizations can be corporations or stores. Their size must be determined totally on the basis of the volume of their business and preventing the state from having to compensate for losses. They should purchase grain from everyone who has grain to sell, primarily in the areas that produce much commodity grain (after farmers have fulfilled their grain obligations to the state but still have surplus grain) and must purchase grain by many different ways, through existing purchasing organizations or directly; they can also use marketing cooperatives and even some small merchants to purchase grain. They can purchase grain at other places, if deemed necessary. As regards sales, they can sell grain to everyone who needs grain at necessary places but must primarily sell grain at places where the need is concentrated, at commodity trading centers, especially the municipalities and large cities. The purchasing prices of this grain, although negotiated, must be kept within certain limits in order to avoid being passive in the face of private merchants pushing prices upward. As regards selling prices, the principle is that they should not be higher than market prices and not much lower than "free" market prices and absolutely must not result in losses.

Thus, the amount of grain sold is not an important question; however, each specific market must keep abreast of changes that influence the prices and activities of private merchants in order to determine how much should be sold and determine selling prices. Here, it is necessary to guard against incorrect tendencies, especially the thinking of impetuously lowering prices and setting low selling prices, which would uselessly deplete our forces.

This method of buying and selling should be an economic measure for managing the market, leading prices and leading private merchants. It is the primary measure but because the organization involved is a state-operated commerce organization, the governments on the various levels can use their dictatorship function to guide these business organizations and help them perform the task assigned to them.

In order for the above mentioned grain business organizations to fulfill their task of expanding the socialist market, reducing the scope of the "free" market in grain and gradually pulling prices downward, they must be allocated capital, be able to borrow money from the bank and be able to borrow some grain from the balance of the state for use as initial capital, grain which should be deducted from the norm on the grain sold at business support prices.

This is an important matter that must be carefully examined in the distribution of grain, is an important matter in market and price activities and can be the key matter in the lives of laborers, especially manual workers and civil servants at this time; if done well, it will have an impact in many areas.

If the understanding of the grain distribution policy based on resolution 09-CP presented above is correct, the good implementation of this policy will not only increase the effectiveness of the state in managing the distribution of grain, but will also have an impact upon economic management in some areas. However, it is very clear that there are now many new points concerning the distribution of grain and possible points in the implementation of this policy that are totally contrary to our practices and methods of operating over the past several decades and that conflict with the material interests of many persons, including some cadres, manual workers and civil servants whose family members will not be supplied grain the way they once were. An inevitable struggle must be waged to overcome incorrect thinking, overcome the desire to maintain the old subsidies and achieve the full impact of the important economic levers in the distribution of grain with a view toward supporting and stimulating the development of production in keeping with the state plan, thereby helping to manage labor and establish the new division of labor, limit negative phenomena and reduce the present difficulties being encountered with grain.

Grain Losses in Transportation Described

Hanoi LUONG THUC THUC PHAM in Vietnamese No 8, Aug 80 p 3

[Article by Nguyen Van Xuyen, deputy head of the Warehouse and Transportation Department: "The Management and Protection of Grain in Transportation"]

[Excerpts] The transportation of grain is an important part of the activities involved in the distribution and circulation of grain.

In the recent past, there have been many negative phenomena, especially the theft of grain in transportation, which have caused major losses to the state. In 1977, the quantity of grain lost in river transportation amounted to 7,850 tons; in 1978, 2,320 tons were lost; in 1979, 2,650 tons were lost; on the average, more than 10 percent of each grain shipment is lost. The losses and shortages of grain in highway transportation are also rather widespread and, in some cases, serious; shortages of grain occur on nearly 70 percent of truck shipments; there was one truck driver who sold his entire shipment... The quantity of grain lost in transshipment through seaports is also rather large: between November 1973 and August 1979, the port of Haiphong recorded a shortage of 2,579 tons [sic]; in October 1979, it recorded a shortage of 250 tons; at Ben Thuy (Nghe Tinh), the quantity of grain lost in July 1979 amounted to 15 percent of the total quantity of grain shipped through the port.

Article Outlines Calculation of Grain Obligations

Hanoi LUONG THUC THUC PHAM in Vietnamese No 8, Aug 80 pp 42-44

[Unattributed article: "Understanding Council of Ministers Resolution 09-CP on the Grain Policy"]

[Text] The Portion of the Resolution Dealing with the Grain Mobilization Policy

1. The specific elements and bases for establishing stable tax obligations and obligations to sell grain through two-way contracts.

The general spirit of resolution 09-CP that must be thoroughly understood is that in order to insure the successful collection of taxes and the successful purchasing of grain, it is first necessary to focus efforts on guiding the plan and policy for comprehensively developing agricultural production, the center of which is grain and food production, in keeping with the spirit of the resolution of the 6th Party Plenum.

Paying agricultural taxes in the form of grain and selling grain at directed prices through two-way contracts have been established as the obligations of our agricultural cooperatives and private farm families and have been stabilised for a period of 5 years beginning in 1980. These obligations are assigned on the basis of the absolute quantity of grain produced in 1 year and remain unchanged for a period of 5 years. If cooperatives and farm households actively engage in production, practice multicropping and increase the output of grain, the state will not increase their obligations; if they suffer serious crop losses and if numerous difficulties are encountered in the daily lives of cooperative members and farmers, the state will examine their case and waive or postpone the fulfillment of their obligations.

--The basis of computation for establishing the level at which tax obligations and the obligation to sell grain through two-way contracts is stabilised is "the amount of farmland under the cultivation of grain in 1978 and the average grain during a period of 5 years in the North (1974-1978) and 3 years in the South (1976-1978) (computed on the basis of soil areas with similar levels of fertility)." In addition to this common base, when making computations, attention must be given to the average amount of farmland per capita, to the ability to produce commodity grain and to the situation surrounding living conditions in order to correctly establish the obligation to sell grain through two-way contracts.

--The amount of farmland under the cultivation of grain in 1978 referred to here is the amount of farmland used exclusively for the cultivation of grain or planted primarily with grain crops as established through an on-site investigation conducted in 1978 in accordance with Council of Ministers' decision 169/CP dated 24 June 1977 and Statistics General Department decision 339/CP/DTRD dated 27 August 1977. As regards this matter, attention must be given to the fact that land which was once under the cultivation of grain but was allowed to lie fallow for some illegitimate reason must also be included in the grain obligation in order to encourage cooperatives and cooperative member farmers to make full use of all land used to raise grain and not allow land to lie fallow, except when natural disasters and enemy attacks make it impossible to cultivate this land. Land that is primarily under the cultivation of industrial crops but is temporarily being used to raise companion grain crops must not be included in the grain obligation, but the industrial crop obligation.

Of the land under the cultivation of grain, that land which is allocated for livestock production in accordance with Council of Ministers' circular 291-TTg dated 19 May 1978 is not included in the amount of land under cultivation on which the grain obligation is based; rather, a quantity of livestock products corresponding to the amount of area under cultivation and the grain output from this land must be produced to fulfill obligations.

--The average yield per year is the average farm yield or crop yield per year during a 5 year period (1974-1978) in the North and a 3 year period (1976-1978) in the South. Thus, at places at which the farm yield has been established, farm yield is the figure that is used. At places that have only determined their crop yield, crop yield must be computed for each type crop from 1974 to 1978 in the North and from 1976 to 1978 in the South and computed as an average crop yield per year.

--When computing average yield by area, it is necessary to rely upon two factors: the fertility of farmland and farming conditions. When the levels of fertility and farming conditions are the same, yields are the same.

Generally speaking, yields must be determined by area. At places at which farmland has been zoned, yields must be calculated by area; that is, if the land under the cultivation of grain of cooperatives and private farm families within an area has similar fertility, if water conservancy conditions are the same, if investments by the state are the same and so forth, average yields are the same. Depending upon the conditions at each place, an area can be large or small. There might be two or three different types of farmland (grade 1, grade 2 and so forth) within an area and each type might produce a different yield. Establishing yield by area has the effect of encouraging intensive cultivation to increase crop yields; skilled farmers receive that portion of their crop that exceeds their average yield while those who perform poor work must make a greater effort. Attention must be given to places at which production is primarily carried out by private individuals, where an effort must be made to determine yield by area in order to avoid complications when computing the output to be contributed by each household to the grain balance.

--The output that is used to determine the stable grain obligation is the output from the land under grain cultivation that was investigated in 1978 multiplied by the average yield per year in each area as mentioned above. At places that have determined their average farm yield, output is multiplied by the farmland that was investigated; at places that only determine their crop yield, output is multiplied by the land under cultivation that was investigated. This output is computed on the basis of the actual average yield and the actual amount of land under crop production that was investigated, consequently, it is not an unrealistically high output.

--The stable grain obligation (which includes both taxes and purchases under two-way contracts) assigned to cooperatives and private farm families consists of the total obligation for the entire year and a specific obligation per hectare of farmland; this figure minus taxes is the amount of grain that must be sold under obligation through two-way contracts.

In order to determine the total grain obligation for the entire year, it is necessary to know two requirements: the grain requirements of the state and the grain requirements of farmers; it is also necessary to thoroughly implement the general principle that those who produce much, contribute much but also have much to use and earn a high income while those who produce less, contribute less, have less to use and earn a lower income.

2. Land allocated for collective livestock production.

In accordance with the policy, 10 to 15 percent of farmland is to be allocated for collective livestock production. This land need not be taken from land used to raise grain; rather, depending upon the species of livestock being raised (hogs, buffalo, cattle, chickens, ducks and so forth) and depending upon the livestock production conditions at each place (places that only have paddies, places that have swamps, lakes and ponds, places that have many hills and so forth), suitable land may be allocated to raise feed crops in accordance with the requirements of livestock production, which include grain crops, vegetable crops, the raising of fish and so forth. As regards the grain produced on this land, as livestock production develops, a corresponding amount of grain must be deducted from the grain obligation. Grain that is allocated for livestock production but is not used to fulfill the meat obligation must be sold to the state at directed prices and is considered to be outside the stable grain obligation. Once land under the cultivation of grain has been allocated for livestock production, it is necessary to guard against a situation in which the number of hogs being raised does not increase, the obligation to sell meat to the state is not met, the output of grain and other crops does not increase correspondingly and the obligation to sell grain to the state is not fulfilled.

3. The various types of subsidiary food crops in paddy equivalent.

1 kilogram of dried corn = 1 kilogram of paddy
1 kilogram of dried potatoes or cassava = 1 kilogram of paddy
3 kilograms of fresh potatoes or cassava = 1 kilogram of paddy
3 kilograms of western potatoes = 1 kilogram of paddy
1 kilogram of dried kaoliang = 1 kilogram of paddy

4. The specifics involved in signing two-way economic contracts.

Council of Ministers' resolution 09-CP stipulates: "The obligation of cooperatives and farmers to sell grain or other agricultural products to the state has been stabilised and the state has stabilised the quantity of supplies and goods supplied in return to cooperatives and farm families."

--Implementing two-way economic contracts is the obligation of both sides and reflects equality in the economic relations between units and individuals that produce grain and purchasing agencies.

The quantity of grain that cooperatives and farmers pledge under contracts to sell to the state is their stable grain obligation for the year; it remains the same for a 5 year period and includes paddy, corn, sweet potatoes, cassava, kaoliang and western potatoes.

The supplies and goods supplied by the state to cooperatives and farm families consist of instruments of production, building materials and essential consumer goods. An effort must be made to stabilise the level of supply during 1 year and maintain this level for 5 years on the basis of the ability of the state to distribute goods to the locality and on the basis of goods produced by the locality itself in a manner consistent with the requirements of farmers and consistent with the rates of exchange stipulated by the state for the following primary materials:

--1 kilogram of urea corresponds to 3 or 4 kilograms of paddy;
--1 kilogram of standard SA nitrogen corresponds to 1.5-2 kilograms of paddy;
--1 kilogram of superphosphate corresponds to 1 kilogram of paddy;
--1 liter of gasoline corresponds to 4 kilograms of paddy;
--1 cubic meter of precious wood or group 4, group 5 or group 6 timber (in the South the wood used in the building of boats is the standard) corresponds to 1 ton of paddy;
--1 kilogram of cement corresponds to 1 kilogram of paddy;
--1 liter of diesel fuel corresponds to 2 kilograms of paddy.

As regards cloth, the standard is that 1 dong worth of cloth corresponds to 2 dong worth of paddy at average prices for cloth governed by type 1, type 2 and type 3 ration standards.

As regards a number of ordinary consumer goods, there are many items that will be converted into total value in order to establish a stable rate of exchange in money.

Services, such as plowing and harrowing by machine, pumping water, milling grain and so forth, that are directly provided by state-operated units and collectives to production units are paid for in products (grain or other agricultural products) at rates stipulated by each sector for each type of service.

Goods that come from sources of the central level and goods that are produced or imported by local industry are combined in one common fund in order to make purchases under two-way contracts. The commodity fund is under the unified management of the provincial and district people's committees, which directly guide distribution under the two-way plan to insure that the quantity of products purchased corresponds to the quantity of supplies and goods sold. No sector is permitted to take it upon itself to distribute the primary products mentioned above without purchasing in return a quantity of grain or agricultural products that corresponds to the plan.

--The signing and implementation of contracts:

Contracts can be signed for 1 year or 5 years (an amendment can be signed each year if necessary); contracts can also be signed and implemented for a few years for products of high value. For example, if a cooperative or private farm family needs to purchase some building materials in order to build a granary, drying yard or so forth, they can make payment in grain over three or four seasons.

The state supplies materials and goods in three ways:

The state supplies materials and goods in advance and cooperatives and farmers make payment for them in grain at harvest time;

The cooperatives and farm families sell grain first and the state supplies materials and goods later;

The state, cooperatives and farm families engage in direct trade at the same time, sell grain and buy goods at the same time.

Regardless of the method employed, it is necessary to display a high spirit of responsibility, respect the legal nature of contracts, insure fair payment and support the development of production well.

Circular on New Grain Policy

Hanoi LUONG THUC THUC PHAM in Vietnamese No 9, Sep 80 pp 43-48

[Official correspondence number 774-LTTP/CC dated 2 August 1980 to the people's committees and grain services of the provinces and municipalities: "Guidance for Implementing the Grain Distribution Policy in Accordance with Resolution 09-CP and decision 134-TTg"]

[Text] The Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee has issued a resolution that sets forth several positions and measures for resolving the difficulties now being encountered with grain; the Council of Ministers promulgated resolution 09-CP on 9 January 1980 and the Premier issued decision number 134-TTg on 25 April 1980 in order to resolve the current grain problem, primarily by making every effort to accelerate production, practicing thorough economy in the use of grain and tightly managing the distribution of state grain.

Having exchanged opinions with the various sectors, the Ministry of Food hereby provides guidance on several additional points in order to implement the above mentioned resolutions and decision concerning the grain policy.

A. The Persons To Whom Grain Is Distributed

I. The persons to whom grain is distributed at supply prices under permanent standards include:

1) Troops, armed public security personnel, people's public security personnel and national defense cadres and personnel.

2) Manual workers and civil servants who are working at state-operated enterprises, joint public-private enterprises and worksites and farms of the state, including members of their official staffs or contract forces who are employed on a long-term basis in accordance with labor norms approved by the state and announced by the Ministry of Food and who officially reside at the place at which they are working.

3) Cadres and personnel who are members of the official staff and are working for administrative agencies, professional agencies and revolutionary mass organizations from the district level upward and who have left agricultural production.

4) Shock youths who are performing tasks at worksites, farms and forestry sites of the state.

Persons in the above mentioned categories who quit their jobs for no reason or are fired are no longer to be distributed grain at directed prices.

5) Students who are included under the training plan norms of the state at colleges (including preparatory schools), vocational middle schools and trade training schools; students at formal cultural schools who are members of the ethnic minorities in the mountains and the students at worker-farmer supplementary education schools.

Pupils and students who quit school and students who graduate from school but refuse to accept the work assigned to them by the state are no longer included in this category.

6) Cadres, manual workers and civil servants of the state and cadres of the army and the mass organizations who have retired or lost the ability to work and are receiving permanent subsidies or whose subsidies have expired but their health has not been restored and they are no longer of work age.

7) Wounded veterans who are classified as seriously disabled (that is, the special category and category 1 in the resistance against the French and categories 5, 6, 7 and 8 in the resistance against the United States), some veterans wounded in the resistance against the United States who, although they are classified as category 4, have actually lost up to 60 percent or more of their ability to work and ill veterans who, generally speaking, have lost 60 percent or more of their ability to work and live in either the cities or the countryside.

Wounded veterans who are classified as slightly disabled (that is, categories 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the resistance against the French and categories 1, 2, 3 and 4 in the resistance against the United States) and ill veterans who lost less than 60 percent of their ability to work and live in the municipalities, cities and other non-agricultural production areas.

Wounded veterans in the agricultural production sector will continue to be distributed grain purchased under obligations by the state by their agricultural cooperative at directed prices as is being done now in keeping with the spirit of Council of Ministers' resolution 196/CP dated 16 October 1972.

8) Persons who have performed a service for the revolution and are now old and frail, no longer have the ability to work and live in the municipalities, cities and other non-agricultural production areas.

9) The parents, wives or husbands of war dead who have now become elderly and frail and are no longer able to work and children of war dead who have not reached work age or have reached work age but are still attending general schools in the municipalities, cities and other non-agricultural production areas.

Persons in categories 7 and 8, if they reside in an agricultural production area, will continue to be distributed grain purchased under obligations to the state by their cooperative at directed prices as is the case now.

10) The dependents of families in which both the wife and the husband are cadres, manual workers or civil servants of the state (including cadres within the army and the revolutionary mass organizations who are now working, have retired or lost the ability to work), who include: parents, wives or husbands who are no longer able to

work and children who have not reached work age or who have reached work age but are still attending general school, are being supported by the wages of manual workers and civil servants and who have resided with them in the municipalities, cities and other non-agricultural production areas prior to this time. Persons who have always resided in an agricultural production area will continue to be distributed grain by their agricultural cooperative as was the practice previously.

As regards families in the municipalities, cities and other non-agricultural production areas in which only the wife or only the husband is an army cadre or a cadre, manual worker or civil servant of the state, including persons who have retired or lost their ability to work, and the other person (either the husband or wife) works in a free trade, their dependents who are not of work age or are of work age but are still attending general school will, generally speaking, be sold grain at supply prices, except in the case of a wife, husband or child not of work age who participate in acts of speculation and hoarding, who will be sold grain at business support prices. In the case of a wife or husband who works in a free trade and earns a high income, this income is the primary source of income of the family and the people have questions about selling grain at supply prices to their dependents, the question of whether to sell grain to their dependents at supply prices or business support prices will be examined and determined by the provincial or municipal people's committee.

11) Cadres of the government or mass organizations who hold key positions in the subwards of the municipalities and cities, are part of the staff stipulated by the state and are currently working.

12) Persons who are disabled and no longer able to work, persons who have lost their mind, persons who are elderly and frail, no longer able to work and have no one to support them and orphaned children who have lost both their mother and father, have no one to support them and are not yet able to work to support themselves who live in the municipalities, cities and other non-agricultural production areas; persons who are receiving relief from the state and persons afflicted with dangerous diseases living together at medical treatment camps are also supplied grain at supply prices.

II. The Persons Who Are Distributed Grain at Supply Prices in Accordance with Two-Way Economic Contracts

The persons who are distributed grain at supply prices in accordance with the results of the implementation of two-way economic contracts consist of persons, households, teams, collectives and cooperatives, primarily cooperatives, that carry out production in accordance with the plan and under the guidance of the state, sign contracts to perform a service, sell products or undertake a volume of work for the state and scrupulously implement the contracts they sign and persons who are utilized by the state as purchasing and retail sales agents for state stores and who scrupulously comply with supply and marketing agent regulations.

Every person, every household and every collective, regardless of whether it is a high level cooperative or low level cooperative, that was supplied grain prior to this time but does not now sign a contract with or sell products to the state or fails to fully comply with the regulations governing purchasing agents and supply-marketing agents or fails to fully execute the contract signed with the state will no longer be allowed to purchase grain at supply prices.

The economic contract relations with the state take many different forms and encompass many different trades and sectors. In view of the fact that the state's supply of grain is limited, priority must be given in the supplying of grain at supply prices to individuals and collectives in accordance with two-way economic contracts with the state to the following trades and areas: the salt production trade and the harvesting of marine and aquatic products at centralized production sites; afforestation and the harvesting of forestry products, trades in small industry that produce export goods of high value or essential goods in the daily lives of the people; centralized vegetable growing areas around the large cities and industrial complexes; and centralized industrial crop areas.

The small industry and handicraft sectors in the countryside and in the outskirts of the municipalities or cities that produce technical products involving simple technology for local consumption or for consumption within a small area and that are usually closely linked to raw material sources, such as the building trade, the blacksmith trade, the ready-made clothing trade, small-scale pottery production, the production of woven bamboo and rattan products, rush mat production and so forth or that produce export products involving simple technology, such as corn husk rugs, bamboo blinds and so forth, will be put under the management of an agricultural cooperative as a trade sector and be distributed grain by the cooperative. If a cooperative has already delivered its grain to the state, the state will return the necessary portion of it.

The state signs two-way economic contracts with and supplies grain at supply prices to installations producing export goods or essential consumer goods on a nationwide scale or within a large area that belong to trade sectors that require complex technology, specialized labor and a relatively high level of cooperation, such as the production of ready-made clothing for exportation, the production of lacquerware, the making of inlays and carvings, the goldsmith and silversmith trades, the production of metal, earthenware or glass, the weaving of cotton cloth, silk or mosquito netting and the production of rush mats on a relatively large scale provided that the persons in these trades have been separated from agriculture for a long time, live in a traditional trade area and so forth.

As regards medium-scale installations which produce necessary consumer goods in a smaller area that require less complex technology and have been separated from agriculture for a long time but now have returned to an agricultural cooperative and are encountering many difficulties in their management, in expanding production, it is possible to maintain them as professional small industry production installations. The state will help guide their production; the cooperative must sell their products at market prices and purchase grain on the market or sell their products and purchase state grain at business support prices.

While waiting for the production management agencies to coordinate with the grain agencies, the labor agencies and contract purchasing organizations should research and formulate temporary labor quotas for each type product and temporarily establish the amount of grain to be sold at supply prices under two-way economic contracts with the persons mentioned above on the basis of the following principles:

a) On the basis of the grain supply standard for state workers in the same trade and the grain supply standard for dependents in the families of manual workers and civil servants, it is necessary to calculate the amount of grain to be included in two-way economic contracts with fishermen, persons engaged in salt production, handicraftsmen and their reasonable dependents.

b) On the basis of the eating standard of farmers who produce grain in the same area, it is necessary to claculate the amount of grain supplied under two-way economic contracts to vegetable growers and the producers of industrial crops.

On the basis of determining the amount of labor necessary and a reasonable number of assistants, the grain agency, in coordination with the purchasing and contracting agency, can determine the amount of grain to be sold under contracts to producers; however, the amount of grain that is actually sold must be based on the results of the implementation of the contract so that it corresponds to the quantity of products delivered or the amount of work performed.

Units and individuals that complete their plans for the delivery of products to the state or complete the work assigned to them under contracts shall be sold the full quantity of grain stated in their plan. If they fall short of their plan for the delivery of products to the state or fail to complete the work assigned to them under their contract, the amount of grain sold to them will be reduced by a corresponding amount. If there is a legitimate reason for their failure to complete their plan, such as natural disasters, enemy attacks or not being fully supplied with materials, the amount of grain sold to them shall be reduced by a lesser amount.

III. The Persons To Whom Grain Is Sold at Business Support Prices

In addition to the persons described under points I and II, who purchase grain at supply prices, the following non-agricultural persons who work in free trades and have no economic contract with the state (including the head of the family and his or her dependents) will be sold grain at business support prices:

1) Persons in collective small industry and handicraft trades and private, free producers who do not have an economic contract with the state or have an economic contract but fail, for no legitimate reason, to fully execute it.

2) Persons who work in the free service and repair trades, including production teams and cooperative teams that do not have economic contracts with the state.

3) Persons who work in the free transportation, cargo handling and building trades (including cooperative teams that do not have economic contracts with the state).

4) Merchants, persons who work in free commerce and persons who work in the free food and beverage trade (including cooperative teams).

5) Persons within a unit of a cooperative that has an economic contract with the state but who do not participate in the production of the products for which the contract was signed with the state but, instead, produce other products for the cooperative.

6) Persons who raise vegetables, flowers and ornamental plants on the outskirts of the municipalities and cities who have no economic contract with the state.

7) Persons in households that are distributed grain at supply prices and who have reached work age but work in a free trade.

The amount of grain to be sold and the price of grain sold at business support prices shall be determined by the Ministry of Food during each period of time.

B. The Temporary Adjustment of Some Grain Supply Standards

Premier's decision 134/TTg provides for the temporary adjustment of the grain supply standards of the various categories of persons to whom grain is distributed. Below, the ministry has only provided specific guidance concerning a number of additional points:

1) As regards cadres, manual workers and civil servants of the state:

While waiting for uniform categories of labor to be established so that grain can be allocated in accordance with unified, nationwide standards, the following temporary adjustments are in effect until a new order is issued:

a) Persons who are receiving grain under the monthly standards of 16.5 kilograms, 17.5 kilograms, 18.5 kilograms, 19.5 kilograms and 20.5 kilograms, in rice equivalent, will temporarily receive 1.5 kilogram less per month.

b) Persons who are currently performing jobs similar to those of the persons mentioned above but, instead of receiving the full ration mentioned above, are only receiving 16 kilograms, 17 kilograms, 18 kilograms, 19 kilograms or 20 kilograms of grain, in rice equivalent, per month will temporarily receive only 1 kilogram less per month.

In order to coordinate the distribution of grain with the management of labor at a production installation, the grain sector will compute standards for each type of labor for each installation and distribute grain on this basis; however, the enterprise director can distribute this grain on the basis of the number of days worked by each person and must not distribute grain to anyone who has quit his job for no reason.

2) As regards cadres, manual workers and civil servants who have retired or lost their ability to work, wounded veterans and ill veterans, the uniform nationwide standard is 13 kilograms of grain per month.

3) As regards persons who have performed a service for the revolution and the fathers, mothers, wives or husbands of war dead, the uniform nationwide standard is 12 kilograms of grain per month.

4) The dependents of families of cadres, manual workers and civil servants, especially children, will receive the same amount of grain they are receiving now. However, in order to eliminate unnecessary administrative procedures and reduce the need for cadres, manual workers and civil servants to travel, the adjustment of the standard for children will henceforth be made on a yearly instead of a monthly basis and will be made by the grain agency in December of the year so that children may begin to receive grain under their new standard in January of the following year.

5) Athletes in physical education and sports, actors, actresses, cultural entertainment performers and movie performers will continue to have the same standard, it will not be reduced.

6) Persons and units who have economic contracts with the state will be supplied grain as set forth in points a, b,and c in part II.

In the phase of the very urgent situation surrounding grain and while waiting for the quantities of grain to be included in two-way economic contracts to be calculated, it is necessary to temporarily reduce the total amount of grain being distributed by 10 to 15 percent. The people's committees of the provinces and municipalities will, on the basis of the specific conditions of each trade sector and each unit capable of producing grain or substitute food products, determine a suitable percentage by which the amount of grain distributed will be reduced.

6) The sale of grain to persons who are elibible for business support prices will not be carried out on the basis of the standards of occupation and age, but on the basis of an average amount of grain for each person depending upon the grain supply capabilities of the state as set forth above in part III.

C. Self-sufficiency in Grain

The Political Bureau resolution makes it obligatory upon each cadre, manual worker, civil servant, pupil, student and other non-agricultural production forces to produce from 1 to 3 months worth of grain. In keeping with this resolution, the various sectors and localities are actively guiding and organizing this effort; the movement to increase the production of grain in the non-agricultural sector is being accelerated.

In order to help overcome the difficulties being encountered with grain, every manual worker, civil servant, pupil, student and all other non-agricultural production forces have the responsibility of participating in the production of grain and food products and achieving partial self-sufficiency in grain. However, the amount of time during which each agency and unit must achieve self-sufficiency in grain must be determined on the basis of the work conditions and specific productio capabilities of each unit and each locality. Consequently, the manual workers and civil servants at professional and administrative agencies and in the indirect apparata of enterprises, worksites, state farms and forestry sites, the manual workers at state farms and forestry sites, the manual workers at enterprises who do not have work and the manual workers in the towns and cities of the mountain and lowland provinces must produce much more grain than the manual workers and civil servants at enterprises that routinely have work to perform or the manual workers and civil servants in municipalities and industrial complexes.

Under the guidance of the provincial and municipal people's committee, the grain services must hold detailed discussions with agencies, enterprises, worksites, forestry sites and state farms concerning specific plans for achieving self-sufficiency as well as specific plans for deducting the grain that they grow from their ration standard. Depending upon the specific situation of each unit, the provincial people's committee will decide whether to gradually deduct the grain they grow from their ration standard or to deduct it all at one time depending upon the quantity of grain harvested.

The management of distribution.

Decision 134/TTg clearly states that the distribution of grain within the sector of which the state is in charge must be tightly managed in order to combat every false census declaration and the inaccurate application of standards for the purpose of receiving more grain than stipulated. In order to fully comply with the spirit of this decision, the management of the distribution of grain must be unified throughout the country as follows:

1) The form of management:

As regards the armed forces, management must be unified throughout the country through the use of ration coupons as is the case now in the North.

--Cadres, manual workers and civil servants of the state and the above mentioned persons who are distributed grain by the state on a permanent basis will continue to use grain purchase books to buy grain to eat where they live, use grain transfer coupons in order to have grain allocated to them when necessary and use "grain allocation introduction papers" for cases in which they are transferred from one place to another.

Persons who have economic contracts with the state and are supplied grain on the basis of the results of the implementation of their two-way economic contracts and persons who are sold grain at business support prices will receive separate guidance because of the many specific, complicated matters involved.

2) Management procedures:

--All agencies, enterprises and schools as well households that are distributed grain by the state must file a grain supply request. The request must clearly state the name, age and occupation of each person within the unit or household.

--Whenever there is a change in the number of persons within the household or unit or a change in a person's occupation that would result in a change in the quantity of grain distributed to them, a report must be filed with the grain agency so that the number of persons and the quantity of grain supplied can be adjusted accordingly.

--Each month, agencies, enterprises, schools, worksites and so forth must report all decreases and increases in the number of personnel and the number of persons shifted from high to low ration standards or vice versa during the month, including the number of persons working overseas for more than 1 month; on this basis, they must make payment for the quantity of grain purchased and used during the month. All surplus grain must be repaid to the state by deducting it from the standard for the following month. The Political Bureau resolution state: "The heads of agencies and units are totally responsible for violations of grain management regulations of the state within their agency or unit."

--Units, agencies, enterprises, worksites, schools and so forth as well as households that falsely state the number of persons they have and their occupations or do not make the necessary adjustments when the number of persons declines, when ration standards are reduced and so forth so that they can purchase more grain than is being distributed to them must return all of the grain in question to the state; depending upon the seriousness of the case, the action taken against them can range from suspending the supply of grain to them for a period of time to permanently suspending their supply of grain and prosecuting them under the law.

The people's committes on the various levels are responsible for organizing regular inspections of the distribution of state grain within the locality and promptly uncovering and harshly dealing with every violation of the grain management policy and regulations of the state, including violations by households and units, agencies, enterprises, worksites and schools of the locality as well as those of the central level located within the locality. Beginning in February 1980, every grain service, especially those that supply large quantities of grain, must assign from 10 to 20 percent of the cadres and personnel to inspecting the distribution of grain.

The organization of implementation.

At a time when many difficulties are being encountered in the daily lives of cadres, manual workers and the people, the implementation of a grain distribution policy such as the one described above will offend many persons. The local people's committees must attach particular importance to political and ideological work, primarily among cadres, manual workers and civil servants of the state. The party organization and mass organizations must insure that everyone has a thorough understanding of the resolution of the Central Committee, realises all the difficulties being encountered by the state with grain. sees the task that they must perform in order to help resolve these difficulties, agrees with the temporary reduction in ration standards, actively participates in production to achieve partial self-sufficiency and does a good job of propagandizing and explaining the policy so that everyone understands it and happily complies with it.

In order to implement the specifics of the policy as set forth above, it is very important to accurately investigate and classify the persons to whom grain is distributed and their standards in order to have a basis for appropriately deducting grain from or reducing their ration standard and correctly implementing distribution in accordance with the new policy in coordination with stopping the distribution of grain to those whose census registration is incorrect, stopping the distribution of grain in cases involving the violation of ration standards, further improving the management of distribution and improving distribution to be consistent with each category of persons to whom grain is distributed.

In order to investigate and classify the persons to whom grain is distributed and their standards, the people's committees of the provinces and municipalities must assign additional cadres to the concerned management sectors, primarily public security and grain cadres, and send them to help the wards, precincts and cities. In the districts, the municipal and provincial people's committees must assign the districts the task of organizing forces to work in accordance with the plan and schedule of the locality.

Compiling statistics and data on each category of persons to whom grain is distributed and their standards for use as the basis for compiling plans for the distribution of grain for the various localities and preparing for the establishment of grain distribution management levels in keeping with the spirit of resolution 09-CP are very necessary. The provincial and municipal people's committees must guide the statistical sector in coordinating with the grain sector to adopt plans and measures for performing this work well, thereby insuring the accuracy of data from the very outset.

The implementation of the new policy involves much that is complex and the situation varies very widely from place to place; therefore, the ministry will amend this policy on the basis of the actual situation.

All previous documents that are contrary to the spirit and content of this circular are hereby cancelled.

7809
CSO: 4209/ 81, 81 and 83

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

'NHAN DAN' ON THRIFT IN ENERGY USE

BK201104 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Nov 81

[NHAN DAN 19 November editorial: "Scientific and Technical Activities to Save Energy and Raw Materials"]

[Text] A fundamental aspect of socialist construction is the rational use and the saving of energy and raw materials. Our country's resources are diversified and abundant, but their exploitation is still in the initial stage and most of the raw materials and fuel we need have to be imported. In recent years, prices for these items have soared, limiting the amount we can import. However, the results of our resources exploitation have been very meager and serious cases of energy and fuel wastage still prevail. Such cases can be noted in all domains of economic and social life.

In the 5-year 1981-1985 period, the requirements of national construction and defense demand that we constantly develop production to stabilize and improve the people's livelihood and consolidate our national defense. We must practice thrift and sternly oppose wastage of energy, fuel and materials in production and consumption.

At the first session of the seventh national assembly, party general secretary Le Duan said: All sectors, echelons and primary installations should strive to overcome difficulties and fulfill by all means the country's requirements using an allocation of technical facilities and materials equal to or less than previous allocations. They must produce more and better assets for society.

The premier's 2 July 1981 directive clearly specified: All sectors and echelons must consider the strict practice of thrift as a national policy. The Political Bureau resolution on scientific and technical policy says: In order to thoroughly understand the economic line and the immediate economic tasks, and to practically contribute to reducing expenses and increasing production results, we should consider the saving of energy, fuel and raw materials in production and consumption as one of the most important struggle objectives when we carry out scientific and technical activities.

In the future, all scientific and technical activities should be concentrated on quickly bringing scientific and technical progress to bear on production with respect to saving energy, fuel and raw materials, especially steel, iron and construction materials. Broadly applying scientific and technical innovations along with strengthening the organization and management of production can help us score new achievements in accelerating production and increasing economic results.

By washing dirt from coal and stratifying mines with iron screen flooring, we can save 15 percent of the timber needed to shore up galleries and extract from 15 to 20 percent more coal. By using compressing coal conveyors to select (Na Duong) coal, we can annually collect many thousand more tons of flaming coal.

The use of well-studied and approved techniques of founding cast iron allows a reduction in the rate of discarded materials from 18-20 percent to approximately 13 percent or less.

Efforts to exploit and use all kinds of domestic resources and sources of fuel and raw materials on the basis of various technical measures and techniques that result in little or no industrial waste constitute a long-term guideline for researching and applying scientific and technical innovations. This is also a struggle guideline for saving technical materials and countering environmental pollution.

At a time when we are still short of facilities, we can always make optimal use of all sources of agricultural and industrial waste. The use of waste from paper mills in producing a paste to be mixed with mortar, cement and concrete has allowed us to economize from 10 to 12 percent on cement. The use of humus in producing biogas will create an additional source of cooking fuel, eliminate a source of disease and increase the use value of fertilizer.

In order to achieve uniformly economical results in all areas of production and consumption, the planning task should be improved on the basis of adequately establishing and constantly improving the system of economic and technical standards and norms. We must promptly and officially establish the state allocation norms for major types of energy, fuel and raw materials. We must achieve very economical results while always ensuring the fulfillment of standards for good quality products.

We should intensify the task of weighing and measuring, correctly implement the system of quality control and institute a clear-cut policy of reward and punishment. The timely publication and correct implementation of various appropriate policies is an essential condition for quickly applying scientific and technical innovations to production and for rationally and economically using all kinds of energy, fuel and raw materials.

Intensifying the tasks of management, capital survey and scientific research, and quickly applying scientific and technical innovations to production constitute the vital guidelines for economizing on energy, fuel and materials.

CSO: 4209/117

MOST CONSUMER GOODS ENTERPRISES REFUSE TO SELL GOODS TO STATE

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 15 Oct 81 pp 1, 2

[Article by Dinh Hang: "Unacceptable Reasons"]

[Text] A Few Stories

An enterprise which mainly produces spongy sandals for export, employs only a few hundred workers and is located on a deserted street of Haiphong City. As a result, its "name" is known only to a few. Recently, it has become the talk of the town. Sometimes, Sister T, its newly appointed director, was compelled to avoid visitors, and often she has received hand-delivered mail. There are many reasons for the fact that the enterprise suddenly surged into "fame," and its director has been swamped all day long with visitors. The enterprise has flourished, its workers' income has increased, and its workers have actively taken part in emulation drives, etc. But, there is an important cause--a rather attractive one for everybody--bicycle tires, a new product of the factory, a Plan B commodity being sold at agreed upon prices and used in two- or three-way barter with various customers.

At the Viet Tri monosodium glutamate factory, the fulfillment rate of Plan B for Maggi production for the first 6 months of 1981 was not high; however, Maggi production on Plan B has achieved a very high fulfillment rate. Since that product belongs to Plan B, the factory has delivered only limited quantities and at high prices to state commerce, while keeping the rest at its own disposal.

When shopping, big city consumers think almost instantaneously about state stores. But after arriving there, they often find out that what they need is not in stock, or is just sold out. Nevertheless, "curb" markets carry all kinds of goods and have them handy for delivery--including privately produced goods, and also quite a few goods under state monopoly. Rather than get to state-operated stores, these goods go straight to the "curbs."

At the beginning of the year, the soap factory must provide customers with 5 tons of laundry soap for "diplomatic" purposes, and directly sent 20 tons to the commercial bureau of Dong Da Precinct (where the factory is located). Obviously, these 25 tons of soap did not belong to the management and purchase "orbit" of home trade organs.

Similar stories on production and consumption of products abound at state-operated production installations. However, the above few stories are enough for us to explain that products made by consumer goods enterprises are not delivered in full (minus the percentage which the state allows them to keep) to state commerce, so that it can draw up plans for direct distribution to consumers. Instead, some of these products are diverted to unauthorized outlets.

Reasons Advanced by Producers

In a report to a conference, the director of the Hanoi Professional Tools Factory said, "According to plan, the state promised to supply the factory with 60 tons of aluminum, 60 tons of acetylene, 600 tons of coal, etc. But, in fact, it supplied only 10 tons of aluminum, 10 tons of acetylene and 20 tons of coal. As for electricity, it has been cut at will. The factory has two generators, 137 and 78 KVA, but no oil was provided."

Despite all these insufficient supplies and electric cuts, the factory continues to "live" and produce. The director is really resourceful! I then thought. And as the director left the rostrum, I asked him in a low voice:

"How could you keep the factory alive?"

"Get cracking!"

"But how?"

"Well, go to places which have what we need. Go there with our friendship. and sometimes with our products as well."

He went on with a crafty smile, "If 'they' give us acetylene, aluminum, we must return the favor with what we possess."

"For instance?"

"Bicycle spare parts, if you want."

"Given such generous 'diplomacy,' where could the factory find products for delivery to the state?"

"No worry. Everything will be all right. In similar situations, if we don't lean on each other for support, we will not be able to survive... But these things belonged to 1980. As for this year, I must wait until it ends before making a comment."

His stories are the ones of 1980; but in 1981 most enterprises still are undersupplied with production materials. Their directors must go here and there, to the south and to the north, up to the mountains and down to the coast, buying bit by bit all that their factories need in order to maintain production and jobs for workers. Raw and building materials shortages have led to increasingly arbitrary prices. In 1980, the price of a kg of coconut oil was 18.6 dong, in July 1981 it shot up to 36.7 dong, and the soap factory must pay cash to get it. When the factory could not buy coconut oil, it must exchange soap and tooth paste for needed raw and building materials, such as fat, saccharin, etc.

Nearly all the producers I met have strived to justify [their actions] as follows: Because allocations of supplies are very few, factories must take it upon themselves to acquire them, and because they have taken it upon themselves to acquire supplies and accept high prices, they can perfectly claim the right to use part of their own products to "pave the way" toward places having these needed materials.

A Comment

The year 1981 will end in just more than 2 months. But, according to leading cadres at the General Merchandise Corporation (Ministry of Home Trade), a large number of consumer goods production enterprises have delivered only a very small volume of contract goods to state commerce. According to contracts, porcelain and pottery factories must deliver to state commerce 60 million products in 1981; but in the first 6 months of the year, they have delivered only 10 million products. State commerce has bought very little from 120 bowl-making kilns in Song Be Province. Aluminum enamelware factories have nearly fulfilled the delivery norms in terms of quantity, however, these deliveries included for the most part small cooking pots for 1 to 3 persons, and soup spoons, and an insignificant number of big items, such as medium and large pots, trays and vessels. Instead of delivering 500,000 pairs of sandals to state commerce as planned, plastic factories such as the Tien Phong have come up with only 47,000 pairs in the first 6 months of 1981, and no longer are able to send out more. Like the Tien Phong, the Hanoi and Hai Hung plastic factories are in a same situation.

We are not going to accept these reasons advanced by "producers" as a valid explanation for the above situation. There is, indeed, the question of shortages and uneven distribution of materials, equipment and energy, but whether these materials and equipment are state-allocated or self-supplied, it is imperative that production installations concentrate their products into the hands of the state, so that it can draw up regulatory plans for direct distribution to consumers. And this is the only way to sustain the principles of socialist economic management and avoid misdoings which can wreck both the management system and man.

9213
CSO: 4209/91

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

REFUSAL TO DELIVER PRODUCTS TO STATE CRITICIZED

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 15 Oct 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Deliver Products to the State"]

[Text] It is a fact that our consumer goods are in short supply. But, to say that these shortages are caused by shortages of raw and building materials, coal, electricity and spare parts, is true only in part. The other more important part is that consumer goods production installations are unwilling to deliver all their products to the state, using instead part of these to solve the needs of their own units, such as two-way barter, rewards for workers, exchange with other friendly units for raw and building materials, etc.

This phenomenon is fairly widespread in all production installations, and is usually explained as follows: these are products made in accordance with Plan B and with raw materials, which the enterprises create, acquire by themselves, or purchase at high prices; hence, they should have the right to consume them and set prices on them. But the issue is that while commodities are identical, prices are different, and that main products are cheaper than secondary ones. Plan A is not fulfilled and there are not enough products for delivery to the state; on the contrary, Plan B is overfulfilled, but just a small quantity of products is delivered to state commerce.

While production installations violate contracts on delivery of products to the state, the commercial sector is unwilling to acquire commodities right at their source. In goods purchase, it lacks concrete and active measures to create conditions for inciting installations to develop production, turn out more goods, better goods and more varieties of goods, thus making consumer goods more diversified and more plentiful.

Delivering all products to the state is a principle in economic management and an obligation for production enterprises. Whether their products come from state-supplied raw materials or from self-supplied ones, enterprises are allowed by the state to keep only some of these commodities for their own legitimate needs, and are bound to concentrate the remainder--whether they are main products or secondary ones, and whether they are sold at stable prices or at agreed upon ones--into the hands of the state, so that plans for balanced distribution to meet the common needs of the entire nation can be implemented.

The commercial sector, first of all corporations dealing in consumer goods, should take many active measures to secure sources of goods, and should--along with production installations--set rational unit prices, especially for commodities to be sold at agreed upon prices. The commercial sector can also act as a middle man in the exchange of raw and building materials between branches and enterprises, and can help production installations create and search for sources of goods.

This is the only way to concentrate goods into the hands of the state, to avoid flaws in production and circulation, and to contribute to promoting consumer goods production, so as to improve the living conditions of workers, civil servants and the people.

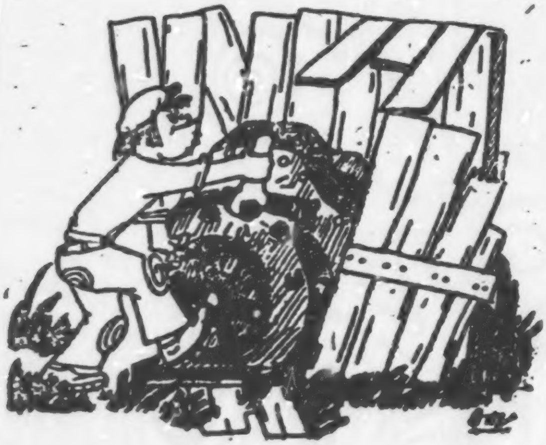
9213
CSO: 4209/91

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

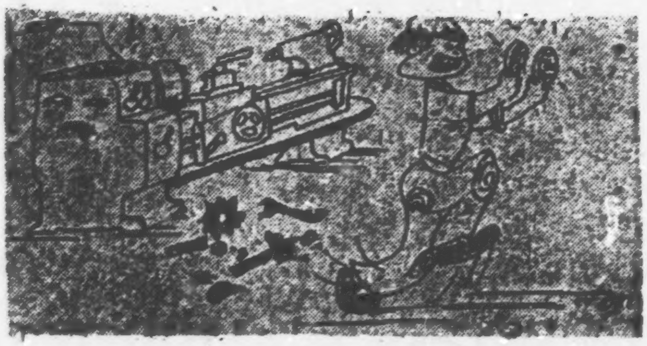
CARTOONS DEPICT PROBLEM OF STEALING PARTS

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 15 Oct 81 p 8

[Text]



I'll just take a couple of bolts.



How lucky! These two rings will fit the car engine.

CSO: 4209/91

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HIGH GAS CONSUMPTION BLAMED ON INEFFICIENT OPERATIONS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Sep 81 p 2

/Article by Hong Khanh: "The Possibilities for Reducing Gasoline and Oil Consumption"/

/Text/ At many enterprises and worksites there is concern over the very high gasoline and oil consumption figures. In addition to the fact that installations are exceeding their gasoline and oil consumption ceilings and allowing these products to be stolen, be wasted and evaporate, there are also cases of disorganization in the supply of gasoline and oil that sometimes cause the loss of hundreds of tons of gasoline and oil.

A Waste of Transportation

Of the total quantity of cargo transported by highway, coal, wood, stone, sand, gravel, lime and ore constitute more than two-thirds. However, practically all of the above mentioned products that arrive at enterprises and worksites are not of the correct quality, specification or type. Stone, sand and gravel contain more than 15 percent impurities. More than a small percentage of lumber is rotten, poor quality lumber. At some places, the quantity of "da sit" and overburden in coal and ore exceeds 30 percent. During the first 6 months of this year, the impurities, dirt and overburden in the total quantity of the above mentioned products transported to domestic markets amounted to nearly 1 million tons. These "uninvited guests" not only take up much of the capacity of railroad cars, trucks and storage yards, but also result in the consumption of a significant amount of gasoline (ordinarily, gasoline constitutes 40 percent of truck transportation costs). But, this is not all. Once these products are received, production installations must remove the impurities from them and then find ways to obtain additional raw materials, fuel or supplies to compensate for this loss. Once again, they consume gasoline by hiring additional means of transportation. For example, during the first 7 months of this year, the Federation of Cement Enterprises received more than 80,000 tons of Hon Gai coal and Na Duong coal (which amounted to only slightly more than one-third of its consumption ceiling for the entire year); of this amount, nearly 30 percent and, at one time, 40 percent of the coal was poor quality coal and impurities. As a result, the consumption of coal per ton of clinker rose from 390 to 425 kilograms. The Federation of Cement Enterprises had to spend thousands of additional dong to purchase gasoline and rent means of transportation to transport nearly 5 tons of coal in excess of its consumption ceiling.

If the mines and even the trans-shipment wharves and yards sorted and washed their product well and removed the overburden and impurities so that each kilogram of coal and cubic meter of stone arriving at markets was 100 percent coal or stone, would it have been necessary to waste hundreds of tons of gasoline? This potential saving is very large and is a savings that we are fully capable of realizing.

Making Both Ends Meet

In more than a few cases, because supplies have not been promptly provided, the workers of many enterprises and worksites have had to stop working. More than a few of these difficult cases have been the result of bureaucracy or bothersome red tape or the result of a supply-transportation unit pursuing a "secondary" business. In order to maintain production, enterprises and worksites must find ways to "make both ends meet" by taking something from one area and giving it to another or by borrowing supplies from other units. This has led to unnecessary transportation, unnecessary transportation that has involved a large quantity of gasoline and means of transportation. For example, at the start of this year, in keeping with its construction rate plan, the worksite enlarging the Lam Thao Superphosphate Plant needed 1,700 tons of cement for foundations, pillars, storehouses and machine bases. While the construction work was being carried out, the supply of cement stopped. When the place supplying the cement was asked about this, the persons at the construction site were told to wait! Faced with the threat of thousands of persons stopping work, the leaders of the worksite decided to borrow cement that was temporarily not being used from other units in the area. They borrowed 800 tons of cement from five units that were 30 to 50 kilometers away from Lam Thao and one place that was nearly 200 kilometers away in the direction of Hoang Lien Son; the worksite had to hire dozens of barges and trucks to transport this cement. If supplied under the contract between the worksite, stevedore, transportation and supply units, these 800 tons of cement would have only had to be transported from Haiphong to Lam Thao, a distance of slightly more than 200 kilometers. However, as a result of transporting it over so many short routes, nearly 5 additional tons of gasoline were consumed. This is not to mention the fact that the worksite had to transport and equal amount of cement to repay these units.

As many enterprise and worksite directors have stated: "It is possible to overcome such problems if the concerned parties work with the highest possible spirit of responsibility and respect and correctly implement contracts; under state regulations, contracts possess full legal value. This also provides a large possibility for saving gasoline."

Sometimes Products Are Thrown Away

Our country imports a large quantity of lubricating oil each year. The price of lubricating oil on the world market is two or three times higher than the price of gasoline. The experience of many developed industrial countries shows that nearly one-half the total quantity of lubricating oil used each year for machinery and equipment is reclaimed from discarded lubricating oil.

In 1979, six installations under the Gasoline General Corporation (the Ministry of Supply) reclaimed 1,500 tons of lubricating oil from discarded oil; in 1980, they reclaimed more than 1,000 tons. During the first 6 months of this year, they reclaimed 410 tons. Compared to the recycling capacity of these six installations, the results achieved so far have been very low. This is primarily due to the inability to purchase discarded lubricating oil. There are many sources of this oil at truck, boat and transport enterprises as well as industrial complexes. Every time periodic maintenance is performed on vehicles and machines, lubricating oil is removed from internal combustion engines, transformers, turbines and so forth and discarded. The requirement of reclaiming 25 percent of the lubricating oil used is based on the needs of each year's plan (the fraternal countries reclaim 30 to 50 percent). However, we are only reclaiming 5 to 7 percent each year. During the first 6 months of this year, the amount of lubricating oil reclaimed only equalled slightly more than one-third the amount required under the plan for the year.

Because they lack a sense of frugality, the installations that have sources of discarded lubricating oil have not adopted measures for thoroughly organizing its reclamation. Reclaiming oil has not become a law and both the places that reclaim discarded lubricating oil as well as those that do not, receive equal amounts of new lubricating oil. Another important factor is that the price of reclaimed lubricating oil is very low. At present, 1 kilogram of reclaimed lubricating oil only costs 3 hao (0.30 dong). Meanwhile, the prices of 1 kilogram of kerosene, diesel fuel and oil used to coat the forms used to make bricks and tiles are many times higher. As a result, many units have silently allowed their discarded lubricating oil to be sent to brick and tile kilns, where it is used to coat wooden brick and tile forms, is sprayed into kilns to make them hotter at a time when they must use poor quality coal, is used to replace diesel fuel, etc.

In view of the fact that we import hundreds of thousands of tons of lubricating oil each year, if we reclaim the required percentage of discarded lubricating oil and recycle it for use, we would save tens of thousands of tons.

7809
CSO: 4209/34

BRIEFS

RESETTLERS FROM HA NAM NINH--Over the past 5 years Ha Nam Ninh Province has sent 10,535 families comprising 85,749 people to build new economic zones in three northern mountain provinces and three southern provinces--Minh Hai, Lam Dong and Gia Lai-cong Tum--as well as in a number of districts in its mountainous and coastal regions. During the same period, these resettlers have opened up 66,210 hectares of virgin land, built 250 km of roads and set up 49 medical aid stations. In the years ahead, Ha Nam Ninh will strive to resettle 20,000-50,000 people annually in various new economic zones in other provinces. [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Nov 81 p 3 BK]

CSO: 4209/117

SOME 1981 ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE MEKONG DELTA REVIEWED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Oct 81 p 2

[Article by Huu Tho: "Some Achievements in the Mekong Delta in 1981"]

[Excerpt] Awareness and Management Mechanism

The economic development of the Mekong delta is closely linked with carrying on at the same time three revolutions, of which the scientific and technical revolution is the key one. Many comrades, whether they are researchers or practical leaders, have one common observation: in the absence of science and technology it is impossible to exploit on a large scale and with good results this rich economic region. But in order to wipe out the many forms of exploitation in rural areas and to pave the way for introducing technical progress to production, the socialist transformation in agriculture is a subject many people are interested in.

In recent years, there were definite results in the socialist transformation in agriculture, but in our opinion the difficulties encountered were far from minor. And now, after a period of fast development and screenings, the remaining production collectives have undergone initial consolidation. In the Nam Bo provinces there currently are 176 cooperatives, 3,737 production collectives and more than 30,000 transitional organizations like production solidarity teams, work rotation and exchange teams, small tractor work cooperation teams, water pipe and pump teams, seed production teams, etc. Some production collectives have been doing quite well, with production continuing to grow. But in general, as the VCP Central Committee secretariat has concluded, the socialist transformation in the Nam Bo provinces has progressed slowly. So far only 7 percent of the land and 9 percent of the farmers there have joined the production collectives. Proper importance has not yet been attached to the transitional forms, which so far have attracted only about 30 percent of farmers' families and involved about 25 percent of the cultivated area. The secretary of the Hau Giang Provincial VCP Committee has expressed this regret: "After we succeeded in building the Go Cong production solidarity team model. we have abandoned it by failing to pursue further expansion." The credit cooperatives and marketing cooperatives, which are the forms of cooperation among farmers to assist one another in selling and buying, borrowing and preventing exploitation by private business people and lenders, have not been developed; in the localities where they were successful, they have primarily aimed at doing business and making profit only. In the Nam Bo rural areas, according to an initial investigation in a number of hamlets, there still are about 3 percent of households taking part in capitalist-style exploitation, about 10-20 percent of households having little or no land to till and 2 percent of households having nothing to do with agricultural production. Middle farmers, the central character in the Mekong delta countryside, account for 70 percent of families and 75 percent of laborers having many means of production (80 percent of land, 60 percent of mechanical energy, 70 percent of small machinery and 93 percent of draft power) and produce 80 percent of agricultural products, with 77 percent of the latter being farm commodities. They are people who have production experience, technical knowledge and high labor productivity in production and are eager to acquire technical improvement but also are easily attracted to the law of market value. The socialist transformation is the central task in the Mekong delta countryside. What determines its success in the agriculture there is a correct attitude, appropriate forms and an ability to attract large numbers of middle farmers into the movement to establish cooperatives.

The reason why the pace of the socialist transformation in the Nam Bo provinces has been slow is a matter that has led to many opinions. We have attended many conferences on the socialist transformation in Nam Bo's agriculture. But the conclusion of the VCP Central Committee secretariat on this reason this time generates a high degree of unanimity. In the past we only emphasized awareness as the reason. This time, beside awareness we have pointed out as a reason the selection of forms, steps, mechanism of management and appropriate organization; beside the ideological reason we have pointed out the organizational reason, both being equally important reasons.

A vague awareness of the socialist revolution has led to hesitancy, lack of urgency and passiveness, as well as impatience, constraint, wrong doing and the need to go the long way. Both tendencies have resulted in slow work. Some cadres and party members who have not acquired a keen understanding of the socialist revolution, the struggle between the two roads, labor and exploitation have consequently failed to be exemplary, nor have they had the determination to carry out the socialist transformation in agriculture.

But there is another reason as the secretariat has pointed out this time: practical organization. The fact that we have been slow in developing the appropriate forms and steps to reflect the party line and policies being true to the agricultural characteristics and the psychology and aspirations of Nam Bo farmers and have failed to attach importance to the low form, with attention being paid only to the high form instead, has been the reason we did not attract very many farmers, mostly the middle farmers, into the forms of agricultural cooperation, the movement to establish cooperatives. Since March there has been a greater change in the awareness in connection with a greater interest in organizing transitional forms and at the same time making active and steady preparations for moving to a higher form.

In the effort to achieve the socialist transformation in agriculture in the south, many comrades believe that the fact that we have been slow in adopting the state policies on taxes, investment, loans, etc. aimed at helping the socialist collective economic organizations to develop their superiority over individual production has been a shortcoming that must be quickly overcome.

5598
CSO: 4209/98

AGRICULTURE

MEKONG DELTA PROVINCES BUILD ADDITIONAL STATE FARMS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Oct 81 p 1

[Article: "Mekong Delta State Farms Grow Over 30,000 Hectares of Tenth-Month Rice -- Dac Lac Receives Laborers for Construction of New Economic Zones Equal One-Third of Province's Population"]

[Text] Six Mekong delta provinces (except Ben Tre, Tien Giang and Cuu Long) have built 54 rice-producing state farms, with 10 of them being under central management.

These state farms have been combining both capital construction and production. They were able to open 31,223 hectares of new land, but since they were built on alkaline soil, the area that was put into production accounted for only 50-60 percent, with the work having to be redone several times in some of them and intensive cultivation being practiced on a limited scale.

In the 1981 tenth-month rice season, many rice-growing areas have been affected by drought. Of the 40,500 hectares of rice crop in 39 state farms nearly 10,000 hectares have been drought-stricken. The state farms have sown 2,000 additional hectares so as to have about 32,800 hectares of rice crop to be harvested. According to estimates, if the rice crop yield were about the same as that obtained in the 1980 tenth-month season, they could harvest about 27,400 tons of paddy.

In 5 years (1976-1980) Dac Lac Province accepted 127,597 persons, including 64,678 laborers, from Quang Nam-Da Nang, Thai Binh, Binh Tri Thien, Nghe Tinh and Nghia Binh Provinces -- a figure equal to one-third of the population of the entire province -- who came to help to build new economic zones. The new economic zone southwest of Krong Pach District, which is the largest one with nearly 40,000 people, has established 6 new villages and 2 villages being incorporated with the local ones.

In the last 5 years, the new economic zones in Dac Lac opened 31,069 hectares of new land. In the new economic zones, 12 irrigation projects, over 200 kilometers of ditches, 1,000 kilometers of main-axis roads and 95 bridges of all kinds were built anew or repaired.

With the motto of the state and the people working jointly, the new economic zone population organized their own production of building materials right in their localities and fully used timber, straw, bamboo, slender bamboo and palm leaves to build 17 village and zone public health stations, 13 cooperative stores, 52 basic-level general schools, 85 kindergarten classes, 165 child-care centers, 6 cultural and information centers, 31 grain storehouses, 20 drying yards and 25,500 dwellings.

In spite of the initial difficulties, the people in the Dac Lac new economic zones have stabilized their living conditions and become attached to their new land.

5598
CSO: 4209/98

YOUTHS MOBILIZED TO DEVELOP AGRICULTURE IN MEKONG DELTA

Vice Minister Comments

Hanoi THANH NIEN in Vietnamese No 8, Aug 81 pp 1-3, 13

[Article by Nguyen Dang, Vice Minister of Agriculture]

[Excerpts] In accordance with Resolution 148/CP of the Council of Ministers, during the next few years the Mekong Delta will endeavor to attain levels of about 9.5 million tons of grain, including 9 million tons of rice, 200,000 tons of soybeans, 140,000 tons of jute, and about 180,000 tons of manually produced sugar, and increase the number of hogs to about 4 to 5 million and the number of ducks to 25 to 30 million.

When those objectives are met, the rice, soybeans, and jute produced by the Mekong Delta provinces will account for 65, 60, and 80 percent, respectively, of the national output of those products. Thus there will be created an important source of agricultural commodities for domestic consumption and for export.

Land and labor are two principal factors of agricultural production. The requirements of labor for practicing intensive cultivation, increasing the number of growing seasons, expanding cultivation and stock raising, and building water conservancy projects are very great. We must fully utilize the existing on-the-spot labor, distribute some labor among the various areas in the region, endeavor to enable all workers to attain the level of 200 work days a year, use some army personnel to help build water conservancy, road, industrial, and other civilian projects, and add labor from other places, above all from the cities -- especially Ho Chi Minh City -- and the northern provinces. We must endeavor to, by 1985, complete cooperativization, with the principal form being the production collective. We must pay special attention to building state farms, give them priority in the investment of capital, materials, agricultural machinery, and cadres, and closely guide them so that they can attain high economic effectiveness and play an exemplary economic-technical role throughout the region.

On the basis of its guidance experiences and the immediate requirements, recently the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and the Ministry of Agriculture agreed to launch a movement to "mobilize youths of the entire nation to participate in building and developing agriculture in the Mekong Delta in order to enrich the homeland.

The Youth Union will concentrate on mobilizing youths to participate in providing political support for the creation of rice state farms in the northern Ha Tien area of Kien Giang Province, and regard that as a "communist youth project."

The movement was launched at a solemn conference organized jointly by the Youth Union Central Committee and the Ministry of Agriculture in An Giang Province in mid-May of this year.

Joint Resolution Issued

Hanoi THANH NIEN in Vietnamese No 8, Aug 81 pp 4, 5

[Article by "P.V."]

[Excerpts] In March 1981 the Central Committee Secretariat of the Youth Union and the Minister of Agriculture issued a joint resolution regarding the mobilization of youths throughout the nation to participate in building and developing agriculture in the Mekong Delta. The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union has decided to sponsor the northern Ha Tien rice area in Kien Giang Province. That is a "communist youth project" which has been included in the third five-year plan (1981-1985). It is a major project in the nation's No 1 food-growing area. That area will be a lively, rich, attractive challenge for the nation's youths.

In order to carry out that joint resolution, a "Youths Volunteer to Build and Develop Agriculture in the Mekong Delta" conference was held in An Giang Province from 13 to 16 May 1981. At the conference, a contract was signed between the Youth Union chapters in Hai Hung, Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh, Vinh Phu, and other provinces and nine state farms in Ha Tien which provided for mutual assistance in developing agricultural production. The Youth Union chapter of Ho Chi Minh City has agreed to sponsor youth state farms in that area.

Improving Youths' Living Conditions

Hanoi THANH NIEN in Vietnamese No 8, Aug 81 pp 6, 7

[Article by Le Hong Phan]

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers resolution regarding the development of agricultural production in the Mekong Delta points out that the direction and objective of agricultural production is emphasizing all three aspects -- intensive cultivation, increasing the number of growing seasons, and clearing wasteland -- and regards the clearing of wasteland as a vital mission. But that will remain only a capability if economic matters are not closely tied in with social construction and organization, and if political mobilization and the organization of mass forces are not tied in with the positive drafting and supplementation of regulations and policies, in order to cultivate and strongly encourage the creative labor capabilities of the masses.

Why are people who go to clear wasteland and develop new economic zones -- most of whom are Youth Union members and other youths -- not content to remain there and develop the new economic zones, but want to return home? What can be done to get youths to remain in the state farms and agricultural cooperatives in the new zones? Those are questions which have been posed in the course of the actual work, and must be answered promptly and accurately.

When studying those problems, many specialized leadership cadres believe that the reason why many youths return home is that the propaganda and ideological mobilization tasks have not been adequately carried out, that must is said about the favorable aspects but the masses have not been fully informed about the difficulties and complications in the new zones, so they are surprised when they encounter difficulties in their lives and activities. Some believe that the reason is the low quality of Youth Union members resulting from large-scale recruitment by the Youth Union echelons. Some places have declared that the youths would go for only a 3-year period. At the end of that time, conditions in the state farms are still difficult and their lives there are not sufficiently appealing, so they return home, etc. Those reasons are valid, but we believe that they are not the most important ones, for a considerable number of places annually receive hundreds of additional workers, most of them Youth Union members and other youths, who come to settle in the new economic zones. The director of the Binh Son State Farm No 2 in Kien Giang said that "If we had enough houses there would always be hundreds of families in Thai Binh and the other provinces requesting permission to come here to become state farm workers." Thus it is clear that the situation of workers lacking stability and not remaining in the new zones results above all from failure to closely combine the economic construction mission with social organization and the development of living conditions.

Having studied the northern state farms over the past 10 or 15 years and in state farms set up during the past few years in the Mekong Delta, we agree with the opinion that a matter of foremost concern in the development of new economic zones is the organization of a new society in the new areas. We must clearly understand the organic relationship between economic construction and social organization, in order to make suitable investment from the very beginning in the formation of a new society.

Although the factors necessary for the initial stabilization of living conditions differ in the economic units (state farms), we believe that concern must be shown for the following.

1. There must be correct production directions from the very beginning, in order to have struggle goals and on that basis help the state farms quickly stabilize production. By that means we must help the workers improve their vocational skills and labor capability, and create conditions for increasing the workers' incomes. That demands that we do a truly good job of basic studies in order to firmly grasp the natural conditions and land conditions, and the other relationships which affect production, and prepare the production plans and initial material-technical bases truly well, so that when the workers arrive at the state forms they can begin to produce immediately. At the Binh Son No 3 state farm, after 3 years the average salary of a cultivation worker was 200 worker; that of a machinery worker was 270 dong; and that of a day-care center worker was 93 dong. After only a year, at the Vinh Dieu A state farm the average income of a worker was double the basic salary level. Monetary income increased and material living conditions were improved. That is one of the factors which cause workers to be enthusiastic and content.

2. The workers and their families must be provided with housing and the minimum living conveniences; there must be water for home consumption and electricity (or sufficient oil for lamps), and facilities for amusement and relaxation after a day of hard work. That is an important factor in causing the workers, especially youths, to "stay on" and work enthusiastically in the new areas.

Major difficulties in the Mekong Delta area are a lack of materials to build houses and a shortage of fresh water. In order to resolve those difficulties, the My Lam, 85D, Binh Son 3, and other state farms produced bricks with which to build houses and water cisterms. Nearly all of the state farms have dug wells, have at least one fresh-water well, have dug additional ponds to retain fresh water, and have purchased electric generators in order to have lighting 3 or 4 hours a day an operate radios and television sets. They have purchased musical instruments, built reading rooms and clubs, etc., thus creating a way of life which, although not yet adequate, is healthy and wholesome. Youths no longer that they are serving temporarily, so they become more enthusiastic in their production and positively build a collective way of life. The Binh Son 2 and Vinh Dien A state farms recruit additional workers only when they have sufficient housing, beds, and mats, so people who come to those state farms have stable living conditions from the very beginning.

3. We must provide education for the workers' children and provide medicine and medical care for them when they are ill. When workers go to new areas, questions that must be resolved after housing is provided is where the children will study and whether there is medicine and medical facilities when they are ill. When one visits the Binh Son 2, Binh Son 3, My Lam, and other state farms one notices above all that the largest, most attractive, coolest buildings are used as day-care centers and clinics. Only 3 years after it was set up the Binh Son 3 state farm has an elementary general school. Many state farms still lack technicians and technical cadres but all have sufficient teachers, have medical aides and nurses, and have sufficient amounts of medicine to treat ordinary diseases.

4. We must assure that workers can travel and take annual vacations. That is a difficult problem, especially in the distant, remote state farms. The My Lam, Ha Tien, and Vinh Dien A state farms have gone all-out to buy motorboats and ferries to transport workers. The Binh Son 3 state farm has buses and has organized the transportation going on vacation. The leadership cadres of the Vinh Dien A state farm, the youth state farm, etc., are thinking, calculating, and campaigning for additional youths' families to enter the state farm. It takes age and sex into consideration when recruiting in order to create conditions for them to start families and reduce the need for annual vacations. That is a direction for long-range, solid stabilization. At the Binh Son 2 state farm, during the past 3 years there have been nearly 40 marriages, and at the Vinh Dau state farms within the first year there were four marriages.

5. Workers must be provided land so that they can produce to improve their living conditions. All workers are issued land so that they can produce in the secondary economy. The amount of land is determined by the state farm. But it is compulsory that that land be used to grow crops in accordance with a unified plan. The families may grow vegetables, but the collectives must grow fruit trees. Thus after only a few years, in addition to increasing the workers' incomes the state farms will be more attractive because of those orchards.

Those only factors which only assure the minimum living conditions of the workers, and which are limited to state farms. From a wider point of view, in an area with many state farms, such as the Mekong Delta, or in the "communist youth project" in the Ha Tien rice area, area planning in order to rapidly build a system of roads, a system of canals and ditches, a postal and broadcasting network, a cultural-educational center, a public service project, etc., with the participation and aid of many sectors, will be one of the important factors which, in addition to the new regulations and policies, will serve to strongly stimulate the creative labor capabilities of the workers, especially youths. Only then can we truly create a new society in the new areas.

5616
CSO: 4209/79

AGRICULTURE

TEN-DAY AGRICULTURAL REVIEW

BK020323 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Review of agricultural news for the past 10 days]

[Summary] "Over the past 10 days provinces throughout the countries concentrated their efforts on harvesting the 10th-month rice and planting the winter-spring rice, thanks to favorable weather conditions. The northern provinces and cities harvested an additional 370,000 hectares of 10th-month rice. They have to date basically completed the harvest work."

The pace of the harvest is relatively quicker than the previous year and the average 10th-month rice yield is higher than expected. Many districts and cooperatives in Haiphong Municipality have collected more than 30 quintals per hectare; Thai Binh Province, more than 29 quintals, while Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh and Ha Bac provinces have collected from more than 15 to 20 quintals per hectare.

"Southern provinces and cities have harvested more than 160,000 hectares of 10th-month rice or more than 8 percent of the cultivated area. According to preliminary reports by provinces from Thuan Hai southward, the average yield of 10th-month rice is more than 21 quintals per hectare. Ho Chi Minh City has collected a yield of 26 quintals per hectare; Minh Hai, 24 quintals; Hau Giang and Ben Tre, 22 quintals; Cuu Long, 23 quintals and so forth." These provinces are currently caring for the late 10th-month rice crop while accelerating the harvest work to prepare land for the winter-spring crops.

Concerning the winter-spring subsidiary crop, localities have to date planted 40,000 hectares of potatoes, or 50 percent of the plan norm, and are striving to fulfill their target by the end of this year. Southern provinces have planted 2.8 hectares [as heard] of winter-spring vegetable and subsidiary crops. Northern provinces and cities to date have sown more than 40,000 hectares of 5th-month spring seedlings and plowed more than 30,000 hectares of ricefields for the 5th-month spring crop, about 10,000 hectares more than the same period last year.

Noteworthy is the shortage of fertilizer. The quantity of organic fertilizer on reserve is smaller than the previous year. Duckweeds are planted on 20,000 hectares compared to 130,000 hectares during the same period last year. Localities must, therefore, strive to increase areas for duckweed growth to help increase the source of fertilizer.

"Southern provinces and cities to date have planted more than 90,000 hectares of winter-spring rice. Provinces taking the lead are Tien Giang, Long An, Hau Giang and Dong Thap. Harmful insects are appearing on newly planted winter-spring ricefields, therefore localities must take measures to eliminate and control the insects satisfactorily during their nascent stage to avoid possible heavy damages which were experienced by the southern provinces in previous years and by the northern provinces with the last 10th-month crop."

The meteorological and hydrological general department has announced that there will be many cold days next week with a temperature below 15 degree Celcius. Localities must, therefore, carry out the following tasks satisfactorily:

Northern provinces must accelerate the planting of the winter subsidiary crops, especially potatoes; give special attention to caring for the planted crops during the cold spell and prepare sufficient seeds for the spring crops. They must quickly sow the 5th-month seedlings and take measures to prevent draft cattle from overworking, especially during the cold days, and promptly eliminate epidemics when they occur.

Southern provinces must promptly harvest the ripe 10th-month rice and plant the winter-spring rice, vegetable and subsidiary crops according to schedule. They must also promptly control and eliminate harmful insects on late 10th-month and early winter-spring ricefields and strive to limit the expansion of these insects in the 1981-1982 winter-spring crop.

CSO: 4209/117

BRIEFS

RICE FARM CONFERENCE--The Ministry of Agriculture recently held a conference in Ho Chi Minh City to review the task of establishing state rice farms in the Mekong River Delta during 1976-1980 and to set forth guidelines and tasks for these farms in the years ahead. Over the past 5 years, the agricultural sector has established 53 state rice farms in provinces of the Mekong River Delta, mostly in areas of fallow, saline and waterlogging land. Of these state farms, 10 have been managed directly by the Ministry of Agriculture, 27 have been managed by localities and 16 by the army. The total natural land area of these farms is 200,000 ha with a potential rice-growing area of 150,000 ha. During 1976-1979 these state farms reclaimed and planted rice on 16,000 ha and were able to ensure their self-sufficiency in grain. They also delivered to state granaries 16,000 tons of rice. In 1980, the rice acreage in these farms increased to more than 32,500 ha. They produced 20,000 tons of rice and delivered to state granaries almost 10,000 tons. [Text] [BK010651 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Nov 81]

THANH HOA RICE HARVEST--Thanh Hoa Province has completed harvesting its 10th-month rice with an average yield of 2.03 tons per hectare, overfulling the planned output of paddy by more than 43,000 tons. Thanks to effective countermeasures, the province has earlier saved 59,600 hectares of this rice from being destroyed by harmful insects and blight. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 30 Nov 81 BK]

LONG AN 10TH-MONTH RICE--Long An Province has planted more than 112,500 hectares of rice in this 10th-month crop season. This figure represents nearly 96 percent of the planned acreage and shows an increase of some 20,000 hectares over last year. The province has also planted winter-spring rice on 20,000 hectares or 70 percent of the slated area. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Dec 81 BK]

TIEN GIANG WINTER-SPRING RICE--By 26 November, Tien Giang Province had planted winter-spring rice on nearly 33,000 hectares. This figure represents 44 percent of the planned acreage. Go Cong Tay and Go Cong Dong districts and My Tho City have almost completed the cultivation of this rice. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 2 Dec 81 BK]

CUU LONG GRAIN COLLECTION--As of 15 November, Cuu Long Province had overfulfilled its grain collection norm for 1981 by 8 percent. In addition to the effort to collect 20,000 tons of grain in excess of the planned target, Cuu Long is intensively making preparations for the collection of grain produced in this 10th-month crop season. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 28 Nov 81 BK]

BEN TRE WINTER-SPRING RICE--Thanks to prompt action, thousands of hectares of rice in several districts of Ben Tre Province have been saved from being ravaged by insects and blight. However, due to insufficient supply of necessary materials by various sectors concerned, Ben Tre has been able to plant winter-spring rice on only 15,000 hectares or nearly 50 percent of the planned area despite the fact that the cultivation schedule is almost over. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Dec 81 BK]

CSO: 4209/117

WAYS SUGGESTED TO BETTER HANDICRAFT GOODS FOR EXPORTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Oct 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Handicraft Goods for Export"]

[Text] Of the goods we currently export the various kinds of goods made by our small industry and handicrafts account for a considerable part. In the last 5-year (1976-1980) alone, the value of small industrial and handicraft goods accounted for about 20 percent of the total export value; in the last few years, that percentage tended to increase.

The export handicraft products consist of thousands of items that fall into a few major kinds: fine art handicraft goods, consumer goods and handheld tools. These kinds of goods, particularly the fine art handicraft goods, are well-liked in the world market because of their unique national features on the one hand, and because they are made of tropical raw materials on the other.

The production of handicraft goods for export not only is an important source of foreign exchange for our state but it also attracts hundreds of thousands of workers, provides jobs and raises the income of people, as well as consumes domestic raw materials, including a number of secondary products of agriculture and forestry.

The localities that offer relatively large volumes of export handicraft goods are Ho Chi Minh City, Hanoi, Haiphong and such provinces as Ha Son Binh, Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Thanh Hoa, Hai Hung, Quang Nam-Da Nang, etc. In Thai Binh and Ha Son Binh alone, the average per capita value of export handicraft goods is about 35 dong.

The volume of export handicraft goods is getting larger everyday, but as compared with the capabilities of our country and the need of the world market this development is still slow, in terms of the quantity, quality and varieties of these goods. Production remains scattered and at a low level, with workers' skills being still poor.

In the immediate and long-term export plans, handicraft goods always play an important role in the allocation of export goods in general. With its great potential capabilities in terms of both labor and raw materials, our country can develop such goods, with the scale of production becoming larger everyday. The general direction is to strive to develop the lines of goods that are made of domestic raw materials, to pay attention to restoring and quickly developing the national traditional fine art goods, at the same time to develop in a sound manner the lines of goods made of imported raw materials and to try to fill orders from foreign countries.

To enlarge the planned allocation of various kinds of goods, to improve models and styles, to enhance the artistic character and to overcome the situation of goods being too plain are major problems. Why do bamboo blinds only bear the One-column and Ngoc Son pagoda designs? Why do lacquer paintings repeat and repeat the water buffalo, bamboo and Ha Long Bay designs? Our country has so many other rich subjects. Producers must maintain direct contact with the market and customers to study their needs and liking in order to develop additional lines of goods, with different models and styles and being all clever, durable, attractive and convenient. To strive to raise the quality of our fine art handicraft goods to the advanced level of the world while combining the national traditional character with modern scientific qualities is a permanent need that all production installations making goods for export must satisfy.

The first important measure to be taken is to reorganize production in the export handicraft sectors while rearranging and making new plans for various industries and occupations in different localities and to create concentrated production zones and centers to promote planting, exploiting and processing raw materials along the line of specialization and cooperation while overcoming the state of scattered production. Production of goods made on orders of foreign raw materials and goods that require high technology must be concentrated in cities rather than scattered in provinces.

As raw materials used in the production of goods for export mainly should come from domestic sources, it is necessary to make plans for planting and exploiting the raw material-supplying crops in both agriculture and forestry; on the other hand, we must step up export to have foreign exchange to import some very necessary raw materials which our country cannot produce yet.

Closely linked with reorganization of production and the raw material solution are the systematic training of a body of skilled workers and a bold investment in technical equipment. The state policies that encourage export of goods must be materialized and properly implemented by the organs concerned in close coordination with the Federation of Cooperatives, with urgent attention to be paid to the ones on contract and purchase prices and on investment for production installations.

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CSO: 4209/98

EDITORIAL URGES BETTER USE OF HIGHLY SKILLED WORKERS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Sep 81 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Training the Corps of Highly Skilled Workers"]

[Text] The highly skilled workers at production installations, in general, as well as the production installations of the army, in particular, are valuable assets of the country. Highly skilled workers occupy an important position in the implementation of technical plans and the application of scientific and technological advances in production; at the same time, they are the birds that lead the flock, are workers who help others and thus create the conditions for raising the skill level of the corps of manual workers and make tremendous contributions to the successful completion of the plan of each production installation.

Together with the development of science and technology, the introduction of more and more modern equipment and machinery at production installations, advanced technical procedures and the production of products of increasingly high quality and increasingly broad variety demand that the corps of highly skilled workers be rapidly increased and constitute an increasingly large percentage of the corps of manual workers.

At present, the number of highly skilled workers at the production installations of the army is small. The corps of production workers here consist primarily of grade 2 and grade 3 manual workers. The number of grade 5 or higher workers rarely exceeds 10 percent of the workforce and the deployment of these workers is not well coordinated. This has made it impossible for the national defense enterprises to meet the requirements of a regular force, modern army and made it difficult for the units engaged in economic construction to achieve high productivity and high economic returns. Therefore, training a corps of highly skilled workers for the production installations of the army is extremely necessary and is a job that must be carried out in a routine manner in every occupational field and become the responsibility of every level, every production installation within the army.

The training of the corps of highly skilled workers is a long and continuous process that is related to many factors. The realities at many production installations have shown that in order to reduce the amount of time needed to train highly skilled workers, it is necessary to attach importance at the very outset to improving the quality of learning of the students at the trade training schools. However, of greater importance is the need to utilize, deploy and assign these workers in a manner consistent with the occupation for which they were trained and the abilities of each person. Specializing and stabilizing the corps of highly skilled workers and avoiding assigning and using them in trades and sectors for which they were not trained, which greatly limits the transfer of manual workers from one place to another, are important jobs that must be performed so that manual workers gain much experience and constantly raise their skill level.

Besides giving attention to making good use of workers, each sector, each level and each installations must adopt a well coordinated plan for training the corps of manual workers. During each period, they must adopt a plan for providing advanced training, for providing new knowledge and organize the review of experiences within production in order to improve the command of theory by the corps of manual workers and improve their practical skills. It is necessary to constantly maintain and accelerate the skill training and testing movement at each production installation. This movement must be used as a school for rapidly training highly skilled manual workers.

In order to utilize and train the corps of highly skilled manual workers well, the various production installations must, besides teaching politics and ideology, heightening the sense of collective ownership and heightening the spirit of responsibility so that every manual worker voluntarily works to improve his skills, implement the policies and systems on awards and bonuses, promotions and material incentives well.

Training to become a highly skilled worker involves a process of continuous struggle by each manual worker. Besides assistance from the collective and the production unit, the effort made by each person is of decisive significance in raising his skill level. Each manual worker and each soldier in the production units of the army must display a high spirit of responsibility, humbly study, regularly gain experience and constantly endeavor to become a highly skilled worker in order to contribute more and more to the building and the protection of the socialist fatherland.

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CSO: 4209/34

BRIEFS

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION--According to the Department of Labor and Population distribution [cucj dieeuf doongj lao doongj vaf daan cw], a number of provinces have satisfactorily carried out the task of sending people to build various new economic zones. As of late September 1981, the country had sent 17,341 families, totaling 88,690 people, from various provinces in the Red River delta and the central coastal area to vast but sparsely populated areas in the central highlands and east of Nam Bo. Nghe Tinh Province achieved 98 percent of its plan norms for distribution of labor and population this year, leading other provinces in this task. Quang Nam-da and Thai Binh provinces achieved 82.2 percent and 80.9 percent respectively. Provinces and municipalities which achieved lower percentages were: Hai Phong with only 22 percent; Hanoi, 28.6 percent; Nghia Binh, 31.4 percent; and Ha Son Binh, 35.1 percent. More than 32,200 people were moved to various state farms where industrial crops are planted, and almost 56,400 people to populace areas. In general, the task of distributing labor and population carried out over the past months was slow. As a result, the country so far has achieved only 50.7 percent of this year's plan norm. The fourth quarter is the most favorable period for distribution of the population. If this opportunity is not used, then it will affect next year's crop schedules and thus create difficulties in the people's daily lives in the newly opened land. [Text] [BK201341 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Nov 81 p 1]

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Trần Ngọc Ban [TRAANF NGOCJ BAN]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; on 2 November 1981 he attended a reception for Carlos Nunez, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Panama People's Party. (NHAN DAN 4 Nov 81 p 1)

Võ Hòang Bằng [VOX HOANGF BAWNGF], Deceased

A Judge of the People's Court, Hanoi; Alternate Member of the Central Committee, Vietnam Socialist Party; he died on 17 October 1981 at age 57 of unspecified causes. (HANOI MOI 18 Oct 81 p 4)

Nguyễn Bá Cẩn [NGUYEENX BAS CAANR]

Director of the Public Health Service, Hanoi; on 10 October 1981 he participated in an emulation rally involving two Hanoi hospitals. (HANOI MOI 17 Oct 81 p 1)

Lê Chân [LEE CHAAN]

*Deputy Director General of Vietnam News Agency [VNA]; on 4 November 1981 he attended a reception for a visiting delegation of Indonesian newspapermen. (NHAN DAN 5 Nov 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Chôn [NGUYEENX VAWN CHOON], *Lieutenant Colonel

*Chief of the POL Branch, Quyet Thang Corps [Binh Doan]; his article on command problems appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 4 Nov 81 p 3)

Nguyễn Đình Đàm [NGUYEENX DINHF DAMF], Deceased

Born in 1910; a cadre in retirement; former Member of the Fatherland Front Committee, Hanoi; former Hanoi delegate to the 3rd, 4th and 5th National Assembly; former Vice President of the Hanoi Federation of Industry and Trade; he died on 25 October 1981 of unspecified causes. (HANOI MOI 27 Oct 81 p 4)

Phạm Sĩ Đạt [PHAMJ SIX DATJ]

Vice Chairman of the Peoples Committee, Hoai Duc District, Hanoi; his article "Hoai Duc's Experiences From Ten Winter Harvests" appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 27 Oct 81 p 3)

Nguyễn Nhật Hoài [NGUYEENX NHAATJ HOAIF]

*Head of the Textbook Publishing Department [Cuc Xuat ban sach giao khoa]; his article accepting criticism for irregularities in sales of textbooks appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 5 Nov 81 p 2)

Hà Văn Lâu [HAF VAWN LAAU]

Ambassador to the United Nations; on 2 November 1981 he held talks with representatives of ASEAN. (HANOI MOI 4 Nov 81 p 4)

Phạm Tâm Long [PHAMJ TAAM LONG]

Member of the People's Committee, Hanoi; *Director of the Public Security Service, Hanoi; on 28 October 1981 he attended the opening session of the 8th People's Council, Hanoi. (hANOI MOI 29 Oct 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Nhung [NGUYEENX THIJ NHUNG]

President of the Hanoi Women's Union; on 20 October 1981 she attended an awards ceremony for deserving mothers. (HANOI MOI 21 Oct 81 p 1)

Phạm Hồng Sơn [PHAMJ HOONGF SOWN], Major General

His article "Criticism of 'Military Thinking of Mao Zedong'" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI CONG SAN No 10, Oct 81 p 64)

Trần Tấn [TRAANF TAANS]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hanoi; on 28 October 1981 he attended the opening session of the 8th People's Council, Hanoi. (HANOI MOI 29 Oct 81 p 4)

Vũ Thị Thanh [VUX THIJ THANH]

*Head of the Marxist-Leninist Education Section, Propaganda and Training Department, VCP Central Committee; her article "Clearly Recognize the Special Points, Objectives and Methods for Research in Socialist Economics and Politics" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI GIANG VIEN No 5, Sep-Oct 81 p 28)

Thích Trí Thủ [THICHS TRIS THUR], Venerable

Head of the Mobilization Committee of the Unified Buddhist Association of Vietnam; on 4 November 1981 he attended a conference of delegates of the Unified Buddhist Association of Vietnam. (NHAN DAN 5 Nov 81 p 1)

Xuân Thủy [XUAAN THUYR]

President of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association; his article "Follow the Path of the October Revolution and Strive for Peace and Socialism" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 5 Nov 81 p 1)

Lưu Minh Trị [LUWU MINH TRIJ]

Secretary of the Hanoi Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 21 October 1981 he was scheduled to appear on Hanoi television to discuss organization of wedding ceremonies. (HANOI MOI 21 Oct 81 p 4)

Hồ Tư Trực [HOOF TUW TRUWCS]

Director of the Foreign Affairs Service, Ho Chi Minh City; on 10 October 1981 he attended a reception for a visiting Bulgarian delegation. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 11 Oct 81 p 1)

Hoàng Tùng [HOANGF TUNGF]

President of the Vietnam Journalist's Association; Editor-in-Chief of the VCP daily newspaper NHAN DAN; on 4 November 1981 he attended a reception for a visiting group of Indonesian newspapermen. (NHAN DAN 5 Nov 81 p 1)

Phùng Văn Tửu [PHUNGF VAWN TUWUR]

*Vice Minister of Justice; on 30 October 1981 he attended a reception for a delegation from the USSR Ministry of Justice. (NHAN DAN 5 Nov 81 p 1)

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